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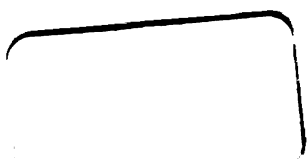
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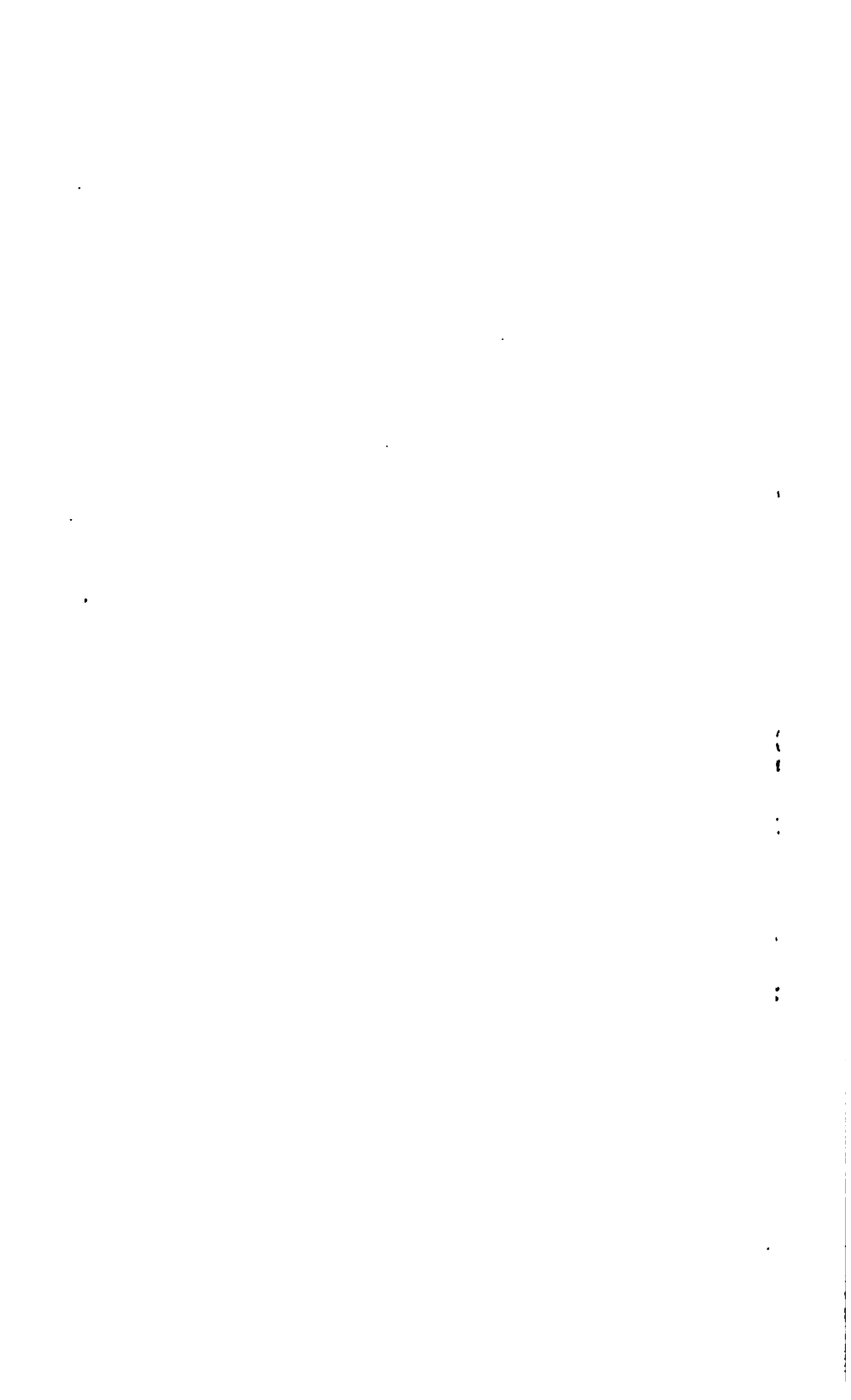
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SEO
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ANNUA'



SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

★UNITED STATES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

1898
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Previous reports can be consulted at the principal public libraries. A Manual of Examinations is issued by the Commission for public distribution, giving information respecting the scope of the examinations and the methods of appointment.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1900.

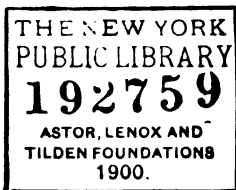


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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1900.*

SIR: On June 30, 1896, according to official reports, there were 178,884 positions in the executive civil service, of which number 79,988 were classified and 98,896 were either unclassified or excepted from examination wholly or in part. On May 29, 1899, the civil-service rules were revised by the President, and a number of positions thereby exempted from competitive examination. The classes of positions included in this revision are specified in the rules published in the appendix to this report, but the number of positions exempted can not be given, as reports have not yet been received from the different branches of the service affected. Many vexatious controversies which had arisen concerning the status of certain branches of the service with regard to classification were settled when the order of the President was issued, so that at this time there is little question with respect to the status of any of the employees in the classified service.

While exact figures can not be given as to the number of positions affected by the order of May 29, 1899, it is estimated that the number of competitive classified positions at this time is not far from 80,000, while the number of unclassified positions is approximately 102,000, including positions created and still existing as a result of the war with Spain. Of the unclassified positions 71,007 are occupied by fourth-class postmasters, which class constitutes the larger proportion of positions in the unclassified service. Of the classified and unclassified positions in the executive civil service 19,446 are in the District of Columbia and more than 162,000 outside the District of Columbia. The annual expenditures for these positions, according to official reports on June 30, 1896, aggregated \$99,717,055.22, and, while exact figures are not obtainable at this time, it is estimated that the aggregate expenditures for salaries in the executive civil service for the last fiscal year was about \$104,000,000, the large increase resulting almost entirely from the war with Spain.

During the last fiscal year 288 different kinds of examinations were held to fill vacancies in classified positions. Seventy-two per cent of

these positions are subject to general examinations for which a good common-school education is a sufficient training, such as the positions of clerk in the departmental service, railway mail clerk, clerk, and carrier in the Post-Office service. Six per cent are subject to technical examinations which demand, in addition to a general education, special or technical knowledge, such as the positions of fourth assistant examiner in the Patent Office, stenographer and typewriter, draftsman, and nautical expert in the Naval Observatory. Twenty-two per cent are subject to registration tests, including no educational examination, but requiring applicants to furnish evidence as to their ability as workmen, their experience, their physical qualifications, and their age. Among the positions filled in this manner are those of firemen, watchmen, janitors, employed outside of Washington, as well as various positions included in the mechanical trades.

Examinations and Appointments.

During the past year 48,492 persons were examined for entrance to the classified service, of which number 30,374 were examined for the Departmental service, 631 for the Government Printing service, 10,509 for the Post-Office service, 6,121 for the Customs service, and 657 for the Internal-Revenue service. In addition 527 persons were examined for promotion, 145 for transfer, and 105 were examined on the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for their service, which is not classified, making a total of 49,269 persons whose papers were received and disposed of by the Commission during the year. Of those examined 36,358 passed and 12,914 failed. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 3,337 in the number examined, an increase of 5,641 in the number who passed, and a decrease of 2,304 in the number who failed.

The number of persons appointed from competitive examination during the year was as follows: Departmental service, educational examinations, not including Railway Mail and Indian services, 1,356; Railway Mail service, 726; Indian service, 218; noneducational examinations, 3,724; Custom-House service, 351; Post-Office service, 2,278; Government Printing service, 245; Internal-Revenue service, 166; total, 9,066. Certificates were also issued for the promotion, through examination, of 78 persons; for the reinstatement of 768 persons, and for the transfer of 506 persons from one position to another in the classified service. The total number of persons appointed, promoted, reinstated, and transferred upon certificates issued by the Commission was 10,418.

Investigations.

In the civil-service act it is provided that the Commission may make investigations concerning the facts, and may report upon all matters *touching the enforcement and effect of the civil-service rules and*

regulations. An enumeration of the principal causes for investigation shows the importance of this provision. They include frauds in examinations, making assessments, or soliciting or receiving contributions for political purposes, removals for political reasons, and removals without just cause in violation of the Presidential order of July 27, 1897. Inspection of the work of local civil-service boards and the general administration of the law and rules on the part of executive officers is also necessary.

During the period covered by this report all instances of violation of the civil-service law or rules coming under the notice of the Commission have been brought to the attention of the proper departments and bureaus, and in a number of the most serious cases personal investigations have been conducted and the evidence thus obtained presented with the Commission's recommendations. Synopses of the more important investigations appear in the appendix.

One of the most serious cases brought to the attention of the Commission was at Nogales, Ariz. Charges were made that the collector of customs at this port had perpetrated a fraud in connection with the civil-service examinations held at the custom-house. In April, 1899, a representative of the Commission proceeded to Nogales to investigate the case. From the evidence obtained it appeared that the envelopes containing the examination papers, which were forwarded from the Commission under its seal, were opened in advance of the examinations, in violation of the regulations of the Commission, and certain competitors instructed by the collector's cousin, the principal of the schools of Nogales, in regard to the method of answering the examination questions. Among those so instructed were the collector's wife and his brother-in-law. The evidence showed that the collector was chiefly instrumental in the perpetration of the frauds.

In June, 1899, the Commission, upon the report of its examiner, transmitted the evidence to the Treasury Department, recommending the removal of the collector and those who were appointed to the service as a result of the frauds in the examinations. Those implicated in the frauds, including the collector, were removed, as recommended by the Commission, in July. Subsequently, upon the appeal of the collector to the Treasury Department, a further and exhaustive investigation was made by two special agents of that Department, who sustained the report of the Commission's examiner with regard to the frauds in the examination. The Department has informed the Commission that as a result of the investigation it is probable that other changes will be made in the near future, the Department having preferred charges of delinquency and misconduct against several employees in addition to those concerned in the frauds in the examination above named. In this connection it is deemed proper to state that as a result of other investigations conducted by the Commission the fact

has developed, as at Nogales, that where public officials have violated the civil-service law they have also been lax in the observance of other laws which they were appointed to administer.

The papers in the Nogales case have been submitted to the Department of Justice for its action.

During the year instances of alleged violation of the provisions of the civil-service law concerning assessments or contributions to be used for political purposes have been brought to the attention of the Commission. In one of these it was charged that Federal officers and employees in the State of New Hampshire were requested by other Federal officers to contribute to a campaign fund. This charge has been investigated, and the case has been submitted to the Attorney-General for his consideration and such action as he may deem proper. Another case occurred in the Fifth (Louisville) internal-revenue district of Kentucky. The testimony obtained as the result of investigation tends to show that sections 11-15 of the civil-service act were violated by internal-revenue employees in this district during 1898 and 1899; that official authority and influence were used to coerce the political action of employees, and that employees were discriminated against for failure to make contributions for political purposes. This case has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, and will shortly be formally placed before him. The last of these cases arose in connection with the fall campaign of 1899 in the State of Ohio. The matters relating thereto which have been brought to the attention of the Commission have been placed before the Attorney-General.

In the fourteenth report of the Commission extracts were given from the debates in Congress at the time of the passage of the civil-service act to show the evils the law was intended to remedy and to what extent it was designed to be made applicable by subsequent extensions, as provided for in the original act. In view of the recent widespread solicitations for political purposes of persons in the public service, the Commission deems it proper to give in the appendix extracts from the debates in Congress at the time of the passage of the civil-service law tending to show that it was the intention of Congress to prevent solicitations, either in person or in writing, of persons in the public service, and also to prevent members of either House of Congress and persons in the public service from soliciting other persons in the public service, either directly or indirectly. A letter on this subject from ex-Senator Edmunds, who was chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate at the time of the passage of the civil-service law, giving his construction of the provisions against political assessments of or by Federal officials and employees, also appears in the appendix.

Although the greatest extensions of the classified civil service have *been made since 1895*, and important provisions involving closer

inspection on the part of the Commission have been added, no increase whatever has been made since that year in the fund for traveling expenses, which includes the fund which can be devoted to investigations. In consequence of this lack of funds the Commission can only in comparatively rare instances undertake an investigation by a personal representative, and must content itself with correspondence. This method is necessarily unsatisfactory in many cases. In order that the postal, customs, and internal-revenue laws shall be properly enforced, provision is made by law for a special corps of inspectors and examiners. The enforcement of the civil-service law is considered equally important, and there is urgent need of two or three examiners who may be assigned when necessary to conduct investigations where violations of the law or rules appear to have occurred, and to inspect and instruct local boards throughout the country. It is believed that the knowledge that the Commission is fully prepared at any time to send one of its representatives to make an investigation where the facts warranted would of itself operate in large measure to deter the making of false charges and to prevent violations.

The Commission repeats its recommendations made in previous reports that it be clothed with authority to administer oaths and to compel the presence of witnesses.

Prior to the elections in the fall of 1899, the Commission called public attention to the provisions of the civil-service law concerning political contributions, and stated that it would employ all proper means to secure the prosecution and punishment of any who violated such provisions. At its request the Post-Office Department issued circulars quoting the provisions of the civil-service act, and stating that under its provisions political assessments of Federal officers and employees were misdemeanors. Employees were also notified in the circulars that they were under no obligation whatever to make contributions or subscriptions for political or other purposes.

Promotion Regulations.

The civil-service act requires not only examinations for entrance to the service, but also tests of fitness of employees in the service before promotion. Section 7 of the act reads in part as follows:

No person shall be employed to enter or be promoted * * * until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination. * * *

At the time of the organization of the Commission the need of promotion regulations was considered so important that in its first report the following language was used:

The principal causes of unjust promotions, in the absence of examinations, are (1) importunate solicitation and coercive influence from the outside, and (2) prejudice, favoritism, or corruption on the part of the appointing officers. We need not stop to inquire which class of these abuses is the most frequent or pernicious. * * * The outside interference is far more indefensible, if not more pernicious, in regard to

promotions than in regard to original admissions, for the importunate backer of a new man may perhaps know something of the merits of the friend he pushes; but it is sheer presumption for an outsider, ignorant as he must be of the duties of those in a bureau, to assume to instruct the officer at the head as to the merits of those who have served under him for years. Nevertheless, and in plain repugnance to the spirit of the tenth section of the civil-service act, the duty of promoting is now seriously embarrassed by solicitations and the coercive influence of persons having no right of interference nor means of judging of the usefulness of the candidate.

This subject is so closely related to good administration that it has since been discussed in nearly all of the later reports of the Commission. While the civil-service act provides for promotion examinations, and provisions to this effect were included in previous civil-service rules, practically no progress was made in putting general promotion regulations into force until 1896, when the Commission suggested that a rule governing promotions be incorporated in the revised rules. Rule XI was accordingly promulgated by the President, and the Commission thereupon proceeded to formulate promotion regulations, which were submitted to the several Departments. Promotion regulations have been adopted by some of the Departments, while others have thus far taken no action on the suggestions of the Commission. As appointments to classified positions are now made as a result of tests of fitness and without regard to influence, it has followed that the influence which was formerly exercised to control appointments as well as promotions is now directed to the control of promotions, in the absence of regulations requiring that they shall be made only upon merit.

It is to be regretted that more progress has not been made toward adopting promotion regulations. When promotions are made on account of favoritism, or as a result of outside influence, there is adverse criticism and discontent on the part of meritorious employees over whose heads such promotions are made. This practice is necessarily detrimental to the service, while, on the other hand, the promotion of the most efficient leaves no room for just criticism on the part of any of the employees and is calculated to maintain a high standard of efficiency in the service. Promotion regulations can not be put into force as required under the civil-service act and rules without the full cooperation of the officers in the different branches of the service, and it is deemed proper to state that the Commission has not met with that cooperation which is necessary to a fulfillment of the requirements of the law in this respect. It is hoped that the need of promotion regulations, which has already been recognized in a number of the branches of the service, will result in their being put into operation throughout the entire service, so that promotions may be made only upon merit.

Provision for Superannuated Employees.

In 1893 the joint commission of Congress appointed to inquire into the organization of the Executive Departments at the National Capital

submitted a report in which it was shown that of 17,073 employees in the executive civil service at Washington 1,416 were 60 years of age or over. Of this number 288 were 70 years or over, while 40 were 80 years or over. The question of the superannuation of employees, as affecting the efficiency of the service, is worthy of serious consideration, and bills have been repeatedly introduced in Congress having in view the retirement of such employees.

In 1897 the Secretary of the Treasury, recognizing the difficulties under which the Treasury Department labored with aged and incapacitated employees hindering the proper performance of the work, created an honorable-service roll, which was to include employees in that Department whose usefulness had become impaired by age, 70 years being fixed as the time for the transfer of an employee from the regular roll to the honorable-service roll. The plan also provided for the reduction in salary of such employees to \$900 per annum. The action of the Secretary of the Treasury was, however, questioned in Congress, and a provision was adopted in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act prohibiting the establishment of a civil pension roll or an honorable-service roll. It was the opinion of the majority in the discussion of the provision mentioned that the action of the Treasury Department tended to the establishment of a civil pension list.

It must be admitted, however, that the question of the superannuation of employees is a serious one confronting those who are responsible for the proper and efficient administration of the work of the executive civil service. As shown by the report of the joint commission of Congress, there are incapacitated employees in various Departments, and there can be no doubt that their retirement would be in the interest of good administration. It is, unfortunately, true that many of these employees are in high-grade positions, some of them having supervision of the work of others, and their lack of energy and inability to perform the work assigned them are very detrimental to the service.

In his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the Commissioner of Pensions makes the following statement on this subject:

My experience with the large number of employees of this Bureau (1,741 in number) forces me to the conclusion that some means should be devised whereby their long and faithful services may be recognized in a substantial manner when they become disabled for the performance of their official duties.

The majority of the employees have been in the Government service for many years, and a great many of them served the country during the civil war. Their duties have necessarily unfitted them for the ordinary pursuits of business, and very few are able to make suitable provision for old age when they become unfitted for official work in the Bureau. By reason of their residence at the capital and their devotion to the particular work assigned them they are not in a position to take up the ordinary pursuits and callings of life when, by reason of disability or age, their services in an official capacity are no longer useful to the Bureau.

To remedy these conditions it appears to me that a system should be devised which may receive legislative sanction by which a certain percentage of the salaries of the employees shall be withheld each month, thus creating a fund by means of which such employees may be retired from service and a reasonable amount be paid them monthly from this fund for their support.

I understand that systems have been instituted in this and other cities which have worked successfully in the retirement of employees of the police and fire departments, and that similar organizations have been formed by large corporations looking to the same end; and it would appear that if a successful scheme can be operated for the relief of the persons referred to the same could be successfully maintained among the departmental employees, whose salaries are as a rule larger than those paid to employees of the police and fire departments and to employees of corporations.

I do not favor the idea that a pension to civil employees shall be paid by the Government, but I do heartily commend any plan by which a fund can be created from the salaries of the employees, to be paid, under proper rules and regulations, to those who may become entitled to relief from that source.

The public service would be the gainer, as the heads of departments would be able to retire from active service many who are physically and mentally unfitted for the duties of official life.

Before the passage of the civil-service law persons were frequently appointed to the service after their usefulness had been impaired by age. The average age of those entering through the examinations of the Commission is but 28 years. Many years will therefore elapse before any question will arise in regard to the retirement of this class of appointees on account of age. There are employees, however, who entered the service before the passage of the civil-service law, and have become incapacitated by age after having rendered faithful and efficient service, which is evidenced by the fact that they have been retained in their positions. Besides, more than one thousand persons, many of whom are advanced in years, have been reinstated during the last three years in the departmental service at Washington alone, under the provisions of Rule IX. While under the civil-service act and rules inefficiency is considered just cause for dismissal, appointing officers naturally hesitate to dismiss old employees who have become incapacitated after rendering long, faithful, and efficient service, but it would seem that some provision ought to be made so that the work of the Government may not be embarrassed by their retention.

The Commission believes that the adoption and enforcement of suitable regulations governing promotions, reductions, and dismissals, would reduce to a minimum the number of inefficient and incapacitated employees, because under such regulations there would be little inducement for this class to remain in the service. It is suggested, however, that the question of enacting a law providing for a retirement fund for incapacitated employees, such fund to be created and maintained by withholding a certain percentage of the salaries of employees, is worthy of the serious attention of Congress. Such a law would not *be open to the objection* of establishing a civil pension list, and if it

should be enacted the Government would be the chief gainer, as the employees placed upon the retired list, because of their inefficiency, would be succeeded by active and energetic persons in the prime of life, fully capable of discharging the duties required of them.

Service Records.

Rule XII of the civil-service rules requires appointing officers to furnish the Commission a list of all the positions and employments under their control and authority, and to report in detail all changes in the service as soon as made. In order to carry out these provisions of the rule, the Commission instituted a card-index system which is designed to give the official history of all officers and employees in the classified civil service and to show their official status at any time. The system is rapidly approaching completion, and, in addition to furnishing information relative to the personnel of the service, serves as a check upon illegal or irregular appointments, as all appointments, reinstatements, transfers, and separations are checked from the monthly reports of changes in the service submitted by appointing officers.

As the information required to be furnished to the Commission by the provisions of Rule XII will constitute a complete service history of every employee in the classified civil service when the card-index system is completed, it would seem that this information would be of value in the preparation of the "Blue Book," or Official Register of the United States.

Removals.

Since the civil-service act took effect, July 16, 1883, 9,128 persons have been appointed through examination and certification to positions in the departmental branch of the service, not including the Railway Mail and Indian services. Most of these appointments, therefore, have been made to positions in the departments at Washington. Of this number, 1,009 have been removed, which includes separations during or at the expiration of probationary periods on account of unsatisfactory service, removals for necessary reduction of force, and all other reasons. This makes an average of 63 removals per annum, as compared with an average of over 570 appointments per annum. The total removals for the sixteen years have amounted to only 11 per cent of the total number appointed, or an average of sixty-eight one-hundredths of 1 per cent per annum. For the Indian Service, which was classified in March, 1892, 1,057 persons have been appointed through examination, of whom 95 have been removed, which is 9 per cent for the seven years, or an average of 1.28 per cent per annum. For the Railway Mail Service, which was classified in 1889, 8,635 persons have been appointed through examination, of whom 627 have been removed, which is 7.26 per cent for the ten years, or seventy-two one-hundredths of 1 per cent per annum. This makes a total of

18,820 persons appointed through examination to the entire departmental branch of the service, of whom 1,731, or 9.19 per cent, have been removed during the entire period since July 16, 1883.

These statistics show that stability and efficiency have resulted from classification. While the practical value of the Commission's work, as well as the capacity and integrity of the men and women appointed through the examinations, is shown in the small percentage of removals of this class of appointees, it must not be inferred that the per cent of removals constitutes all of the appointees under the merit system who have left the service, as 19 per cent have been separated by resignation and death, leaving 72 per cent of the new appointees remaining in the service. The number of voluntary resignations of these appointees is far in excess of the number of such resignations of the old appointees who entered the service without examination. This indicates greater capacity and self-reliance on the part of the new appointees, especially those in the minor grades, who resign to better themselves in other lines of employment.

On June 30, 1899, there were 8,388 persons in the classified Railway Mail service, of which number 6,713 entered the service through examination and certification, while the remaining number, 1,675, were in the service at the time of its classification and consequently were not examined. Since the classification of this service, May, 1889, to June 30, 1899, 1,399 persons have been removed, of which number 772 were in the service at the time of classification, and 627 entered the service through examination after classification. The number of persons removed who did not enter the service through examination is 14.2 per cent of the entire number of such persons in the service at the date of its classification, while the number of persons removed who entered the service through examination is only 7.24 per cent of the entire number of persons who have been appointed through examination to this service since its classification.

It has been found impossible in the time available for this investigation to obtain complete figures in regard to the removal of persons appointed through examination to the custom-houses, the post-offices, the Internal-Revenue Service, and the Government Printing Office, and these branches of the service are therefore omitted, except as to removals of letter carriers and also employees from the New York custom-house, referred to below.

The provision of the civil-service rules requiring that removals from the competitive classified service shall be made only for just cause, established after the employee has been heard in defense, has now been in operation since July 27, 1897, although substantially the same practice has been followed by the Post-Office Department in the removal of letter carriers at classified post-offices since 1893.

The annual reports of the Postmaster-General show the removals of

carriers since the promulgation of the order of the Postmaster-General in 1893, requiring that such removals be made only for good cause, to be as follows:

Fiscal year ending—	Number of carriers in the service.	Number of removals made.	Percentage of removals
June 30, 1894.....	11,736	433	3.68
June 30, 1895.....	12,714	385	3.03
June 30, 1896.....	12,834	268	2.09
June 30, 1897.....	12,931	137	1.06
June 30, 1898.....	13,696	181	1.32
June 30, 1899.....	14,256	206	1.43

The good effect of this rule, as well as the greater efficiency of the persons appointed through the Commission's examinations, is shown by the rapidly decreasing number and percentage of removals in this branch of the service during the first four years of its application, and also by comparing the first two years of the last Administration with the corresponding two years of the present Administration, which shows for the first period 818 removals, or an average of 3.36 per cent per annum, and for the second period 386 removals, or an average of 1.38 per cent per annum. These statistics concerning the removal of letter carriers embrace all removals in that service, whether entrance was had through examination or not.

In the New York custom-house it is shown that since 1883, 1,715 appointments have been made from the examinations of the Commission; of this number 290 have been removed. This covers a period of sixteen years, and the proportion of removals each year of those appointed is only about 1 per cent.

The beneficial effect of the rule concerning removals may also be illustrated in the figures relating to the Railway Mail service, where for the eight years prior to its promulgation the removals averaged 154 per annum, while, for the two years succeeding its promulgation the removals averaged only 68 per annum, notwithstanding the increase in the number of persons employed in that service during the latter period. Again, a comparison of the removals in the Railway Mail service during the two years since the promulgation of the order of July 27, 1897, and the corresponding two years in preceding Administrations is shown in the following table:

For the two years ending—	Number of persons in classified Railway Mail Service.	Number of persons removed.	Percentage of removals.
March 3, 1887.....	a 4,851	954	19.60
June 30, 1891.....	6,032	417	6.91
June 30, 1896.....	7,045	368	5.20
June 30, 1899.....	8,388	136	1.62

a Prior to classification.

The Commission is unable at this time to obtain the necessary figures to make a comparison showing the effect of the provision of July 27, 1897, as to removals in other parts of the service of persons appointed through examination and those appointed prior to classification, but there can be no question that such provision has had a beneficial effect. In this connection the assistant custodian and janitor service of the Treasury Department may be cited. From March, 1893, to May 6, 1896, prior to the classification of a part of this service, there was practically a clean sweep of the force of 1,178 unclassified employees, it appearing that 61.7 per cent were removed and 55.5 per cent had resigned. This would indicate over 100 per cent of changes, but the discrepancy in the figures is explained by the fact that during the period mentioned there were repeated removals and resignations from the same positions. On May 6, 1896, 704 of the positions in the service were classified. The proportion of removals from the classified force from March 4, 1897, to January 1, 1900, was 39 per cent, while 27 per cent of the force resigned. This shows less than three-fifths as many changes in the service after classification as occurred before classification.

It should be stated that the positions of assistant custodian and janitor before classification were, as a rule, filled by purely political or personal appointees, and often without any knowledge as to the qualifications of those appointed. For this reason there has been no hesitation on the part of one Administration to displace the appointees of the preceding Administration, since tests of fitness were not applied before appointment. But, as vacancies are now required to be filled through examination and certification by the Commission, the appointees coming into the service are necessarily better qualified than those under the old system. As the new appointees have a stronger claim for retention than that which proceeds only from personal friendship or political service, the force is gradually becoming more stable as the result of classification.

The effect of classification has been to reduce the per cent of removals from the service classified, thereby adding stability to the force. It has been found that the longer a service is classified the greater becomes its stability, until finally, as in the Post-Office and Railway Mail services, there are practically no removals except for just cause. The Commission in referring to this matter in its Fourteenth Report contrasted the small per cent of removals from the classified service in Washington, aggregating less than 2 per cent a year, with the large per cent of removals from the unclassified and excepted service in Washington, aggregating during four years at least 50 per cent, and in some services over 80 per cent. If the removals from the unclassified positions were made because the occupants were incompetent, it was a condemnation of the system under which they were *appointed*. On the other hand, if the removals were made for other

reasons than unfitness the welfare of the service could not have been the basis for such action. The Commission stated that from the figures the conclusion must be drawn that either the persons brought in through examinations are far more efficient than the others or the removals from the unclassified positions have been made for other causes than the good of the service.

The value of the examinations of the Commission is also evidenced by the small number of probationary appointees removed from the service. During the last fiscal year there were 1,316 appointments from the certifications of the Commission to the Departmental service, not including the Railway Mail service, Indian service, nor the services in which nearly all positions are filled from noneducational examinations. Of those appointed only 22 were removed during or at the end of their probationary service of six months. While the exact figures are not attainable for the other branches of the service, the preceding tables for the Post-Office and Railway Mail services indicate that the number of removals for all causes is exceedingly small. When it is considered that the period of probationary service is a practical test of the fitness of applicants in the work which they are required to perform, the fact that so small a percentage of those appointed from the examinations of the Commission fail to receive absolute appointment at the end of their probationary service shows that those appointed fully meet the needs of the service.

Revision of the Civil-Service Rules, May 29, 1899.

On March 9, 1899, the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, after a long-continued and exhaustive investigation of the operation of the civil-service law and the acts of the Civil Service Commission, submitted a divided report with respect to the withdrawals of positions from the classified service. Three members of the committee united in the opinion that deputy collectors of internal revenue, deputy collectors of customs who are charged with the collection of money, private secretaries for whom appropriation is specifically made by law, assistant district attorneys, and deputy marshals should not be included in the classified service. Three other members of the committee submitted a report in which they recommended that, in addition to the above-named positions, other positions in different branches of the service should be excluded from the classified service. The two remaining members of the committee expressed the opinion that it was injudicious to venture any recommendations. This Commission also submitted to the President, on June 1, 1898, a statement in which it recommended that certain classified positions be exempted from examination, which positions will be found enumerated on pages 74-83 of the Fifteenth Report, and will also be found in the appendix to this report, followed by a statement of the reasons for the Commission's recommendations which it submitted to the President.

The question of amendment of the civil-service rules continued to be the subject of official discussion until May 29, 1899, when the President promulgated the amended rules, in which he made exemptions from the examinations of the Commission. The exact number of the positions exempted can not be stated, as reports have not yet been received from the departments, bureaus, and offices affected by the order of the President. The revised civil-service rules, showing the amendments made on May 29, 1899, including the designations of positions exempted from the examinations of the Commission, are printed in the appendix to this report.

The rules as revised have not been in force a sufficient length of time to determine fully their practical effect on the public service, but the Commission is of opinion that some of the amendments to these rules, as well as some of the rules that were not amended in May, 1899, should be modified, and the Commission has now under consideration some changes and amendments which it deems advisable and which it hopes to be able to submit to the President at an early date.

Temporary Appointments.

The total number of temporary appointments authorized and approved in accordance with the rules during the last fiscal year was 3,539. The revision of the rules in May, 1896, brought into the classified service about 31,000 positions in services which are known as "field" services, scattered throughout the United States, the positions belonging to which were either of a technical character or below the clerical grade. Many of the temporary appointments were made to these positions.

In cases where the Commission has certified less than three names from which to make selection to fill a vacancy, the departments have generally declined to make selection, and have made temporary appointments without examination by the Commission pending the certification of three names.

No temporary appointments have been authorized by the Commission except under the following conditions:

1. In the absence of a register of eligibles.
2. Where the register contained less than three names.
3. Where the work was temporary.

With respect to the third class of appointments here indicated, the Commission has been informed that many occasions arise where the work is of a temporary character, and that when it is completed there is no further use for the employee. In some cases certifications have been made of eligibles to fill such positions, resulting in much delay and embarrassment to the departments, as the eligibles have declined to accept service for short periods. In many such cases it has been found necessary to authorize temporary appointments, without examination, of persons nominated by the departments.

Of the 3,539 temporary appointments authorized during the year, 1,061 were in the Engineer and Ordnance departments at large during the war with Spain; 433 were in the Marine-Hospital Service, on account of the yellow-fever epidemic; 148 were at mint and assay offices, pending organization of that service under civil-service rules; 120 were to minor positions in the Indian school service; 396 were at post-offices; 136 were at custom-houses; 149 were in the Internal-Revenue Service; 104 were in the Government Printing Office; 169 were at navy-yards, while the remainder, numbering 823, were distributed among various bureaus and offices of the classified service. Of this number, only 204 temporary appointments were made to the departmental service in Washington, D. C., not including a large number of temporary appointments which were made under authority of Congress without compliance with the civil-service act and rules.

Consolidation of Boards of Examiners.

In every city where free delivery is established, which requires the classification of the post-office, there is a board of examiners comprised of post-office employees, which conducts the examinations of the Commission and makes certifications to fill vacancies. All of the work of preparing and rating the examination papers, however, is performed by the examining force at the Commission, and the work done for the Commission under the civil-service law by four-fifths of the different boards is comparatively slight, consisting merely of conducting examinations when called upon and making certifications of eligibles to fill vacancies. This work for the average small board does not aggregate more than two days in a year. In some places, however, especially in the larger cities, much more work devolves upon the boards of examiners, and there are in addition to the post-office service other branches of the service for which there are separate boards, such as the customs service, the custodian and janitor service, the mint and assay service, and the subtreasury service.

The work of consolidating these boards in cities where there are different branches of the Government service has been in progress several years, and now in many cities one board composed of representatives from different services is charged with the duty of conducting examinations, making certifications to fill vacancies, and such other business as the Commission may from time to time call upon it to do. A further advance was made in 1898, when one consolidated board was organized for a district which includes Boston and several contiguous cities and towns. The Commission is satisfied from the successful administration of its work in this district that this plan of consolidation is in the interest of efficiency and economy, and it has under consideration the advisability of organizing similar districts in other sections of the country.

Extension of the Merit System to our Insular Territories.

In its last report the Commission stated that a merit system should be extended to our recently acquired territories in order to avoid the discontent, misrule, and expensive government which had resulted from the Spanish methods of making appointments for political or personal reasons, without due regard to the qualifications of appointees. In his last annual report the Secretary of War, in discussing a suitable form of government for Puerto Rico and the Philippines, states:

Wherever it is necessary to employ Americans, except in the chief offices, a system of civil-service examination should be provided, under which requests from the governor of Puerto Rico for suitable persons to be appointed may be filled. * * *

The full report which will be presented by the Philippine Commission renders unnecessary any extended statement by me on the subject of government in those islands.

The commission appointed by the President to visit the Philippine Islands issued a proclamation to the natives, in which the following language was used:

The attention of the Philippine people is invited to certain regulative principles by which the United States will be guided in its relations with them. The following are deemed of cardinal importance: * * *

There shall be guaranteed to the Philippine people an honest and efficient civil service in which, to the fullest extent practicable, natives shall be employed.

The collection and application of taxes and revenues will be put upon a sound, honest, and economical basis. Public funds, raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only in defraying the regular and proper expenses incurred by and for the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine government, and for such general improvements as public interests may demand.

This promise, made by the authorized agents of the United States, can not be fulfilled unless the practice, with its corrupting influence, of distributing appointments as personal favors or political rewards, through which Spain lost her colonies, is superseded by a well-administered merit system. The patronage system has been tried in this country and found wanting. In 1882, the year before the passage of the civil-service law, the Congressional committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Federal service reported that the civil service of the country under that system was inefficient, extravagant, and in many instances corrupt. The necessity of good administration, the committee stated, imperatively demanded a change. The introduction, therefore, of the patronage system into the government of the Philippines, after the condemnation of that system at home, can not be accomplished without breaking faith with the Filipinos, who have been promised an honest, economical, and efficient government.

In discussing this subject in its last report the Commission said:

When this country accepted the sovereignty over Puerto Rico and the Philippines, which Spain had relinquished, and also pledged itself to establish a stable government in Cuba, it assumed a tremendous responsibility. It will not be a satisfactory discharge of our duties to give simply a better government to these islands than the

government which we replaced, but we must give a government equal to the best. Our rule will not be contrasted simply with the misrule of Spain, but will be contrasted with the admirable governments accorded by England and Holland to their colonial possessions. The Commission thinks it proper to publish in the appendix to this report an authentic account of the colonial governments of the British Empire and Holland, including an explanation of the five forms of British colonial government. * * * We will learn the following valuable lessons from a study of these governments:

First, that they are not disturbed by political changes in the home government, the tenure being determined by good and efficient service only.

Second, that the men sent to govern colonies are selected because of special fitness, and are promoted, generally from the smaller colonies to the larger, after demonstrating ability to deal with difficult problems.

Third, that the officers charged with the collection of revenue, both internal and customs duties, are promoted to those places after faithful and efficient service in minor grades, and are never appointed as a reward for political services at home; that the clerkships in the customs and other services are filled by open competitive examinations; that the pay is commensurate with the duties performed, and that persons in the colonial service are prohibited from engaging in business enterprises in the colonies. * * *

Spain, with 200,000 men, was not enabled to keep in subjection the island of Cuba, with a population of a million and a half, while England in Jamaica has quieted, by good government, a more turbulent population, and only keeps, in the important garrisons of that island, less than 400 British soldiers. In the island of Ceylon, with twice the population of Cuba, the entire British force is less than 1,500 men; while Sir Andrew Clarke, by his wise government in the Straits Settlements of the Malay peninsula, has been able to bring order out of chaos and misrule, to put an end to tribal warfare, and bring prosperity to the people without the aid of any British soldiers. These examples show in sharp contrast the application of sound, honest business principles on the one side and the application of the patronage system of government on the other. If the positions in our recently acquired territory are given as a reward for political service at home, we may expect discontent, misrule, and expensive administration. If, on the contrary, men are selected because of their ability as administrators and the service is put upon a basis of ascertained fitness for the duties to be performed, and tenure and promotion are made dependent upon efficiency and honest service, then we may expect our administration to be a boon to these islands, and we will have cause to be proud of our share in supplanting the misrule of Spain with a government in accord with the aspirations of modern civilization. The Commission desires to express the opinion that provision should be made, and the necessary steps taken, whereby as soon as practicable the civil positions in these islands may be filled in accordance with the principles of a merit system.

The Commission repeats that the training given to young men in this country renders them better qualified to grapple with new conditions than the training received in England or Holland, which have been so successful in the government of colonies. This is shown by the successful management of large industrial and commercial enterprises in this country. In the administration of the government of our new possessions this Government must compete with the management of private enterprises in securing and retaining the services of able men. This can only be done, as discovered by other countries after long experience, by giving a tenure dependent on faithful and

efficient service and not subject to political changes at home, by making the pay for such services commensurate with the importance of the positions and the dangers and inconveniences which they involve, and by encouraging promotions from the lower grades to the highest in the service.

The benefits which have resulted from the application of civil-service rules to the Federal civil service have done much toward extending the merit system to State and municipal services, as the same vices of administration will be found in all governments, whether Federal, State, or municipal, where appointments are made without due regard to the qualifications of appointees, which experience has shown will invariably result if political or personal influence is permitted to dictate such appointments. The Commission therefore strongly urges that no unnecessary delay should occur in bringing the great bulk of the civil positions in our insular territories within the provisions of civil-service rules.

Other Extensions of the Classified Service.

The Commission renews its recommendation that the force employed in and about the new Library of Congress be brought within the classified service. The act first making appropriation for this force, in 1897, provided that it should "be selected by the Librarian of Congress by reason of special aptitude for the work of the Library, including the copyright work," and that "all persons employed in and about said Library * * * shall be appointed solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties." The Library force has now been selected, and the Commission suggests that in order to secure its stability it be included in the classified service. The Commission has been very successful in securing competent persons, by means of its examinations, for similar positions in the libraries of the Departments, and the classification of the force of the Library of Congress, besides assuring a good class of future appointees, would result in persons from every part of the country having equal opportunity to compete.

Attention is invited to the following recommendation in the Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for 1897 with regard to the classification under the civil-service law of the force under their authority:

With all the departments of the General Government under the protection of the civil-service law every change in the administration of the General Government brings to the officials in charge of the District government demands for appointments impossible of recognition, but which are dangerous to the interests of the District, and which seriously interrupt, and sometimes practically prevent, the conduct of its rapidly increasing business interests. The Commissioners strongly recommend that the District government be included within the protection of the civil-service law.

In their annual reports for 1898 and 1899 the Commissioners of the *District of Columbia* renew their recommendation that the officers and

employees under their direction and control be brought within the classified civil service. This Commission concurs in the views of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, that classification would be as beneficial applied to these employees as it has proved in other Executive Departments and offices. It therefore recommends their inclusion in the classified civil service by Executive order, if it is found that this can be done under the provisions of the civil-service act; if not, it is recommended that proper legislation be enacted to this effect.

Needs of the Commission.

Special attention is invited to the need of an increase in the regular force of employees of the Commission, in lieu of the clerks and others detailed from the Departments; to the need of suitable text-books and books of reference for the use of its examiners in the performance of their official duties; to the need of better office accommodations, and to the need of an increase in the appropriation for traveling expenses.

At present there are 32 clerks and others detailed from the Departments to the Commission, in addition to its regular force of 62 employees. There has been no increase in the regular force since 1894, although since that time the work has been very largely increased, and the Commission has been compelled to resort to details from the Departments to meet the increased demands upon it on account of extensions of the classified service. When the last increase in the force was provided by Congress, in 1894, there were 37,684 classified positions; now there are approximately 75,000 classified positions.

Competent clerks and examiners are required to perform the additional work, but the Commission regrets to state that it has been found impossible in most instances to secure them on detail from the Departments, and it is in consequence greatly hampered in its work. A provision in the last legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act prohibits the details of clerks and other employees from the offices of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the six Auditors of the Treasury. The clerks detailed from the Treasury Department were accordingly withdrawn, while it has been the practice of other Departments to detail to the Commission only those employees whose services could best be spared.

The Commission requires in its work expert examiners in various lines, such as mathematicians, draftsmen, accountants, letter critics, etc.; but persons with these qualifications can not be secured on detail from the Departments, and stability in the Commission's force under present conditions is out of the question. The Commission submits that in the discharge of its duties under the civil-service act it should be empowered to secure suitable persons for its work and have control of them. This is the practice that prevails with respect to other

bureaus and offices, and it is in the interest of economy and efficiency. The Commission has asked in its estimates for an increase in its force for the reasons above stated, and it is earnestly hoped that such increase may be granted so that the work of the office may be performed with much more accuracy, uniformity, and rapidity than is possible at present, and with greater satisfaction to the public.

There is great need of a supply of standard text-books and books of reference at the Commission, and the work of preparing and rating examination papers suffers in consequence. There are less than a hundred modern text-books at the Commission, although the examiners are called upon to prepare and rate special and technical examination papers in addition to the general examining work for the various branches of the service. They should not be required to do this work without being supplied with the necessary books for immediate consultation as different questions arise. Much embarrassment results from the want of these books, and it has frequently happened that examiners have been compelled to use their private means in the purchase of books for official use. Time is also lost in visiting department libraries to consult text-books in the preparation and rating of special and technical examinations. The Commission is called upon to hold more than two hundred different kinds of special and technical examinations, embracing those for architectural, mechanical, and topographic draftsmen, computers, assistant examiners in the Patent Office, proof readers, meteorological observers, physicians, medical and special pension examiners, meat inspectors, teachers in the Indian service, etc. The need of suitable technical works convenient for consultation in the performance of this work is self-evident, but they can not be secured unless special provision is made by Congress for their purchase. As stated in the last report, the civil-service act makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause the necessary stationery and other articles to be supplied and the necessary printing to be done for the Commission, but section 3 of an act dated March 15, 1898, provides:

That hereafter law books, books of reference, and periodicals for the use of any Executive Department or other Government establishment not under any Executive Department at the seat of Government shall not be purchased or paid for from any appropriation made for contingent expenses, or for any specific or general purpose, unless such purchase is authorized and payment therefor specifically provided in the law granting the appropriation.

In view of the above provision the Comptroller of the Treasury, under date of November 18, 1898, rendered a decision, based upon requisitions for books by the Commission, that no funds were available for the purchase of books of any kind unless the amount be specifically appropriated for that purpose by Congress. The Commission *has therefore* asked in its estimate for an appropriation of \$1,000 for

the purchase of text-books for its examiners, the need of which is felt every day.

With respect to the need of more suitable office accommodations the Commission made the following statement in its last annual report:

In 1893, when the court of appeals of the District of Columbia was created, the Commission was compelled to vacate its quarters in the City Hall and remove to its present location, an appropriation of \$4,000 being granted for rent of building. Although efforts have been made since then to secure more suitable accommodations, it has been found that the present appropriation is entirely inadequate for the purpose. The Commission earnestly urges that an increased appropriation be granted to enable it to obtain more suitable accommodations for the force, which has been considerably increased since the present appropriation was granted. It is especially desirable that the Commission should be located in a modern fireproof building, in order that its records may be more accessible and more securely protected, and also to obtain better lighting and heating facilities than are to be had in the present building, which was the best that could be secured for the amount of money available. The Treasury Department in 1895, recognizing the needs of the Commission, assigned it a floor in the new Post-Office building, but Congress in 1898 directed the removal of the Post-Office Department to that building, and the Commission was again disappointed in its effort to secure better accommodations.

While the Commission would prefer to be located in one of the Government buildings of the city, this seems to be out of the question at present, but an increase in the appropriation would enable it to secure much better accommodations than it has in its present building, which, as stated, is ill adapted for the Commission's use.

An additional appropriation for traveling expenses is required. Since the last increase in appropriation for this purpose, many thousands of positions outside of Washington have been brought within the classified service, greatly increasing the work of the Commission. These new offices and positions require regular visits for supervision and inspection, but the present appropriation is altogether too limited to permit the Commission to undertake this work in addition to the work of conducting examinations and investigations required under the civil-service act.

Officers and Employees Under the Direction of the Commission.

The large volume of work transacted by this office during the past year has called for the closest application and untiring efforts of the officers and employees, not only during office hours, but very frequently outside of office hours. The Commission desires to make public expression of its appreciation and commendation of the fidelity and zeal with which these conditions have been met by the officers and employees under its direction.

The work performed by members of local boards throughout the country also deserves special mention. Many of these boards, as in past years, have been called upon to conduct a large number of examinations, besides discharging other duties devolving upon them as

examining boards, and the members have as a rule cheerfully performed all duties of this character in addition to the regular work required of them in the offices in which they are employed.

Acknowledgment is also made of the material and satisfactory assistance given in the preparation and rating of the more highly technical and scientific examinations by experts in the service who have been specially assigned for such work by the Departments.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

JOHN R. PROCTER,

JOHN B. HARLOW,

MARK S. BREWER,

Commissioners.

The PRESIDENT.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXAMINER FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1899.

OCTOBER 30, 1899.

To the Commission:

The following report is submitted on the work performed under the supervision of the chief examiner during the year ended June 30, 1899:

Examinations were arranged for, applications inspected, and competitors examined at 2,619 different times and places, which required the preparation of tests for determining the qualifications of applicants in 288 different kinds of examinations. At these examinations 48,492 persons were examined for original entrance to the different branches of the service, as follows: Departmental, 30,574; Government Printing, 631; Post-Office, 10,509; Custom-House, 6,121; Internal-Revenue, 657. During the same period 527 persons already in the service were examined for promotion and 145 for transfer from one classified position to another; making a total of 49,164 persons examined in order to meet the needs of the service. The number of persons becoming eligible for appointment from these examinations was as follows: Departmental service, 23,589; Government Printing, 589; Post-Office, 6,852; Custom-House, 4,448; Internal-Revenue, 388; making a total of 35,866, or 73.9 per cent, who passed the examinations, as against 12,626, or 26 per cent, who failed to attain a passing average. Of those examined for promotion in the classified service, 342, or 65 per cent, passed, as against 185 who were unsuccessful. Of the persons examined for transfer, 104, or 71.7 per cent, passed and 41 failed.

By comparison with the figures for the preceding year it will be noted that 3,710 more persons were examined for original entrance and 77 more for transfer during the past year, while 335 less were examined for promotion. The number who were successful in the examinations shows an increase of 5,712, and the number who failed shows a decrease of 2,160.

In addition to the 49,164 persons examined for the classified service during the past year, 5 examinations were held at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in which 6 persons were examined for the position of bookkeeper and 99 for policeman, making a grand total of 49,269 persons examined for all purposes during the year.

PREPARING THE EXAMINATIONS.

In addition to the fact that there were 80 more kinds of examinations required than in the previous year, the work of the chief examiner's office was further increased for the reason that nearly one-half of all the examinations were specially arranged for and held because the Commission was not supplied with eligibles possessing the qualifications demanded by the departments. In examinations of this character the questions and tests are usually of a professional, scientific, or technical character, and are specially prepared for the one examination, while the tests used for the examinations that are held at regular intervals are of such a character as to be much more easily and readily prepared. When it is remembered that the Commission was called upon to supply eligibles possessing nearly 300 different combinations of qualifications, perhaps the difficulties and exactions imposed upon this office may be more fully realized. There is no educational or other institution in the country whose duties require so diversified an array of talent in order to meet the demands upon it with even the most moderate degree of success.

Over 400,000 sets of printed questions were required, covering the various subjects in the examinations, in order to test the persons who have competed for appointment to the classified service during the year. In preparing for all competitive examinations, it is the practice of the Commission to arrange for the printing and forwarding of questions to points outside of Washington, so that they may arrive at the places of examination with as short an interval as possible between the time of arrival and of distribution to the candidates. This course has been adopted in order to prevent, as far as it can be done, the furnishing of an opportunity to any of the competitors, through fraudulent means or otherwise, of obtaining a knowledge of the questions before they are submitted to the entire class. It therefore requires the closest attention and care to accomplish this result without delaying examinations by the nonarrival of the questions. Our experience during the past year has been so satisfactory that I desire to specially commend those who are responsible for the printing of the questions and the accuracy of the shipments. The fact that in nearly every instance these papers, shipped with so small a margin of time allowance, have reached their destinations in time for use affords the strongest testimonial to the excellence of the service performed by the postal employees of the Government.

INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS.

The chief examiner's office has prepared two editions of the *Manual of Examinations* for the past year, containing specially valuable information for applicants and competitors in examinations, including accurate information concerning the scope and character of the usual examinations, when and where they may be taken, the methods followed in rating the papers, the practice in making certification for appointment, and as much general information in regard to other matters as is considered advantageous to be furnished to the public in printed form. In response to requests for such information, 60,000 copies of these two editions of the *Manual* have been distributed.

In order to facilitate, as far as possible, the holding of examinations, and having in view the convenience of those desiring to be examined, the regulations have been changed during the year, so that applications may be filed at any time for such examinations as are held at regular intervals, instead of within narrow limits immediately preceding the dates on which the examinations could be taken. The plan has also been adopted of recording applications as soon as the applicant has completed his personal statement and acknowledged it, so that a card authorizing him to compete in the examination might be issued at once, with the condition, however, that his papers will be canceled unless the application is completed and filed in proper form within a reasonable time thereafter. These changes have, no doubt, been of considerable benefit to applicants, and they have also saved much valuable time for the force in the application division, as well as materially lessened the criticisms which had resulted from the former practice.

LOCAL BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

At the present time there are about 1,000 local civil-service boards of examiners, who are stationed at the different free-delivery post-offices, custom-houses, and other points where necessity for their services exists. A considerable amount of work performed under the chief examiner's supervision consists of furnishing information to these boards concerning the different examinations which are held by the Commission and of such other matters as may arise in connection with their work.

A strong effort has been made for several years to secure the consolidation of local boards where more boards than one are located at the same point or in the same vicinity. During the past year several of these consolidations have been effected. Experience in each case has proven the wisdom of following this course. At the present time in most of the larger cities of the country the boards have been con-

olidated, and the secretary has become recognized as a local authority on civil-service information. Because of the greater familiarity with the matters connected with the Commission's work which his enlarged duties and experience give him, this position has steadily grown in importance and value to the Commission and to the public. The organization of the consolidated board in the Boston civil-service district has probably reached a higher degree of development than any other in the country, and has also secured a like degree of economy in the performance of its work. The same plan which has been successful there is being introduced elsewhere as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

Among the new boards organized and instructed during the year were 57 located at post-offices newly classified because of the introduction of the free-delivery service.

Notwithstanding the efficient service rendered by most of its local boards, the Commission has deemed it wise to abolish all of the internal-revenue boards of examiners, because of the circumstances surrounding that service and the experience it has had in examinations supervised by persons who were employees of that service. Therefore the examinations which were formerly held by these boards for the Internal-Revenue Service will hereafter generally be conducted by examiners from Washington, who visit each State and Territory for the purpose of supervising the regular semiannual examinations.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXAMINATION DECREASED BECAUSE OF SMALL APPROPRIATION.

Owing to the increased demand upon the Commission for examinations to test special or unusual qualifications, while Congress has not granted any increase in the appropriation for expenses of this character, it has been necessary to provide for holding the ordinary examinations for the custom-house and internal-revenue branches of the service and for post-offices of the first class but once a year, instead of twice, as formerly, and for all other post-offices only when eligibles are needed. It will also be necessary hereafter to hold many of the ordinary examinations for the departmental service only once a year, instead of twice, unless more liberal appropriations can be secured for this purpose, as the Commission can in no other way provide for obtaining the great variety of eligibles required to meet the demands upon it. While this curtailing of the opportunities for examination has been urgently objected to in many instances, the chief examiner is unable to suggest any other way of meeting the conditions which must be faced in the absence of a larger appropriation for this purpose.

The present appropriation, namely, \$7,000, is required to cover all traveling and other expenses of the Commission's examiners when away from Washington, rent of examination rooms and furniture wherever necessary, and compensation for janitor service in places where accommodations are not furnished in public buildings, and all other expenses connected with the organization and instruction of local boards of examiners and the inspection of their work, as well as all investigations of the operation of the law and rules conducted under the authority of the Civil Service Commission. No comment is necessary to show how inadequate that amount is for the satisfactory performance of the duties which the law so evidently intended should be scrupulously observed by the Commission.

CHANGES IN EXAMINATIONS.

Several important changes have recently been made in the examinations, most notable of which are the introduction of a test of physical endurance, with a weight of 50 per cent, in the examination for printer's assistant, the addition of the subject of experience in the skilled-laborer group of examinations for the Government Printing Office, and the change in the method of giving dictation tests in the stenography examination. Formerly each competitor in stenography was given an individual

speed and accuracy test in dictation. The new method provides for dictating to the assembled class exercises in stenography at the rate of 80, 100, 120, and 140 words per minute, respectively, each competitor being permitted to take the dictations at as many of the different rates of speed as he desires, and with the option of selecting the particular exercise he wishes to transcribe. The experience thus far had would seem to prove the manifest advantage of the present plan.

The question of experience in similar kinds of work has also been given careful consideration in connection with recent examinations. Other changes of minor importance have been made in several of the examinations, all of which have been for the purpose of making the tests more thorough and practical in their character and more fairly to measure the relative capacity and fitness of the competitors.

ATTEMPTS AT FRAUDS IN EXAMINATIONS.

Notwithstanding the scrupulous care exercised by those charged with supervising and conducting examinations, occasionally competitors are discovered who, for the sake of improving their standing in the examinations, are willing to resort to every form of deceit and cunning to accomplish that purpose. Section 3 of the civil-service act makes it a part of the duty of the chief examiner to secure uniformity and justice in all examinations. It therefore becomes his duty to guard all honest competitors from these fraudulent designs upon the integrity of the examinations. In order to better accomplish this purpose, every set of examination papers is subjected to the closest scrutiny, and where any evidences of attempts at fraud or collusion are disclosed all the papers of such competitors are suspended pending the result of an investigation. One of the first steps taken in these cases is to require such competitors to make a specific affidavit covering all the points involved. If the affidavit appears to be satisfactory, and nothing further has been developed tending to discredit the competitor, he is relieved from the suspicion of fraud and allowed a reexamination. During the past year 383 persons were reexamined for this purpose. While in some cases where slight evidences of fraud is found it is not sufficient to justify their presentation to the Department of Justice for prosecution, however, the examinations of such competitors are always canceled, and in many cases they are not again allowed to compete in the examinations. From the cases which have been submitted for prosecution several convictions have been secured. Because of the extreme watchfulness which is exercised at all times by the Commission's examiners and the careful scrutiny to which all examination papers are subjected in order to detect evidences of fraud, it is believed to be impossible for such attempts to be successful, and that the integrity of the examinations has been preserved from the assaults of these unscrupulous persons.

DISCUSSION OF EXAMINATIONS URGED AND SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

Discussion of the purpose, as well as the scope and character, of the Commission's examinations is urged, both in the public press and before the people, as honest criticism is always valuable and helpful. The many kindly suggestions which have been received have contributed largely to the measure of success attained in preparing suitable and practical tests for examination purposes. I trust that all who are interested in the improvement of the public service may continue to present their ideas and suggestions as to how the efficiency of the examinations may be increased.

While the purpose of the Commission's examinations is limited to securing eligibles for the public service, private employers have apparently learned that persons who have been successfully tested by the Commission are thoroughly competent to perform the work for which their qualifications were investigated, as I am informed the practice is becoming more and more general to accept the Commission's certificate of eligibility as of equal, if not greater, value than the recommendations of personal friends and former employers. During the past year my attention has been called

to many cases where persons whose names were on the Commission's registers of eligibles have obtained desirable positions with private employers as a result of their examinations.

APPOINTMENT OF WOMEN TO THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

That the question of the employment of women in the Government service is of very considerable interest to the public is shown by its recent discussion in the press. For this reason, and because letters are frequently received from women complaining that they have been induced to enter the Commission's examinations without being correctly informed as to their prospect of appointment if successful (although each edition of the Manual of Examinations issued for several years past has contained a table showing for the principal examinations the number of both men and women who were examined, passed, and received appointments), it has been thought proper to include a statement in this report which will exhibit the facts as disclosed by the Commission's records.

The following information has been compiled from a review of these records, for the past ten years for the departmental and post-office services, the last five years for the custom-house service, and for the four years since the classification of the internal-revenue and Government printing services. Attention has been given to the 57 kinds of examinations in which both men and women have competed for appointment. A consolidated statement is presented for the departmental and Government printing services because so many of the appointees for these services are located in the District of Columbia.

For these two services 30,527 persons passed the examinations referred to, of whom 11,466 were women. Five thousand and twenty-three of those who passed were appointed, of whom 1,293, or 25.7 per cent, were women. However, probably 509 of the latter number should not be included, as they were appointed to the positions of skilled laborer in the Government Printing Office or printer's assistant in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, positions which are practically confined to women. After deducting these appointments we find that 784 women have been appointed out of a total of 4,414 appointments. In other words, women were appointed to 17.7 per cent of all the positions in the departmental and Government printing branches of the service which are open to competition for both men and women.

During the last ten years 40,928 persons passed the examination for post-office clerk, which is the only position in that service for which both sexes may compete. Of this number 8,640 were women. Thirteen thousand and fifty-seven persons were appointed to this position as a result of the examinations, of whom 352, or 6.52 per cent, were women.

Of the 7,558 persons who have passed examinations in the custom-house service open to both men and women, during the past five years, 233 were women. During that period 689 appointments were made, of which 13, or not quite 2 per cent, were given to women.

During the four years in which examinations have been held for the Internal-Revenue service 3,307 persons have successfully passed them, of whom 157 were women. During this period 483 appointments have been made, of which 14, or 2.9 per cent, were given to women.

During the last ten years the highest percentage of appointments given to women, in all branches of the service, as a result of these examinations (13 per cent), was during 1898. The next highest percentage of appointments they received was 12 per cent, in 1893. The lowest percentage of these appointments women have received (viz, 6.004 per cent) was in 1899, while the next lowest (6.13 per cent) was in 1890.

The records show that during these ten years 77,454 persons have passed the examinations where both men and women have competed, of whom 16,832 were women. As a result of these examinations 17,843 persons have been appointed, of whom 1,663, or

9.3 per cent, were women. From the foregoing it will be seen that, while less than 10 per cent of the women who passed the examinations were appointed, 26.6 per cent of the male eligibles secured appointment.

In addition to the examinations above mentioned, 7,381 women have passed examinations for positions to which no men are appointed, of whom 1,813 have been appointed, during the ten years ended June 30, 1899. By combining these facts it is found that of the 24,213 women who have passed examinations during the last ten years, 3,476, or 14.3 per cent, have been appointed.

SPECIAL AGENTS OR EXAMINERS.

The experience of the past year has but served to strengthen my opinion that every effort should be exerted to obtain a sufficient appropriation to provide for two special agents or traveling examiners, who would be at all times available for visiting the different local boards of examiners, furnishing them with such information and instruction as they may seem to require, and affording them such other assistance as may be needed from time to time. They would also be available to cooperate with the Commission in securing wider publicity for examination announcements and for holding such peculiar or special examinations at distant points as require the services of specially trained examiners. If special representatives of this character are desirable, and indeed necessary, for each of the other branches of the Federal service, I am sure, when the peculiar and oftentimes confidential character of the work confided to the Commission is considered, all the more necessity for them must be admitted.

APPROPRIATION FOR BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

I again call attention to the Commission's need of an appropriation available for the purchase of such books of reference as are required for frequent consultation in the preparation and rating of examinations. Under the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, November 18, 1898, the Interior Department has declined to furnish anything of this character for the use of the Commission. Under these conditions too much valuable time must be devoted to finding and consulting works of this character to enable the examining work to be carried forward in a manner either satisfactory or economical. I trust that Congress may be persuaded at its next session to provide an appropriation of not less than \$1,000 with which to purchase such works of this character as are most urgently needed.

If it were possible to employ upon other work the time of the examiners now consumed in the search for these necessary authorities, I would recommend that they be required to look more carefully into the references and vouchers of the different applicants for examination. At present this feature of the Commission's work is left, in nearly all cases, to the officials to whom eligibles are certified. For this reason cases have arisen in the past years where persons of criminal tendencies or of undesirable character have been enabled to obtain a foothold in the classified service. While it is true that this frequently occurs in private lines of employment, yet if the Commission could give more attention to this feature of its work I am sure that the result would be both useful and profitable.

AN ECONOMICAL PLAN PROPOSED FOR SECURING ELIGIBLES WITH SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

The fact that during the past year nearly one-half of the examinations held by the Commission were for the purpose of securing eligibles having qualifications not possessed by those on the existing registers has prompted a careful study of the provisions prescribed in the rules pertaining to the securing and certification of eligibles and the proper methods of procedure under them. In the cases referred to, the departments were either deprived of the assistance they desired for a considerable length of time or temporary appointments were made pending the securing of satisfactory eligibles through examination. In the latter case it was frequently found

that after serving from two to four months the temporary appointees had not passed the examinations with sufficiently high averages to secure certification, and therefore were not eligible for regular appointment. This method of obtaining eligibles with the qualifications demanded, and the resulting disadvantages, has no doubt caused embarrassment to the appointing officers and detriment to the interests of the service. It will readily be seen that such a method of filling positions requiring unusual qualifications is not, and can not be, either satisfactory or economical. Inquiry has therefore been made for the purpose of learning if some plan could not be devised through which the Commission might be better supplied with eligibles possessing the qualifications required to meet the demands of the service, except in the most extraordinary and unusual cases. The plan which has developed and is here proposed can not be considered as either generally satisfactory or as meeting all of the requirements, but it is presented in order that it may be considered, in the hope that something practicable and profitable may be developed from it.

From the special examinations which have been held in the past it has been demonstrated that it is well nigh impossible to suggest any combination of peculiar and dissimilar qualifications that can not be found, after a reasonable notice to the public that persons possessing such qualifications are desired for employment in the public service at a reasonable compensation. It would seem, therefore, that the Commission might with profit establish a standard of general intelligence which could be considered as a preliminary test, and all persons satisfactorily meeting such a requirement might then be given an opportunity to have their qualifications tested along any lines of work for which they consider themselves especially equipped. In order to make the most use of the qualifications thus developed, the Commission might retain the names of all persons of this character on its registers and eligible for certification so long as eligibility continued from any one of these examinations. This plan would seem to encourage persons with the greatest variety of ability to compete for positions in the Government service, as they would be enabled to obtain so much better prospect of employment by reason of the broader qualifications which they might possess and their greater versatility.

As an illustration of the plan which has been so briefly sketched, it is suggested that for all positions requiring a considerable degree of general intelligence, together with special training or experience, the preliminary test might consist of the present clerk examination. After that has been successfully passed the competitors could then be permitted to qualify in any of the different branches—such as bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, higher mathematics, natural sciences, literature, history, languages, civil and mechanical engineering, different classes of drafting, law, medicine, veterinary science, pedagogy, etc. If this plan were followed and competitors given as much information as possible in advance as to what qualifications might be in demand for the Government service, I am persuaded that the Commission would soon be in possession of a supply of eligibles whose qualifications had been tested for nearly every variety of position for which requisitions may be expected from the different departments.

In putting such a plan into execution the widest latitude should be allowed to applicants in order to put the Commission in the possession of as complete detailed knowledge as possible of the qualifications they possess. It is frequently found that, as a result of the ordinary examinations, requisitions may be filled for positions requiring special and peculiar qualifications, as the examination papers show the eligible to be possessed of a reasonable amount of information and experience along the special lines desired. If the Commission were in a position to take advantage of all the wealth of ability possessed by the eligibles on its registers, as is proposed to be done by this plan, it is believed that a very large number—probably nearly all—of the special examinations, which are so expensive, would prove unnecessary. It has already been the experience that private employers have made considerable use of the knowledge developed in our examinations. If complete information could be obtained *as to the exact extent and character of the qualifications possessed by each*

of the Commission's eligibles, no doubt its work would be of much greater value, both to the Government and to those desiring to obtain the services of persons specially equipped for peculiar or particular lines of work. It would seem that the practical effect of this method of examinations by the Commission would inure not only to the advantage of the service as a whole, but that a much higher class of ability might be obtained for even the ordinary positions in the departments, and that benefit would also accrue to the applicants themselves, even though they were not appointed to positions in the public service, as the Commission would be in possession of information in regard to the resources of the United States as to special ability and learning such as is not now obtainable in any way. This information would be of the most reliable character, because there would be full assurance as to the ability and capacity of the eligibles which had been ascertained by means of the examinations. The Commission's certificates of eligibility from examination would, therefore, at once take on the character and value of the certificates and diplomas of institutions of learning, and would be of even greater value and more diversified in scope than those of any existing institution in the land, as they would include not only the scholastic, technical, and professional qualifications, but also the commercial as well.

If opportunity for examination were offered at intervals, say, of once or twice a year, I see no reason why, in the course of two or three years, the Commission's registers should not be a vast storehouse of information, which would always be at the disposal of the heads of departments in their efforts to secure the ablest and best-qualified employees. While it would not affect to any extent the ordinary examinations for the post-offices, custom-houses, and for positions elsewhere below the grade of clerk, yet those examinations that are the most expensive to prepare for and hold would be provided for at the very minimum of cost.

It would appear that in some such manner as here proposed the information concerning persons desiring appointment can be satisfactorily collected and made available, so as to promote the greatest advantage both to the service and the individual. No other plan has been suggested which seems to promise so much in providing the Commission with eligibles possessing a wide variety of qualifications, which would be available for the departments on short notice as necessity might arise, and at the same time to involve such a small amount of expense in putting it into execution. Because of its great economy and anticipated effectiveness, I have taken the liberty of submitting this plan for such consideration as the Commission may deem proper.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I desire to make special mention of the earnest, zealous, and intelligent cooperation which has characterized the employees of the Commission and those who are serving on detail under my supervision. They have endeavored in every way to perform the work intrusted to them in the most satisfactory manner. While many of the demands upon them have been most exacting, they have been responded to with cheerful readiness and with a desire to so perform their duty that each might aid as much as possible in forwarding the work to a satisfactory conclusion.

The same spirit has also been manifested by the secretaries and members of the local boards of examiners. Except in the most rare and unusual cases, the work imposed upon them without increased compensation, and frequently in addition to their full quota of other duties, has been done in the most conscientious manner. Their efforts and assistance have contributed very largely to bring about the satisfactory condition of the work which has been transacted during the period reviewed by this report. They are to be specially commended for the zeal and care with which they have performed the duties intrusted to them.

In the attached appendix will be found the usual statistical tables relating to the work performed under my supervision during the year.

Very respectfully,

A. R. SERVEN,
Chief Examiner.

HISTORICAL REGISTER

OF THE

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

COMMISSIONERS:

JOHN R. PROCTER, Kentucky, *President*.
 JOHN B. HARLOW, Missouri.
 MARK S. BREWER, Michigan.

A. RALPH SERVEN, *Chief Examiner*.
 JOHN T. DOYLE, *Secretary*.

List of Commissioners, chief examiners, and secretaries since 1883.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Date of oath of office.	Date of retirement.
COMMISSIONERS.			
Dorman B. Eaton	New York	Mar. 9, 1883	Resigned Apr. 17, 1886.
John M. Gregory	Illinois	do	Resigned Nov. 9, 1885.
Leroy D. Thoman	Ohio	do	Do.
Wm. L. Trenholm	South Carolina	Nov. 9, 1885	Resigned Apr. 17, 1886.
Alfred F. Edgerton	Indiana	do	Removed Feb. 9, 1889.
John H. Oberly	Illinois	Apr. 17, 1886	Resigned Oct. 10, 1888.
Charles Lyman	Connecticut	do	Resigned May 24, 1895.
Hugh S. Thompson	South Carolina	May 9, 1889	Resigned June 23, 1892.
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	May 13, 1889	Resigned May 5, 1895.
George D. Johnston	Louisiana	July 14, 1892	Removed Nov. 28, 1893.
John R. Procter	Kentucky	Dec. 2, 1893	
William G. Rice	New York	May 16, 1895	Resigned Jan. 19, 1898.
John B. Harlow	Missouri	May 25, 1895	
Mark S. Brewer	Michigan	Jan. 19, 1898	
CHIEF EXAMINERS.			
Charles Lyman	Connecticut	May 11, 1883	Apr. 17, 1886. ¹
William H. Webster	do	Aug. 28, 1886	Died Mar. 23, 1896.
A. Ralph Serven	New York	June 8, 1896	
SECRETARIES.			
Wm. S. Roulhac	North Carolina	June 11, 1883	Died Apr. 17, 1884.
Robert D. Graham	do	Apr. 25, 1884	Resigned Sept. 15, 1896.
John T. Doyle ²	New York	Sept. 15, 1886	

¹Appointed Commissioner.

²Mr. Doyle was appointed stenographer to the Commission March 9, 1883, and promoted upon appointment by the President from that position to secretary.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

CIVIL-SERVICE ACT AND RULES, ETC.

CIVIL-SERVICE ACT AND RULES, ETC.

CIVIL-SERVICE ACT.

AN ACT to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as Civil Service Commissioners, and said three Commissioners shall constitute the United States Civil Service Commission. Said Commissioners shall hold no other official place under the United States.

Appointment of Commissioners.

The President may remove any Commissioner; and any vacancy in the position of Commissioner shall be so filled by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as to conform to said conditions for the first selection of Commissioners.

Removal of Commissioners.

The Commissioners shall each receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars a year. And each of said Commissioners shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty as a Commissioner.

Salaries and traveling expenses.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said Commissioners:

First. To aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect, and when said rules shall have been promulgated it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modifications thereof, into effect.

Duties of Commissioners. Rules.

Second. And, among other things, said rules shall provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

First, for open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and as far as may be shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed.

Competitive examinations.

Second, that all the offices, places, and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations.

Vacancies, how filled.

Third, appointments to the public service aforesaid in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. Every application for an examination shall contain, among other things, a statement, under oath, setting forth his or her actual bona fide residence at the time of making the application, as well as how long he or she has been a resident of such place.

Apportionment.

Applications for examination.

Fourth, that there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid.

Probation.

Political contributions and service. Fifth, that no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

Coercion. Sixth, that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

Noncompetitive examinations. Seventh, there shall be noncompetitive examinations in all proper cases before the Commission, when competent persons do not compete, after notice has been given of the existence of the vacancy, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Commissioners as to the manner of giving notice.

Notice of changes in service. Eighth, that notice shall be given in writing by the appointing power to said Commission of the persons selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined, of the place of residence of such persons, of the rejection of any such persons after probation, of transfers, resignations, and removals, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept by said Commission.

Exceptions to rules. And any necessary exceptions from said eight fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and the reasons therefor shall be stated in the annual reports of the Commission.

Regulations for examinations. *Third.* Said Commission shall, subject to the rules that may be made by the President, make regulations for, and have control of, such examinations, and, through its members or the examiners, it shall

Minutes of proceedings. supervise and preserve the records of the same; and said Commission shall keep minutes of its own proceedings.

Investigations. *Fourth.* Said Commission may make investigations concerning the facts, and may report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effects of said rules and regulations, and concerning the action of any examiner or board of examiners hereinafter provided for, and its own subordinates, and those in the public service, in respect to the execution of this act.

Annual report. *Fifth.* Said Commission shall make an annual report to the President for transmission to Congress, showing its own action, the rules and regulations and the exceptions thereto in force, the practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

Chief examiner. SEC. 3. That said Commission is authorized to employ a chief examiner, a part of whose duty it shall be, under its direction, to act with the examining boards, so far as practicable, whether at Washington or elsewhere, and to secure accuracy, uniformity, and justice in all their proceedings, which shall be at all times open to him. The chief examiner shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars a year, and he shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty. The Commission

Secretary. shall have a secretary, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum. It

Stenographer and messenger. may, when necessary, employ a stenographer and a messenger, who shall be paid, when employed, the former at the rate of one thousand six hundred dollars a year, and the latter at the rate of six hundred dollars a year. The Commission shall, at Washington, and in one or more places in each State and Territory where examinations are to take place, designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in the official service of the United States, residing

in said State or Territory, after consulting the head of the department or office in which such persons serve, to be members of boards of examiners, and may at any time substitute any other person in said service living in such State or Territory in the place of anyone so selected. Such boards of examiners shall be so located as to make it reasonably convenient and inexpensive for applicants to attend before them; and where there are persons to be examined in any State or Territory, examinations shall be held therein at least twice in each year. It shall be the duty of the collector, postmaster, and other officers of the United States, at any place outside of the District of Columbia where examinations are directed by the President or by said board to be held, to allow the reasonable use of the public buildings for holding such examinations, and in all proper ways to facilitate the same.

Boards of examiners.

Duties of public officers.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause suitable and convenient rooms and accommodations to be assigned or provided, and to be furnished, heated, and lighted, at the city of Washington, for carrying on the work of said Commission and said examinations, and to cause the necessary stationery and other articles to be supplied and the necessary printing to be done for said Commission.

Accommodations, etc., for Commission.

SEC. 5. That any said Commissioner, examiner, copyists, or messenger, or any person in the public service, who shall willfully and corruptly, by himself or in cooperation with one or more other persons, defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in respect of his or her right of examination according to any such rules or regulations, or who shall willfully, corruptly, and falsely mark, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined hereunder, or aid in so doing, or who shall willfully and corruptly make any false representations concerning the same or concerning the person examined, or who shall willfully and corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, or to be examined, being appointed, employed, or promoted, shall for each such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than ten days, nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Frauds.

SEC. 6. That within sixty days after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in as near conformity as may be to the classification of certain clerks now existing under the one hundred and sixty-third section of the Revised Statutes, to arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed by the collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraisers, or either of them, or being in the public service, at their respective offices in each customs district where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall be altogether as many as fifty. And thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the President, said Secretary shall make the like classification or arrangement of clerks and persons so employed in connection with any said office or offices, in any other customs district. And, upon like request, and for the purposes of this act, said Secretary shall arrange in one or more of said classes, or of existing classes, any other clerks, agents, or persons employed under his department in any said district not now classified; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President.

Customs classification.

Post-office classification.

Second. Within said sixty days it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General, in general conformity to said one hundred and sixty-third section, to separately arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed, or in the public service, at each post-office, or under any postmaster of the United States, where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall together amount to as many as fifty. And thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the President, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to arrange in like classes the clerks and persons so employed in the postal service in connection with any other post-office; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President.

Third. That from time to time said Secretary, the Postmaster-General, and each of the heads of departments mentioned in the one hundred and fifty-eighth section of the Revised Statutes, and each head of an office, shall, on the direction of the President, and for facilitating the execution of this act, respectively revise any then existing classification or arrangement of those in their respective departments and offices, and shall, for the purposes of the examination herein provided for, include in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable, subordinate places, clerks, and officers in the public service pertaining to their respective departments not before classified for examination.

Examination required for appointment and promotion.

SEC. 7. That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed to enter or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing, or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-fourth section of the Revised Statutes, nor to take from the President any authority not inconsistent with this act conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-third section of said statutes; nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the Government, or any person merely employed as a laborer or workman, be required to be classified hereunder; nor, unless by direction of the Senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate be required to be classified or to pass an examination.

Preference claimants, sec. 1754, R. S.**Exclusions.****Intoxicating beverages.**

SEC. 8. That no person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed to, or retained in, any office, appointment, or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable.

Members of a family.

SEC. 9. That whenever there are already two or more members of a family in the public service in the grades covered by this act no other member of such family shall be eligible to appointment to any of said grades.

Recommendation by Members of Congress.

SEC. 10. That no recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act which may be given by any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act.

Political assessments.

SEC. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch or bureau of the executive, judi-

cial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act, or in any navy-yard, fort, or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

SEC. 13. No officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act shall discharge, or promote, or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employee, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose. Change of rank or compensation.

SEC. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

SEC. 15. That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court. Penalty.

Approved, January 16, 1883.

REVISED STATUTES AND STATUTES AT LARGE AFFECTING THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE.

SEC. 1753, R. S. The President is authorized to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose he may employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, and may prescribe their duties, and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service. President's authority to prescribe regulations concerning appointment.

SEC. 1754, R. S. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices. Veteran preference in appointment to public office.

* * * *Provided*, That in making any reduction of force in any of the Executive Departments, the head of such department shall retain those persons who may be equally qualified who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors. Preference in reduction of force.
(19 Stats., 169.)

Employment of labor in navy-yards.

SEC. 1544, R. S. Labor shall be employed in the several navy-yards by the proper officers in charge with reference to skill and efficiency, and without regard to other considerations.

Political contributions and discrimination.

SEC. 1546, R. S. No officer or employee of the Government shall require or request any workingman in any navy-yard to contribute or pay any money for political purposes, nor shall any workingman be removed or discharged for political opinion; and any officer or employee of the Government who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be dismissed from the service of the United States.

Bribery.

SEC. 1781, R. S. Every Member of Congress or any officer or agent of the Government who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever from any person for procuring or aiding to procure, any contract, office, or place from the Government, or any Department thereof, or from any officer of the United States, for any person whomsoever, and every person who, directly or indirectly, offers or agrees to give, or gives, or bestows any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for the procuring, or aiding to procure, any such contract, office, or place; and every Member of Congress who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, after his election as such member, for his attention to, services, action, vote, or decision on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may be there pending, or may under the Constitution be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place as such Member of Congress, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than ten thousand dollars. And any such contract or agreement may, at the option of the President, be declared absolutely null and void; and any Member of Congress or officer convicted of a violation of this section shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

Penalty.

Soliciting contributions or receiving gifts.

SEC. 1784, R. S. No officer, clerk, or employee in the United States Government employ shall at any time solicit contribution from other officers, clerks, or employees in the Government service for a gift or present to those in a superior official position; nor shall any such officials or clerical superiors receive any gift or present offered or presented to them as a contribution from persons in Government employ receiving a less salary than themselves; nor shall any officer or clerk make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior. Every person who violates this section shall be summarily discharged from the Government employ.

Legal residence—certificate of proper officer.

* * * That hereafter every application for examination before the Civil Service Commission for appointment in the departmental service in the District of Columbia shall be accompanied by a certificate of an officer, with his official seal attached, of the county and State of which the applicant claims to be a citizen, that such applicant was, at the time of making such application, an actual and bona fide resident of said county, and had been such resident for a period of not less than six months next preceding;

But this provision shall not apply to persons who may be in the service and seek promotion or appointment in other branches of the Government. * * * (Sup. R. S., vol. 1, 2d ed., p. 772, par. 1.)

That no civil officer, clerk, draughtsman, copyist, messenger, assistant messenger, mechanic, watchman, laborer, or other employee shall * * * be employed in any of the Executive Departments or subordinate bureaus or offices thereof at the seat of Government, except only at such rates and in such numbers, respectively, as may be specifically appropriated for by Congress for such clerical and other personal services for each fiscal year; and no civil officer, clerk, draughtsman, copyist, messenger, assistant messenger, mechanic, watchman, laborer, or other employee shall hereafter be employed at the seat of Government in any Executive Department or subordinate bureau or office thereof or be paid from any appropriation made for contingent expenses, or for any specific or general purpose, unless such employment is authorized and payment therefor specifically provided in the law granting the appropriation, and then only for services actually rendered in connection with and for the purposes of the appropriation from which payment is made, and at the rate of compensation usual and proper for such services; * * * all details of civil officers, clerks, or other subordinate employees from places outside of the District of Columbia for duty within the District of Columbia, except temporary details for duty connected with their respective offices, be, and are hereby, prohibited; and thereafter all moneys accruing from lapsed salaries, or from unused appropriations for salaries, shall be covered into the Treasury. (Sup. R. S., vol. 1, 2d ed., p. 374, sec. 4.)

No employment permitted except upon specific appropriation.

Details from outside for duty within District of Columbia.

Lapsed salaries.

It shall be the duty of the heads of the several Executive Departments of the Government to report to Congress each year in the annual estimates the number of employees in each bureau and office and the salaries of each who are below a fair standard of efficiency. (Sup. R. S., vol. 1, 2d ed., p. 773, sec. 2.)

Annual reports to Congress.

* * * Hereafter no Department or officer of the United States shall accept voluntary service for the Government or employ personal service in excess of that authorized by law except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property. (Act of May 1, 1884, vol. 23, Stat L., p. 17.)

Prohibition of voluntary service except in emergencies.

That section five of the act making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Hereafter it shall be the duty of the heads of the several Executive Departments, in the interest of the public service, to require of all clerks and other employees, of whatever grade or class, in their respective Departments, not less than seven hours of labor each day, except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law or Executive order: *Provided*, That the heads of the Departments may, by special order, stating the reason, further extend the hours of any clerk or employee in their Departments, respectively; but in case of an extension it shall be without additional compensation: *Provided further*, That the head of any Department may grant thirty days' annual leave with pay in any one year to each clerk or employee: *And provided further*, That where some member of the immediate family of a clerk or employee is afflicted with a contagious disease and requires the care and attendance of such employee, or where his or her presence in the Department would jeopardize the health of fellow-clerks, and in exceptional and meritorious cases, where a clerk or employee is personally ill, and where to limit the annual leave to thirty days in any one calendar year would work peculiar hardship, it may be extended, in the discretion of the head of the Department, with pay,

Hours of labor in the Executive Departments.

Leaves of absence.

not exceeding thirty days in any one case or in any one calendar year.

"This section shall not be construed to mean that so long as a clerk or employee is borne upon the rolls of the Department in excess of the time herein provided for or granted that he or she shall be entitled to pay during the period of such excessive absence, but that the pay shall stop upon the expiration of the granted leave." (Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved March 15, 1898.)

* * * *Provided*, That the thirty days' annual leave of absence with pay in any one year to clerks and employees in the several Executive Departments authorized by existing law shall be exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays. (Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved February 24, 1899, sec. 4.)

Monthly reports to heads of Departments.

Hereafter it shall be the duty of the head of each Executive Department to require monthly reports to be made to him as to the condition of the public business in the several bureaus or offices of his Department at Washington; and in each case where such reports disclose that the public business is in arrears, the head of the Department in which arrears exist shall require, as provided herein, an extension of the hours of service to such clerks or employees as may be necessary to bring up such arrears of public business.

Quarterly reports to the President.

Hereafter it shall be the duty of the head of each Executive Department, or other Government establishment at the seat of government, not under an Executive Department, to make at the expiration of each quarter of the fiscal year a written report to the President as to the condition of the public business in his Executive Department or Government establishment, and whether any branch thereof is in arrears. (Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved March 15, 1898.)

Holding of two offices forbidden where salary of either is \$2,500.

* * * No person who holds an office the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached unless specially heretofore or hereafter specially authorized thereto by law; but this shall not apply to retired officers of the Army or Navy whenever they may be elected to public office or whenever the President shall appoint them to office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. (Vol. 28, Stat. L., p. 205, sec. 2.) [See, at pp. 126-128, Fourteenth Report, executive order forbidding holding of State or municipal offices by persons holding Federal civil offices.]

CIVIL-SERVICE RULES, AMENDED TO MAR. 29, 1900.

[Amendments of May 29, 1899, are indicated by italics. See, also, statement concerning amendments at p. 70-71.]

Promulgating order.

In the exercise of power vested in him by the Constitution, and of authority given to him by the seventeen hundred and fifty-third section of the Revised Statutes, and by an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, the President hereby makes and promulgates the following rules, and revokes all others.

RULE I.

Commission to prescribe regulations.

1. The United States Civil Service Commission shall have authority to prescribe regulations in pursuance of, and for the execution of, the provisions of these rules and of the civil-service act.

2. The several terms hereinafter mentioned, wherever used in these rules or the regulations of the Commission, shall be construed as follows: Definitions of terms.

(a) The term "civil-service act" refers to "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883.

(b) The term "classified service" refers to all that part of the executive civil service of the United States included within the provisions of the civil-service act and these rules.

(c) The term "grade," in connection with employees or positions, refers to a group of employees or positions in the classified service arranged upon the basis of duties performed without regard to salaries received.

(d) The term "class," in connection with employees or positions, refers to a group of employees or positions in any grade arranged upon the basis of salaries received, in pursuance of the provisions of section 163 of the Revised Statutes and of section 6 of the civil-service act.

(e) The term "excepted position" refers to any position within the provisions of the civil-service act, but excepted from the requirement of competitive examination or registration for appointment thereto.

RULE II.

1. Any person in the executive civil service of the United States who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of the civil-service act or of these rules shall be dismissed from office. Dismissal for violation of act or rules.

2. No person in the executive civil service shall use his official authority or official influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or controlling the result thereof. No interference with elections.

3. No person in the executive civil service shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations. No dismissal or change of rank for political or religious opinions.

4. No question in any examination or form of application shall be so framed as to elicit information concerning, nor shall any inquiry be made concerning, nor any other attempt be made to ascertain, the political or religious opinions or affiliations of any applicant, competitor, or eligible; and all disclosures thereof shall be discountenanced. And no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened, or promised against or in favor of any applicant, competitor, or eligible because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations. No disclosures of political or religious opinions of applicants, etc.

5. No recommendation of an applicant, competitor, or eligible involving any disclosure of his political or religious opinions or affiliations shall be received, filed, or considered by the Commission, by any board of examiners, or by any nominating or appointing officer. Recommendations that cannot be received, filed, or considered.

6. In making removals or reductions, or in imposing punishment, for delinquency or misconduct, penalties like in character shall be imposed for like offenses, and action thereupon shall be taken irrespective of the political or religious opinions or affiliations of the offenders. Penalties like in character.

7. A person holding a position on the date said position is classified under the civil-service act shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits possessed by persons of the same class or grade appointed upon examination under the provisions of said act. Status of employees after classification.

8. No removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing; and the person sought to be removed shall have notice and be furnished a copy of such reasons, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing. Procedure in removals. Amended May 20, 1899.

Copy of such reasons, notice, and answer and of the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the proper Department or office; and the reasons for any change in rank or compensation within the competitive classified service shall also be made a part of the records of the proper Department or office.

RULE III.

Different branches of classified service. 1. All that part of the executive civil service of the United States which has been or may hereafter be classified under the civil-service act shall be arranged in branches as follows: The departmental service, the custom-house service, the post-office service, the Government printing service, and the internal-revenue service.

Extent of departmental service. 2. The departmental service shall include officers and employees as follows, except those in the service of the Government Printing Office and in the service of the several custom-houses, post-offices, and internal-revenue districts:

(a) All officers and employees of whatever designation, except persons merely employed as laborers or workmen and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate, however or for whatever purpose employed, whether compensated by a fixed salary or otherwise, who are serving in or on detail from—

The several Executive Departments, the commissions, and offices in the District of Columbia.

The Railway Mail Service.

The Indian Service.

The several pension agencies.

The Steamboat-Inspection Service.

The Marine-Hospital Service.

The Light-House Service.

The Life-Saving Service.

The several mints and assay offices.

The Revenue-Cutter Service.

The force employed under custodians of public buildings.

The several subtreasuries.

The Engineer Department at large.

The Ordnance Department at large.

(b) All executive officers and employees outside of the District of Columbia not covered in (a), of whatever designation, except persons merely employed as laborers or workmen and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate, whether compensated by a fixed salary or otherwise—

Who are serving in a clerical capacity or whose duties are in whole or in part of a clerical nature.

Who are serving in the capacity of watchman or messenger.

Who are serving in the capacity of physician, hospital steward, nurse, or whose duties are of a medical nature.

Who are serving in the capacity of draftsman, civil engineer, steam engineer, electrical engineer, computer, or fireman.

Who are in the service of the Supervising Architect's Office in the capacity of superintendent of construction, superintendent of repair, or foreman.

Who are in the service of the Treasury Department in any capacity.

Who are employed in the Department of Justice under the annual appropriation for the investigation of official acts, records, and accounts of officers of the courts, and all officers and employees in the penitentiary service who are by law subject to classification.

3. The custom-house service shall include such officers and employees as have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act who are serving in any customs district. Extent of custom-house service.

4. The post-office service shall include the officers and employees in any free-delivery post-office who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act. And whenever the free-delivery system shall be established in any post-office the Postmaster-General shall at once notify the Commission of such establishment, and the officers and employees of said office shall be included within the classified service from the date of such establishment; and whenever, by order of the Postmaster-General, any post-office shall be consolidated with and made a part of a free-delivery post-office, the Postmaster-General shall at once notify the Commission of such consolidation, and from the date of said order the employees of the office thus made a part of the free-delivery office whose names appear on the roster of the Post-Office Department shall be employees of said free-delivery office; and the person holding on the date of said order the position of postmaster at the office thus made a part of said free-delivery office may be made an employee in said free-delivery office, and may, at the time of classification, be assigned to any position therein and given any appropriate designation which the Postmaster-General may direct. Extent of post-office service.

Consolidation of post-offices.

5. The Government printing service shall include the officers and employees in the Government Printing Office who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act. Extent of Government printing service.

6. The internal-revenue service shall include the officers and employees in any internal-revenue district who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act. Extent of internal-revenue service.

7. All officers and employees who have heretofore been classified under the civil-service act shall be considered as still classified, and subject to the provisions of these rules. Employees already classified covered by rules.

8. The following-mentioned positions or employees shall not be subject to any of the provisions of these rules, except sections 1, 2, and 3 of Rule II: Positions not subject to the rules in part.
Amended May 29, 1899.

(a) Any position filled by a person whose place of private business is conveniently located for his performance of the duties of said position, or any position filled by a person remunerated in one sum both for services rendered therein and for necessary rent, fuel, and lights furnished for the performance of the duties thereof: *Provided*, That in either case the performance of the duties of said position requires only a portion of the time and attention of the occupant, paying him a compensation not exceeding, for his personal salary only, \$300 per annum, and permitting of his pursuing other regular business or occupation.

(b) Any person in the military or naval service of the United States who is detailed for the performance of civil duties.

(c) Any person employed in a foreign country under the State Department or who is temporarily employed in a confidential capacity in a foreign country under any executive department or other office.

(d) Any position the duties of which are of a quasi-military or quasi-naval character, and for the performance of which duties a person is enlisted for a term of years, or positions in the Revenue-Cutter Service where the persons enlist for the season of navigation only.

(e) Any local physician employed temporarily as acting assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service.

(f) Any person employed in the Marine-Hospital Service as quarantine attendant at the Gulf, South Atlantic, Tortugas, Reedy Island, and Angel

Island quarantine; and any person temporarily employed as quarantine attendant on quarantine vessels, or in camps or stations established for quarantine purposes during epidemics of contagious diseases in the United States or beyond the seas.

(g) *Any person in the Quartermaster's Department at large of the United States Army employed as train master, chief packer, foreman packer, pack master, master baler, foreman of laborers, superintendent of stables, or forage master. Appointments to these positions shall be made hereafter on registration tests of fitness prescribed in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War and approved by the President.*

(h) *Any person in the Medical Department at large of the United States Army employed as chief packer, packer, or assistant packer. Appointments to these positions shall be made hereafter on registration tests of fitness prescribed in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War and approved by the President.*

(i) *Any person in the Ordnance Department at large of the United States Army employed as foreman, assistant foreman, forage master, weigher, skilled laborer, guard, or on piecework. Appointments to these positions shall be made hereafter on registration tests of fitness prescribed in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War and approved by the President.*

(j) *Any person in the Engineer Department at large of the United States Army employed as subinspector, overseer, suboverseer, superintendent, master lock manager, deputy lock manager, assistant superintendent of canal, chief deputy inspector, deputy inspector, rodman, stadiaman, chainman, foreman, timekeeper, lock master, assistant lock master, custodian, storekeeper, fort keeper, torpedo keeper, assistant torpedo keeper, light keeper, board master, subforeman, master laborer, gauge reader, steward, dam tender, assistant dam tender, helper, carpenter's helper, machinist's helper, quarry master, blacksmith's helper, climber, barge master, recorder of vessels, track man, gardener, assistant gardener, or weigher. Appointments to these positions shall be made hereafter on registration tests of fitness prescribed in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War and approved by the President.*

(k) *Any person in the national military parks at Gettysburg, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, and Antietam, employed as commissioner, assistant in historical work, agent for purchases of land, historian, secretary, rodman, chainman, assistant superintendent, chief guardian, guardian, guard, inspector, carpenter, steam engineer, or painter. Appointments to these positions shall be made hereafter on registration tests of fitness prescribed in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War and approved by the President.*

(l) *Any person employed as office or field deputy in the office of a United States marshal.*

(m) *All persons at navy-yards, naval stations, and at private shipbuilding and manufacturing establishments where work is done by contract for the Navy Department, employed as special mechanics and civilian assistant inspectors of work and materials (including ordnance, armor, armor plate, marine engines, hulls, buildings, dredging, etc.). Appointments to these positions shall be made hereafter on tests of fitness prescribed in paragraphs 74 to 83, inclusive, of Navy-Yard Order No. 23, revised. Pending the result of such examinations the Secretary of the Navy may appoint to the above positions qualified persons for a period not to exceed thirty days.*

(n) *All physicians employed as pension examining surgeons, whether organized in boards or working individually under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions. This paragraph shall not include medical examiners in the Pension Office.*

(e) Indians employed in the Indian service at large, except those employed as superintendents, teachers, teachers of industries, kindergartners, and physicians. Exempted prior to May 29, 1899.

(p) *Temporary clerks employed in United States local land offices to reduce testimony to writing in contest cases, not paid from Government funds.*

(q) *Temporary clerks employed in the offices of surveyors-general, and paid from the funds deposited by individuals for surveying public lands.*

RULE IV.

1. In pursuance of the provisions of section 2 of the civil-service act, there shall be provided, to test fitness for admission to positions which have been or may hereafter be classified under the civil-service act, examinations of a practical and suitable character, involving such subjects and tests as the Commission may direct. Examinations authorized.

2. No person shall be appointed to or be employed in any position which has been or may hereafter be classified under the civil-service act until he shall have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is specially exempt from examination by the provisions of said act or the rules made in pursuance thereof. Examinations required.

3. In pursuance of the provisions of section 2 of the civil-service act, wherever competent persons can be found who are willing to compete, no noncompetitive examination shall be given except as follows: When noncompetitive examinations may be held.
Amended May 29, 1899.

(a) To test fitness for transfer, or for promotion in a part of the service to which promotion regulations have not been applied.

(b) To test fitness for appointment of Indians as superintendents, teachers, teachers of industries, kindergartners, and physicians in the Indian service at large.

The noncompetitive examinations of Indians for the positions mentioned shall consist of such tests of fitness, not disapproved by the Commission, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Interior. A statement of the result of every noncompetitive test, and all appointments, transfers, or promotions based thereon, shall be immediately forwarded to the Commission.

(c) To test the fitness of a person whom the head of an Executive Department or the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution shall nominate for appointment to a position in the classified service. The appointing officer in making such nomination shall certify that, in his opinion, the position to be filled requires such peculiar qualifications in respect to knowledge and ability, or such scientific or special attainments wholly or in part professional or technical as are not ordinarily acquired in the executive service of the United States, and for the reasons set forth the best interests of the public service require that an examination should be waived in whole or in part. If the President of the United States shall approve such nomination, the Civil Service Commission shall thereupon grant a certificate of qualification, upon such evidence as may be satisfactory to it, that the person so nominated is eligible for and may be appointed to such position by reason of his ascertained qualifications, and by reason of his age, health, and moral character: Provided, That a person so nominated and appointed shall not be transferred to any other position in the classified service except to one that may be filled under the provisions of this clause, and shall not be assigned to any other duties than those pertaining to the particular position to which thus appointed. When examination may be waived.

Data and places of examinations.

4. In pursuance of the provisions of section 3 of the civil-service act, examinations shall be provided at such places and upon such dates as the Commission shall deem most practicable to subserve the convenience of applicants and the needs of the service.

Appointment and duties of boards of examiners.

5. In pursuance of the provisions of section 3 of the civil-service act, the Commission shall appoint, from persons in the Government service, such boards of examiners as it may deem necessary. The members of said boards shall perform such duties as the Commission may direct in connection with examinations, appointments, and promotions in any part of the service which has been or may hereafter be classified. The members of any board of examiners in the performance of their duties as such shall be under the direct and sole control and authority of the Commission. The duties performed by the members of any board of examiners in their capacity as such shall be considered part of the duties of the office in which they are serving, and time shall be allowed for the performance of said duties during the office hours of said office. The members of any board of examiners shall not all be adherents of one political party when persons of other political parties are available and competent to serve upon said board.

Executive officers to facilitate examinations.

6. In pursuance of the provisions of section 3 of the civil-service act, all executive officers of the United States shall facilitate civil-service examinations; and postmasters, customs officers, internal-revenue officers, and custodians of public buildings at places where such examinations are to be held shall, for the purpose of such examinations, permit and arrange for the use of suitable rooms under their charge, and for heating, lighting, and furnishing the same.

RULE V.

Qualifications of applicants.

1. Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States, must be of proper age, and must make an application under oath, upon a form prescribed by the Commission, and accompanied by such certificates as may be prescribed.

Applications from enlisted men.

2. No application for examination shall be accepted from any person serving in the Army, the Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, unless the written consent of the head of the department under which said person is enlisted is filed with his application.

Disqualifications of applicants and eligibles.

3. The Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant or to certify an eligible who is physically so disabled as to be rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of the position to which he seeks appointment, or who has been guilty of a crime or of infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct, or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application, or who has intentionally made a false statement in any material fact or practiced or attempted to practice any deception or fraud in securing his registration or appointment. Any of the foregoing disqualifications shall be good cause for the removal of an eligible from the service after his appointment.

Age limitations for applicants.

4. No application for examination shall be accepted unless the applicant is within the age limitations fixed herein for entrance to the position to which he seeks to be appointed: *Provided*, That subject to the other conditions of these rules the application of any person whose claim of preference under the provisions of section 1754

No age limitations for preference claimants.

of the Revised Statutes has been allowed by the Commission may be accepted without regard to his age. And provided further, That in case of positions for which no maximum age limitations are fixed herein the

Commission, upon consultation with and approval of the proper head of Department or office, may, by regulation, determine maximum age limitations and confine competition in examinations for such positions to persons within such limitations. The age limitations for entrance to positions in the different branches of the service shall be as follows:

	Min- imum.	Maxi- mum.
Departmental service:		
Page, messenger boy, apprentice, (other than apprentice in mints and assay offices) or student.....	14	20
Apprentice in mints and assay offices.....	18	24
Printer's assistant and messenger.....	18	No limit.
Positions in the Railway Mail Service.....	18	35
Internes and hospital stewards in the Marine-Hospital Service and acting second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service.....	21	30
Keeper, assistant keeper, and officers of light ships in the Light House Service.....	18	50
Cadet in the Revenue-Cutter Service and aid in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	18	25
Surfman in the Life-Saving Service.....	18	45
Superintendent, physician, supervisor, day-school inspector, disciplinarian, matron, and assistant matron in the Indian Service; inspector and assistant inspector of hulls and inspector and assistant inspector of boilers in the Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	25	55
Observer in the Weather Bureau Service.....	18	30
All other positions.....	20	No limit.
(The age limitation shall not apply in the case of the wife of the superintendent of an Indian school who applies for examination for the position of teacher or matron.)		
Custom-House Service: All positions.....	20	No limit.
Post-Office Service:		
Letter carrier.....	21	40
All other positions.....	18	No limit.
Government Printing Service:		
All positions (male).....	21	No limit.
All positions (female).....	18	No limit.
Internal-Revenue Service: All positions.....	21	No limit.

5. No application shall be accepted for examination for a position which belongs to one of the recognized mechanical trades unless it shall be shown that the applicant has served as apprentice or as journeyman or as apprentice and journeyman at said trade for such periods as the Commission may prescribe.

Applications for trades positions.

RULE VI.

The following-named employees or positions which have been classified under the civil-service act shall be excepted from the requirements of examination or registration, unless as otherwise herein specifically stated.

Exceptions from examination or registration.

Amended May 29, 1890.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

1. Not exceeding two private secretaries or confidential clerks to the President.

ALL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

2. Not exceeding two private secretaries or confidential clerks to the head of each of the eight Executive Departments.

3. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to each of the assistant heads of the eight Executive Departments.

4. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to each of the following heads of bureaus appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate in the eight Executive Departments: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Treasurer of the United States, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; in the War Department, the Major-General Commanding the Army, the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, the Judge-Advocate-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General of Subsist-

ence, the Surgeon-General, the Paymaster-General, the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief Signal Officer, the Chief of the Record and Pension Office, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds; and in the Department of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Education, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, the Director of the Geological Survey, and the Commissioner of Pensions.

5. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to each of the heads of bureaus appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate in the eight Executive Departments not enumerated in paragraph 4 of this rule, if authorized by law.

6. All persons appointed by the President without confirmation by the Senate.

7. Attorneys, assistant attorneys, and special assistant attorneys.

DEPARTMENTS OR OFFICES NOT IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

8. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to the Commissioner of Labor.

9. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

10. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

11. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to each of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

12. All shipping commissioners.

13. Not exceeding one cashier in each customs district, if authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

14. Not exceeding one chief or principal deputy or assistant collector at each customs port; and not exceeding one principal deputy collector of customs at each subport or station.

15. Not exceeding one deputy naval officer at each customs port where a naval officer is authorized by law.

16. Not exceeding one deputy surveyor of customs at each customs port where a surveyor is authorized by law.

17. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk, if authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the collector of each customs district where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as \$500,000.

18. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk, if authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, to each of the appraisers at the ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, respectively.

19. Not exceeding one counsel before the Board of United States General Appraisers.

20. Not exceeding one paymaster in the New York customs district.

21. All positions in Alaska in the customs and internal-revenue service.

22. All deputy collectors of internal revenue who are borne on the rolls as such and the allowance for whose salaries is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That no position designated as a clerkship under a collector of internal revenue, appointment to which is made by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be discontinued for the purpose of substituting a deputy collectorship therefor, or for any purpose other than a bona fide reduction of force, and that before such reduction shall be made the reasons therefor shall be given in writing by the collector of the district and shall

be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury.

23. Storekeepers and gaugers whose compensation does not exceed \$3 per day when actually employed and whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed \$500 per annum.

24. Officer in charge of the Bureau of Statistics.

25. Not exceeding one chief clerk in each mint or assay office, who is authorized by law to act for the superintendent or assayer in charge during his absence or disability.

26. One private secretary or confidential clerk to the superintendent, one cashier, one deposit weigh clerk, one assistant coiner, one assistant melter and refiner, and one assistant assayer in each mint or assay office.

Provided, That appointments to the positions named in this rule in clauses 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, and 23 shall be subject to an examination, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, equivalent to the examination held by the Commission for positions of like grade. Such examinations shall be conducted by the Commission in accordance with its regulations: *Provided, That examinations may be waived by the Secretary of the Treasury for appointments in the Alaska customs service and internal-revenue service in Alaska.*

WAR DEPARTMENT.

27. Not exceeding one clerk to each army paymaster in actual service.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

28. Wardens, chaplains, and physicians in the United States penitentiaries or prisons.

29. Not to exceed one private secretary or confidential clerk to each United States district attorney.

30. Examiners.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

31. The Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department.

32. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to the Assistant Attorney-General.

33. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to the postmaster, if authorized by the Postmaster-General, at each post-office where the receipts of the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as \$350,000.

34. One assistant postmaster or the chief assistant to the postmaster of whatever designation at each post-office.

35. Not exceeding one auditor at the post-office in New York City.

36. Not exceeding one finance clerk, if authorized by law and regularly and actually assigned to act as auditor, at each post-office where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as \$350,000.

37. Not exceeding one cashier or finance clerk at each first-class post-office.

38. Not exceeding one cashier and one finance clerk at each post-office where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as \$500,000.

39. Not exceeding one cashier and two finance clerks at each post-office where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as \$1,000,000.

40. Not exceeding one cashier and three finance clerks at each post-office where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as \$2,000,000.

41. *Not exceeding one clerk, who shall be a regular physician, at each first-class post-office, when authorized by the Postmaster-General, to examine applications for sick leave, and also to act as a general utility clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

42. *The superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation.*

43. *One special land inspector.*

44. *Inspectors of coal mines in the Territories.*

45. *Special agents employed, as necessity for their employment may arise, for the purpose of protecting public lands.*

46. *The inspectors of surveyors-general and district land offices.*

47. *Superintendents of irrigation in the Indian Service.*

48. *Superintendents of logging in the Indian Service.*

49. *Five special Indian agents, as authorized by law.*

50. *Special agents for the allotment of land in severally to the Indians, as the necessity for their employment may arise.*

51. *Special commissioners to negotiate with Indians, as the necessity for their employment may arise.*

52. *Engineers to make surveys of reservation boundary lines and surveys at Indian agencies, as the necessity for their employment may arise.*

53. *Examiners of Indian timber lands, as the necessity for their employment may arise.*

54. *One financial clerk at each Indian agency to act as agent during the absence or disability of the agent.*

55. *All positions in the Alaska school service.*

56. *Not exceeding five special pension examiners to investigate fraudulent and other pension claims of a criminal nature.*

57. *One clerk at each pension agency to act for the agent during his absence or disability.*

Amendment of January 22, 1900. 58. *Not exceeding one clerk, who shall act as private secretary or confidential clerk to the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

59. *Agents and experts who are temporarily appointed and employed in making investigations and furnishing information for the Department, as provided by law or under the direction of the head of the Department, which agents and experts shall be borne on the rolls as such and be actually engaged in the duties for which they are appointed, and whose payments has been authorized by law.*

60. *One statistical agent in each State and Territory where authorized by law.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

61. *The Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the United States National Museum.*

RULE VII.

Rating examination papers.

1. Examination papers shall be rated on a scale of 100, and the subjects therein shall be given such relative weights as the Commission may prescribe. After a competitor's papers have been rated, he shall be duly notified of the result thereof.

Eligible average.

2. Every competitor who attains an average percentage of 70 or over shall be eligible for appointment to the position for which he was examined; and the names of eligibles shall be entered, in the

order of their average percentages, on the proper register of eligibles: *Provided*, That the names of all competitors whose claims to preference under the provisions of section 1754 of the Revised Statutes have been allowed by the Commission, and who attain an average percentage of 65 or over, shall be placed, in the order of their average percentages, at the head of the proper register of eligibles.

3. For filling vacancies in positions for which competitive tests are not practicable, the registration of applicants shall be in the order in which they fulfill the requirements prescribed therefor by regulation of the Commission: *Provided*, That persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion, or the *Spanish-American war*, and were honorably discharged therefrom, and persons who have been separated from such positions above mentioned through no delinquency or misconduct, shall be placed at the head of the proper register in the order of their fulfillment of said requirements.

4. The term of eligibility shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered on the register: *Provided*, That this term may be extended, in the discretion of the Commission, for a further period of one year from the date of the expiration of the first year's eligibility, upon such conditions as the Commission may prescribe: And provided further, That in case a person whose name is upon any register shall be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States at a time when the United States may be engaged in war, the period of eligibility of such person shall, under such conditions as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe, be considered as suspended during the time such eligible may be serving in the Army or Navy of the United States.

RULE VIII.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 2 of the civil-service act, whenever a vacancy occurs in any position which has been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act, and which is not an excepted position, the filling of said vacancy, unless filled through noncompetitive examination or by reinstatement, transfer, promotion, or reduction, shall be governed as follows:

1. The appointing or nominating officer shall request certification to him of the names of eligibles for the position vacant, and the Commission shall certify to said officer from the proper register the three names at the head thereof which have not been three times certified to the department or office in which the vacancy exists: *Provided*, That certification for temporary appointment shall not be counted as one of the three certifications to which an eligible is entitled: And provided further, That whenever the sex of those whose names are to be certified is fixed by any law, rule, or regulation, or is specified in the request for certification, the names of those of the sex so fixed or specified shall be certified; but in other cases certification shall be made without regard to sex.

2. Of the three names certified the nominating or appointing officer shall select one, and if at the time of selection there are more vacancies than one he may select more than one name, unless otherwise directed by the Commission.

3. A person selected for appointment shall be notified of his selection by the appointing or nominating officer, and upon his acceptance shall receive from the appointing officer a certificate of appointment

Eligible average of preference claimants.

Registration of applicants.

Registration of preference claimants.

Amended May 29, 1899.

Term of eligibility. Amended May 29, 1899.

Suspension of eligibility upon enlistment.

Method of filling vacancies.

Three names to be certified.

Certification for temporary appointment.

Certification by sexes.

Selections from certifications.

Probationary period authorized.

for a probationary period of six months, at the end of which period, if the conduct and capacity of the probationer are satisfactory to the appointing officer, his retention in the service shall be equivalent to his absolute appointment; but if his conduct or capacity be not satisfactory, he shall be notified by the appointing officer that he will not receive absolute appointment because of such unsatisfactory conduct or want of capacity; and such notification shall discharge him from the service: *Provided*, That the probation of an employee in the Indian school service shall terminate at the end of the school year in which he is appointed: *And provided further*, That the time which an employee has actually served as substitute in parts of the service where substitutes are authorized shall be counted as part of the probationary period of his regular appointment, but that time served under a temporary appointment shall not be so counted.

What is equivalent to absolute appointment.

Discharge of probationer.

Termination of probation in Indian school service.

Service of substitute part of probationary period.

Temporary service not to be so counted.

Objection of appointing officer to eligible.

Apportionment to be observed.

Exceptions from apportionment.

Amended May 29, 1899.

Waiver of evidence of citizenship.

Amendment of June 15, 1899.

Appointment to lowest class and exception there-to.

7. Within any part of the service to which promotion regulations have been or may hereafter be applied, certification of those eligible to original appointment shall not be made for filling a vacancy in a

position above the lowest class in any grade, whenever there is any person eligible and willing to be promoted to said vacancy: *Provided*, That a vacancy in any position requiring the exercise of technical or professional knowledge may be filled by original appointment.

8. When two or more eligibles on a register have the same average percentage, preference in certification shall be determined by the order in which their applications were filed. Eligibles with same average percentage.

9. For filling vacancies in positions outside of the District of Columbia, and in positions in the pension agency, the depot quartermaster's office, and other local offices in the District of Columbia, the territory of the United States shall be arranged in such sections or districts as the Commission may determine; and an eligible shall be certified, in his order, to vacancies in the section or district in which he resides, and upon his written request to vacancies in any one or more of the other sections or districts: *Provided*, That in the Custom-House service, Post-Office service, or Internal-Revenue service an eligible shall be certified only to vacancies in the customs district, post-office, or internal-revenue district where he was examined. Vacancies to be filled by districts.

10. In any part of the service in which the employment of substitutes is not prohibited by law there may be certified and appointed in the manner provided for in this rule only such number of substitutes as are actually needed for the performance of substitute duty. Employment of substitutes.

11. In any part of the service in which substitutes are employed certifications of those eligible to original appointment shall be made for filling vacancies in substitute positions only, and vacancies in regular positions shall be filled by the appointment or promotion thereto of substitutes in the order of their original appointment as substitutes whenever there are substitutes of the required sex who are eligible and willing to be so appointed or promoted. Substitutes so appointed or promoted shall, however, be subject to the provisions of these rules relating to probation and permanent appointment. Appointment and promotion of substitutes.

12. Upon request of the appointing or nominating officer, preference in certification may be given to the wife of the superintendent of an Indian school for filling a vacancy in the position of teacher or matron in said school. Preference to wife of superintendent of Indian school.

13. Whenever there are no names of eligibles upon a register for any grade in which a vacancy exists and the public interest requires that it must be filled before eligibles can be provided by the Commission, such vacancy may, subject to the approval of the Commission, be filled by appointment without examination and certification for such part of three months as will enable the Commission to provide eligibles. Such temporary appointment shall expire by limitation as soon as an eligible shall be provided, and no person shall serve longer than three months in any one year under such temporary appointment or appointments, unless by special authority of the Commission previously obtained. Said year limitation shall commence from the date of such first appointment: *Provided*, That whenever an emergency shall arise requiring that a vacancy shall be filled before a certification can be issued and an appointment made thereto in the manner provided in these rules, such vacancy may be filled, without regard to the provisions of these rules, for such part of thirty days as may be required for the issuance of a certificate and the execution of the necessary details of an appointment thereto in accordance with said provisions. Such appointment shall in no case continue longer than thirty days. Temporary appointment for emergency.

14. Whenever a temporary appointment shall be made through certification from the eligible registers of the Commission in the Restrictions upon temporary appointments.

When temporary appointment must cease.

manner provided in these rules, such temporary appointment shall in no case continue longer than six months and shall expire by limitation at the end of that period.

When temporary appointment may be made permanent.

Promulgated May 29, 1899.

15. *All persons serving under temporary appointments at the date of the approval of this section may be permanently appointed, in the discretion of the proper appointing officer; and the special rule approved January 20, 1899, relative to temporary appointments in the Navy Department is hereby rescinded.*

RULE IX.

Reinstatement within one year.

A vacancy in any position which has been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act, may, upon requisition of the proper officer and the certificate of the Commission, be filled by the reinstatement, without examination, of any person who, within one year next preceding the date of said requisition, has, through no delinquency or misconduct, been separated from a position included within the classified service at the date of said requisition and in that department or office and that branch of the service in which said vacancy exists: *Provided*, That for original entrance to the position proposed to be filled by reinstatement there is not required by these rules, in the opinion of the Commission, an examination involving essential tests different from or higher than those involved in the examination for original entrance to the position formerly held by the person proposed to be reinstated:

Position to which reinstatement may be made.

Reinstatement of preference claimants. Amended May 29, 1899.

And provided further, That subject to the other conditions of these rules, any person who has served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion or in the Spanish-American war and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow of any such person, or an army nurse of either of said wars, and any person who has been separated from the service by reason of the discontinuance of the free-delivery service at any post-office, or a reduction of force specifically required by law, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service:

Amended Jan. 15, 1900.

Reinstatement where dismissal was made upon charges.

And provided further, That any person dismissed from the service upon charges of delinquency or misconduct may be reinstated, subject to the other conditions of these rules, without regard to the one-year time limit of this rule upon the certificate of the proper appointing officer that he has thoroughly investigated the case and that the charges upon which the dismissal was based were not true.

RULE X.

Transfers.

Within that part of the civil service of the United States which has been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act, transfers shall be governed as follows:

Transfers in same department, office, or branch of service.

1. A person in any department or office may be transferred within the same department or office and the same branch of the service upon any tests of fitness, not disapproved by the Commission, which may be determined upon by the appointing officer, subject to the limitations of the provisos of section 2 of this rule.

Transfers from department, office, or branch of service.

2. A person who has received absolute appointment may be transferred, without examination from any department, office, or branch of the service, upon requisition and consent of the proper officers, and the certificate of the Commission: *Provided*, That no transfer shall be made of a person to a position within the same department or office and the same branch of the service, or to a position in another depart-

Age limitations governing transfers. Amended May 29, 1899.

ment, office, or branch of the service, if from original entrance to such position said person is barred by the age limitations prescribed therefor, or by the provisions regulating apportionment, *but the provisions in relation to apportionment shall be waived upon the certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer is required in the interests of good administration:* ^{When examinations are required for transfers.} *And provided further, That transfers shall not be made without examination, provided by the Commission, to a position for original entrance to which, in the judgment of the Commission, there is required by these rules an examination involving essential tests different from or higher than those involved in the examination required for original entrance to the position from which transfer is proposed; but a person employed in any grade shall not because of such employment be barred from the open competitive examination provided for original entrance to any other grade.* ^{Employees not barred from open competitive examinations.}

3. Upon requisition of the proper officer and the certificate of the Commission, transfer may be made without examination from the office of the President of the United States, after continuous service therein for the two years next preceding the date of said requisition, to any position classified under the civil-service act, if in said position there is required, in the judgment of the Commission, the performance of the same class of work that is required to be performed in the position from which transfer is proposed. ^{Transfer from the office of the President.}

4. Transfer shall not be made from an excepted position to a position not excepted: *Provided, That a person holding a position which is excepted but which he was holding at the time of its classification, or which he entered in accordance with the provisions of these rules at a time when said position was subject to competitive examination, and has since served continuously therein, or a person holding a position which is excepted but which he entered prior to the President's order of November 2, 1894, and has since served continuously therein, may, subject to the other conditions and provisions of this rule, be transferred to a position not excepted.* ^{No transfer from excepted to nonexcepted position, with exception. Amended March 16, 1900.}

5. Transfer shall not be made from a position not classified under the civil-service act to a classified position: *Provided, That a person* ^{No transfer from unclassified to classified position.}

ERRATUM:

"Presidential appointment," in the ninth line of section 5 of Rule X, page 65 should be "unclassified position."

the certificate of the Commission, subject to the other conditions and provisions of this rule. ^{Columbia.}

7. Any person who has been transferred from a classified position to another classified position may be retransferred to the position in which he was formerly employed, or to any position to which transfer could be made therefrom, without regard to the limitations of this rule. ^{Transfer from one classified position to another classified position.}

¹ Prior to the revision of the rules made on May 29, 1899, the following was the final clause to this proviso: "Or if in said position there is not required, in the judgment of the Commission, the performance of the same class of work, or the practice of the same mechanical trade, performed or practiced in the position from which transfer is proposed."

Certificates for transfers.

8. All transfers herein authorized shall be made only after the issuance by the Commission of the certificates therefor, except those which may be specifically exempted from such condition by regulation of the Commission.

Facts to be set forth in application for transfer.

9. Whenever a person is proposed for transfer from one branch of the service to another branch of the service, and from a part of the service not within the provisions regulating apportionment to a part of the service within said provisions, and the transfer is one which, under the provisions of this rule, may be allowed without examination, such person shall be required, precedent to his transfer, to file a statement under oath setting forth the same facts, accompanied by the same certificates or vouchers relating to residence, as may be required in an application for examination.

RULE XI.

Promotions.

1. In pursuance of the requirements of section 7 of the civil-service act, competitive tests or examinations shall, as far as practicable and useful, be established to test fitness for promotion in any part of the civil service of the United States which has been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act.

Commission to formulate details regulating promotions.

2. Regulations to govern promotions shall be formulated by the Commission after consultation with the heads of the several departments, bureaus, or offices. It shall be the duty of the head of each department, bureau, or office, when such regulations have been formulated, to promulgate the same, and any amendments or revocations thereof shall be approved by the Commission before going into effect.

Commission to designate boards of promotion.

3. The Commission shall, upon the nomination of the head of each department, bureau, or office, designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in said department, bureau, or office, to be members of a board of promotion. In the departments, bureaus, or offices in Washington, and in all other offices, the members of any board of promotion shall not all be adherents of one political party, when persons of other political parties are available and competent to serve upon said board.

Promotions before adoption of regulations.

4. Until the regulations here authorized have been approved for any department, bureau, or office in which promotion regulations approved by the Commission are not in force promotions therein may be made from one class to another class which is in the same grade, and from one grade to another grade, upon any test of fitness, not disapproved by the Commission, which may be determined upon by the promoting officer: *Provided*, That no promotion of a person shall be made, except upon examination provided by the Commission, from one class to another class, or from one grade to another grade, if for original entrance to said class or grade to which promotion is proposed there is required by these rules an examination involving essential tests different from or higher than those involved in the examination required for original entrance to the class or grade from which promotion is proposed: *And provided further*, That no promotion of a person shall be made, except upon examination provided by the Commission, to a position in which, in the judgment of the Commission, there is not required the performance of the same class of work or the practice of the same mechanical trade which is required to be performed or practiced in the position from which promotion is

When examinations are required for promotions.

proposed; but a person employed in any grade shall not, because of such employment, be barred from the open competitive examination provided for original entrance to any other grade: *And provided further*, That no promotion of a person shall be made to a class or grade from original entrance to which such person is barred by the age limitations prescribed therefor or by the provisions regulating apportionment: *And provided further*, That nothing contained in this rule or in any regulation made in pursuance thereof shall be so construed as to prevent an appointing officer, in his discretion, from promoting a person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion or in the Spanish-American war, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, who has been reinstated in the service in a grade or position below that from which he was separated to a grade or position no higher than that from which he was separated.

Employee not barred from open competitive examinations.

Age limitations.

Amendment of Jan. 29, 1900.

RULE XII.

1. In pursuance of the provisions of section 2 of the civil-service act, every nominating or appointing officer in the executive civil-service of the United States shall furnish to the Commission a list of all the positions and employments under his control and authority, together with the names, designations, compensations, and dates of appointment or employment, of all persons serving in said positions or employments; said list to be arranged as follows: (a) classified positions not excepted from examination; (b) classified positions excepted from examination; (c) unclassified positions.

List of all positions and employments to be furnished to Commission.

2. Every nominating or appointing officer in the executive civil service shall report in detail to the Commission, in form and manner to be prescribed by the Commission, all changes, as soon as made, and the dates thereof, in the service under his control and authority, setting forth among other things the following: The position to which an appointment or reinstatement is made; the position from which a separation is made, whether the same was caused by dismissal, resignation, or death; and the position from which and the position to which a transfer or promotion is made; the compensation of every position from which or to which a change is made; the name of every person appointed, reinstated, promoted, transferred, or separated from the service; and every failure to accept an appointment and the reasons therefor.

Reports of changes in service to be made to Commission.

RULE XIII.

The officers and employees in all branches of the classified service of the United States, for the purposes of these rules, shall be arranged in the following classes, unless otherwise provided by law:

Classification of employees.

Class A. All persons receiving an annual salary of less than \$720, or a compensation at the rate of less than \$720 per annum.

Class B. All persons receiving an annual salary of \$720 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$720 or more, but less than \$840 per annum.

Class C. All persons receiving an annual salary of \$840 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$840 or more, but less than \$900 per annum.

Class D. All persons receiving an annual salary of \$900 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$900 or more, but less than \$1,000 per annum.

Class E. All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,000 or more, but less than \$1,200 per annum.

Class 1. All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,200 or more, or a

compensation at the rate of \$1,200 or more, but less than \$1,400 per annum.

Class 2. All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,400 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,400 or more, but less than \$1,600 per annum.

Class 3. All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,600 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,600 or more, but less than \$1,800 per annum.

Class 4. All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,800 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,800 or more, but less than \$2,000 per annum.

Class 5. All persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$2,000 or more, but less than \$2,500 per annum.

Class 6. All persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,500 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$2,500 or more per annum.

Provided, That this classification shall not include persons appointed to an office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, nor persons employed as mere laborers or workmen; but all positions whose occupants are designated as laborers or workmen, and who were prior to May 6, 1896, and on June 10, 1896, regularly assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees, shall be included within this classification. Hereafter no person who is appointed as a laborer or workman without examination under the civil-service rules shall be assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees.

EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR.

NAVY-YARD SERVICE.

ADOPTION OF NAVY-YARD REGULATIONS.

RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSION.

Whereas the enforcement by the Secretary of the Navy of regulations governing the employment of labor at navy-yards having been shown to be highly useful, and it being important that they should be given stability independent of changes of Administration, and it appearing that the examinations and other tests of fitness provided by these regulations are based on the principles that personal fitness should prevail over recommendation, and that political influence should be disregarded, it is

Ordered, That these regulations be, and they are hereby, adopted as the regulations of this Commission under the authority conferred by clause 1 of Rule I.—*Minutes of July 29, 1896, clause 4.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The regulations of the Navy Department governing the employment of labor at navy-yards having been adopted by the Civil Service Commission as a regulation of the Commission July 29, 1896, under the authority conferred by clause 1, Rule I, of the Revised Civil Service Rules of May 6, 1896, it is hereby ordered that no modification of the existing regulations shall be made without the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
November 2, 1896.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

During the period covered by this report the following changes in the civil-service rules were made by the President:

January 20, 1899.

For the amendment made on this date, see statement below under date of May 29, 1899.

April 18, 1899.

Civil-Service Rule VI was amended by adding thereto the following:

"Government Printing service: One foreman of job division." (This exception was rescinded by omission from the order of May 29, 1899.)

May 29, 1899.

The amendments made on this date are indicated throughout the rules by italics. They will be found in Rule III, section 8, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), and (q); Rule IV, section 3, clause (c); Rule VI, No. 1 to No. 60, both inclusive; Rule VII, sections 3 and 4; Rule VIII, sections 5 and 6, and a new section at the end; Rule IX; Rule X, section 2, and Rule XIII, now as a rule, but which existed before as an order under date of June 10, 1896.

Rule II, section 8, formerly read as follows:

"8. No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense."

In Rule VIII, section 5, governing apportionment, the words "as nearly as possible" are stricken out and the words "as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant" substituted.

In Rule X, section 2, governing transfers, the following words are stricken out: "or if in said position there is not required, in the judgment of the Commission, the performance of the same class of work or the practice of the same mechanical trade performed or practiced in the position from which transfer is proposed."

The special rule made January 20, 1899, referred to in Rule VIII, section 15, and rescinded, read as follows:

"Persons appointed temporarily under the provisions of Rule VIII, clause 12, of the civil-service rules, in the Navy Department, may be treated as absolutely in the classified civil-service under the following conditions:

"1. That such persons entered on duty prior to September 15, 1898, and have been continuously in the service.

"2. That the services of such persons have proved satisfactory to their immediate superiors, who shall certify that they can not be dispensed with without detriment to the public interests.

"3. That such persons shall have attained an efficiency record of 75 for the six months ended December 31, 1898, under the provisions of the Navy Department Order No. 13, adopted by the Commission July 29, 1896.

"4. Such persons shall not be eligible for transfer to positions in the departments at Washington except after service of six months and under the conditions prescribed in Civil-Service Rule X, and upon a statement by the head of the department requesting the transfer that the conditions of good administration demand the appointment of the person nominated because of some special requirement of the place or qualifications of the person for the place which can not otherwise be reasonably met.

"Every absolute appointment under this rule shall be reported to the Civil Service Commission in the usual monthly reports of the department."

June 6, 1899.

Rule VI was amended to except one assistant postmaster or the chief assistant to the postmaster, of whatever designation, at each post-office.

January 15, 1900.

Civil-Service Rule IX was amended by inserting after the words "by reason of," in the sixth line of the second proviso, the words "the discontinuance of the free-delivery service at any post-office, or," the effect of this amendment being that the privilege of reinstatement without regard to the year of limitation is extended to persons separated from the postal service by reason of the discontinuance of free-delivery service at any post-office.

January 22, 1900.

Rule VI was amended by inserting the following clause in its proper place and renumbering the remaining clauses accordingly:

"58. Not exceeding one clerk, who shall act as private secretary or confidential clerk to the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane."

January 29, 1900.

Rule XI was amended by adding to section 4 the following proviso:

And provided further, That nothing contained in this rule or in any regulation made in pursuance thereof shall be so construed as to prevent an appointing officer, in his discretion, from promoting a person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion, or in the Spanish-American war, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, who has been reinstated in the service in a grade or position below that from which he was separated to a grade or position no higher than that from which he was separated.

March 16, 1900.

Section 4, Rule X, was amended by striking out in the proviso the words "an excepted position at the time said position was classified under the civil-service act" and substituting therefor the words "a position which is excepted but which he was holding at the time of its classification, or which he entered in accordance with the provisions of these rules at a time when said position was subject to competitive examination, and has since served continuously therein," and inserting after the date "November 2, 1894," in the same proviso, the words "and has served continuously therein."

Section 5, Rule X, was amended by striking out in the proviso the words "a position appointment to which is made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and substituting therefor the words "an unclassified position in any part of the executive civil service other than a position of mere laborer or workman, or to serve under the authority of the General Government as a civilian in the Insular Possessions under the control of the United States."

March 29, 1900.

Slight amendments were made in age limitations in, and a second proviso added to, section 4 of Rule V.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION FOR CHANGES IN THE RULES OF MAY 6, 1896.

1. THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

On May 3, 1898, the Commission addressed the President with reference to the extension of the civil-service rules to the Library of Congress. It said:

The title of the act of January 16, 1883, is "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States." The following is a provision of section 6, paragraph 3, of this act:

"Each head of an office shall, on the direction of the President and for facilitating the execution of this act, respectively revise any then existing classification or arrangement of those in their respective departments or offices, and shall, for the purposes of the examination herein provided for, include in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable, subordinate places, clerks, and officers in the public service pertaining to their respective departments not before classified for examination."

The authority here conferred upon the President is limited as follows by the succeeding section:

"Nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the Government * * * be required to be classified hereunder."

From the title and provisions quoted it seems that the President clearly has authority to extend the classification to any office in the executive branch of the Government. Therefore the question as to his authority to direct the classification of the Library of Congress resolves itself into the question merely whether that office is in the executive branch of the Government or the legislative branch. This naturally leads to the consideration of what officers are in the legislative branch. It has been generally understood that the Library of Congress is perhaps very close to the dividing line between the two branches of the Government mentioned. It seems to the Commission, however, that perhaps the title of this office is somewhat of a misnomer, and might more properly be "The Library of the United States." Bearing upon this point it should be noted that each branch of Congress has a library of its own, and the librarians and employees thereof are chosen by each House, respectively, the same as other officers of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: For example, Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Clerk of the House, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and Doorkeeper of the House.

On the other hand, section 88 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the President solely shall appoint from time to time a librarian to take charge of the Library of Congress," and section 91, Revised Statutes, provides that "the Librarian of Congress is authorized to employ from time to time the following assistants in the business of the Library." It seems, therefore, that neither Congress, nor either House thereof, has anything to do with the appointment of the Librarian or of the employees of the Library of Congress. This indicates that it should be regarded as an executive rather than a legislative office.

It is true that the Library is under the control of what is known as a Joint Committee of Congress upon the Library, but it would seem that this control is confined exclusively to that of a legislative character. And, so far as this is concerned, Congress may be said to have practically the same sort of control over any executive office of the United States.

This matter is brought to your attention, as it is understood that you desire to refer it to the Attorney-General for his opinion.

At pages 62-65 of its Fourteenth Report the Commission gave at greater length reasons for the classification of the Library of Congress, which were embodied in a letter to President Cleveland. One of the reports (Report 659) made by the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment March 9, 1898, recommended the extension of the classified service to the Library.

The testimony of appointing officers as to the beneficial results of the enforcement of the civil-service rules in their respective offices appears in preceding reports. See particularly pages 47-53, Fourteenth Report.

2. EXCEPTIONS FROM EXAMINATION.

On June 1, 1898, the Commission transmitted to the President, with its favorable recommendation, a proposed amendment of Rule VI, extending exceptions from examination. On subsequent dates and before this recommendation was acted upon, it was amended in a few instances by additional recommendations. The list of exceptions was based upon recommendations made by the heads of departments to the Senate. (See report of the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, March 9, 1898, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, Report No. 659.) The Commission found it very difficult to procure from some of the departments the requisite information in many cases, upon which it could form proper conclusions touching the exceptions desired. This difficulty was much increased because of the fact that the departments at that time had their attention largely absorbed in matters relating to the war with Spain.

The Commission from time to time had its attention called to the many conflicts arising out of the appointments and removals of deputy collectors of internal revenue, pension examining surgeons, office deputy marshals, and other officials, which had become a source of annoyance. In the statement which follows the reasons for recommending the exceptions are given. Numerous appointments had been made of a temporary and doubtful character and without proper stability of tenure, and this uncertainty had been detrimental to the public service.

In making these recommendations to the President the Commission stated that its attention had been called to many other positions suggested for exception, and that

while such exceptions might possess merit, so far as related to some of the positions, yet it desired to give the matter further consideration before making any recommendations touching further exceptions.

The rule, with the proposed amendments, was as follows:

[Copy as submitted to the President June 1, 1898.]

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL-SERVICE RULE VI.

Civil-Service Rule VI is hereby amended to read as follows:

RULE VI.

The following-named employees or positions which have been classified under the civil-service act shall be excepted from the requirements of examination or registration:

ALL DEPARTMENTS.

(1) Not exceeding two private secretaries or confidential clerks to the President, and to the head of each of the eight Executive Departments; and not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk, if authorized by law, borne on the rolls and regularly and actually performing the duties as such, to each of the assistant heads of Departments, and to each of the heads of bureaus in the Departments appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and to the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

(2) Attorneys or assistant attorneys whose main duties are connected with the management of cases in court.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

(1) All shipping commissioners.

(2) Local physicians temporarily employed as acting assistant surgeons in the Marine-Hospital Service.

(3) Not exceeding one cashier in each customs district, if authorized by law, borne on the rolls and actually and regularly performing the duties as such.

(4) Not exceeding one chief or principal deputy or assistant collector at each customs port; and not exceeding one principal deputy collector, of customs at each subport or station.

(5) Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk, if authorized by law, borne on the rolls and actually and regularly performing the duties as such, to the collector of each customs district where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as \$500,000.

(6) Not exceeding one counsel before the Board of General Appraisers in the New York customs district; and not exceeding one paymaster in the New York customs district.

(7) All positions in the Alaska customs service and Internal-Revenue Service.

(8) All deputy collectors of internal revenue provided for by law whose appointment shall be made or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and who shall be borne on the rolls as and perform the duties of deputy collector, and not simply and regularly the duties of a clerk or of any other classified position: *Provided*, That any clerk or other employee who may be designated as deputy collector simply and solely for the purpose of administering oaths shall not for that reason be excepted.

(9) Storekeepers and gangers whose compensation does not exceed three dollars per day when actually employed, and whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum.

(10) Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk, if authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, to each of the appraisers at the ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, respectively.

(11) Not exceeding one chief clerk in each mint or assay office, who is authorized by law to act for the superintendent or assayer in charge during his absence or disability.

(12) One private secretary or confidential clerk to the superintendent; one cashier, one deposit weigh clerk, one assistant coiner, one assistant melter and refiner, and one assistant assayer in each mint or assay office, where such officers are authorized by law, borne on the rolls and regularly and actually performing the duties as such.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

- (1) Two civilian members of the Board of Publication in the War Records Office.
- (2) Military park commissioners, and all persons outside of Washington, D. C., connected with or in the service of the National Military Park Commissions.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

- (1) All office deputy marshals whose appointment is authorized by law and approved by the Attorney-General, and who are borne on the rolls as deputy marshals and perform the duties of such, and not regularly the duties of a clerk.
- (2) Not exceeding one private secretary, who shall be a stenographer, to each United States district attorney, if authorized by law, borne on the rolls, and regularly and actually performing the duties as such.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

- (1) The Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department and one law clerk (who shall be an attorney at law), who shall act for the Assistant Attorney-General during his absence or disability.
- (2) Not exceeding seven post-office inspectors.
- (3) One assistant postmaster or chief assistant to the postmaster, of whatever designation, at each post office.
- (4) Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk, if authorized by law, borne on the rolls, and regularly and actually performing the duties as such, to the postmaster at each post-office where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as \$350,000.
- (5) Not exceeding one auditor, if authorized by law, borne on the rolls, and regularly and actually performing the duties as such, at the post-office in New York City; and not exceeding one superintendent of stations, if authorized by law and regularly and actually assigned to act as auditor, at each post-office where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as \$350,000.
- (6) Not exceeding one cashier or finance clerk at each first-class post-office; not exceeding one cashier and one finance clerk at each post-office where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as \$500,000; not exceeding one cashier and two finance clerks at each post-office where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as \$1,000,000, and not exceeding one cashier and three finance clerks at each post-office where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That no cashier or finance clerk herein mentioned shall be excepted unless authorized by law, borne on the rolls, and regularly and actually performing the duties as such.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

- (1) One assistant attorney, who shall act for the Assistant Attorney-General during his absence or disability.
- (2) The superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation.
- (3) Not exceeding one special land inspector; not exceeding three inspectors of coal mines in the Territories, and not exceeding thirty-six special agents, employed as necessity arises, for the purpose of protecting public lands, etc.
- (4) Indians employed in the Indian service at large, except those employed as superintendents, teachers, teachers of industries, kindergartners, and physicians.
- (5) Superintendents of warehouses, irrigation, and logging in the Indian service, and not exceeding five special Indian agents.
- (6) *Special agents* for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians; special com-

missioners to negotiate with Indians; engineers to make surveys of reservation boundary lines, and surveyors at Indian agencies, and not exceeding five examiners of Indian timber lands, as necessity for their employment in each case may arise.

(7) One financial clerk at each Indian agency to act as agent during the absence or disability of the agent.

(8) All positions in the Alaska school service.

(9) Not exceeding five special pension examiners to investigate fraudulent and other pension claims of a criminal nature.

(10) All local pension examining surgeons.

(11) One chief clerk at each pension agency, who shall act for the agent during his absence or disability, and one financial clerk at each pension agency to sign checks for the agent and act as confidential clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(1) Not exceeding at any one time 40 agents and experts, who are temporarily appointed and employed in making investigations and furnishing information for the Department, as provided by law, or under the direction of the head of the Department, which agents and experts shall be borne on the rolls as such and be actually engaged in the duties for which they were appointed and whose payment has been authorized by law.

(2) One statistical agent in each State or Territory where authorized by law.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(1) One private secretary or confidential clerk to the Public Printer, if authorized by law, borne on the rolls, and regularly and actually performing the duties as such.

(2) One cashier in the Government Printing Office, and one chief clerk, who is authorized by law to act for the Public Printer during his absence or disability, if authorized by law, borne on the rolls, and regularly and actually performing the duties as such:

Provided, That appointments to the positions named in this rule in the custom-house service and in the internal-revenue service shall be subject to an examination to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not disapproved by the Commission, equal to the examination held by the Commission for positions of like grade. Such examination shall be conducted by the Commission in accordance with its regulations.

REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT THE POSITIONS NAMED ABOVE BE EXCEPTED FROM COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

JUNE 30, 1898.

At the time of the promulgation of the Executive Order of May 6, 1896, the President stated to the Commission that without doubt many positions included in that order should properly be excepted from examination, but that in view of the fact that at that time it was difficult to say just which positions should be excepted, it would be better to leave further exceptions to be made in the future, from time to time, as from experience the Departments and the Commission should deem advisable. Since that date the following exceptions have been made at different times:

(1) Attorneys and assistant attorneys whose main duties are connected with the management of cases in court, November 2, 1896; (2) Assistant Secretary Smithsonian Institution, January 27, 1897; (3) one principal deputy collector at each customs subport or station; (4) one deputy collector in each internal-revenue district when the number of employees in the office of the collector exceeds four; (5) one deputy collector of internal revenue in each stamp or branch office, July 27, 1897.

(1) *Private secretaries or confidential clerks.*—Private secretaries to the heads of the several Executive Departments have always been excepted from examination. The Commission recommends the exception of positions of private secretary or confidential clerk to certain other officials, for the reason, primarily, that it is not practical

to test by competitive examination as contemplated by the law the qualifications which are essential for the proper performance of the duties of an actual private secretary or confidential clerk. Prior to May 6, 1896, there was an exception of private secretaries in general language applicable to the entire classified service. Under that form of exception the appointing officers claimed the right to appoint, and did appoint, persons as private secretaries to the position of mere clerk, and oftentimes the persons thus appointed never performed the duties of private secretary or confidential clerk at all. In other words, many positions were treated as excepted under that language which it was not contemplated would be excepted when the language making the exceptions was adopted. To cure this apparent defect the Commission recommends the exception of not exceeding one private secretary to each of certain officers, if authorized by law, borne on the rolls, and regularly and actually performing the duties as such. The recommendation of the Commission confines the exception of this position to officials who are closely associated with the shaping of the policy of the Executive Administration, and to the United States district attorneys whose duties are intimately connected with the judicial branch of the service.

In this connection attention is invited to the following extract from a recent report of three members of the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment:

The committee appreciates the fact that private secretaries were placed in the classified service because of an abuse. Officials appointed private secretaries without ever seeing the men appointed, either before or after the appointment. But this abuse can readily be corrected. The removal of actual private secretaries from the classified list will add very much to the smoothness of administering the civil-service laws.

And also to the following extract from the report of three other members of the same committee:

Private secretaries, for whom, as such, appropriation is made by law, ought to be excluded from the classified service.

At the same time this exclusion, if made, ought to be carefully guarded and confined strictly to private secretaries provided for as such by law. No opportunity should be given for admitting a person nominally as private secretary and then assigning him to other duties and placing him in the classified service without examination.

(2) *Attorneys or assistant attorneys whose main duties are connected with the management of cases in court.*—These positions are now excepted, and have never been in the competitive class.

(3) *Shipping commissioners.*—The Secretary of the Treasury recommended that these positions be excepted, and in doing so he said: "The most difficult duties of shipping commissioners are semijudicial, as arbitrators between seamen and owners or masters. An examination can hardly show the existence of judicial temperament and skill in dealing with men." The Commission agreed with the Secretary that it would be difficult in any examination to demonstrate the qualities which he says are necessary to be possessed by the persons filling these positions, and in view of the further fact that there are no other positions in the classified service similar in character to these from which they could be filled by promotion or transfer, the Commission therefore agreed to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that these positions be excepted. There are only ten such positions in the entire country.

(4) *Local physicians temporarily employed as acting assistant surgeons in the Marine-Hospital Service.*—Since the classification of these positions on May 6, 1896, much difficulty has been experienced in securing eligibles who are willing to accept service for an indefinite and very temporary period—anywhere from two or three days to thirty days. These employees are only required in infrequent cases where both the regular officer of the service and the regular acting assistant surgeon are temporarily absent from duty. The Commission is informed by officers of the Marine Hospital Service that the number of such employees never exceeds 10 or 12 at any one time.

(5 and 6) *Not exceeding one cashier in each customs district; not exceeding one chief or*

principal deputy or assistant collector at each customs port, and not exceeding one principal deputy collector of customs at each sub port or station.—These positions are now excepted. The Commission, however, recommends the addition of restrictive language confining the exception of one cashier to each customs district where authorized by law, borne on the rolls, and actually and regularly performing the duties as such.

(7) *Counsel before the Board of General Appraisers at the port of New York.*—The Commission recommends this exception on the same principle upon which is based the general exception "attorneys and assistant attorneys whose main business is connected with the management of cases in court," the Board of General Appraisers being properly regarded as a court.

(8) *One paymaster in the New York customs district.*—The position of paymaster in the customs service exists only at New York, and is recommended for exception on the ground that the duties of a paymaster are similar to those of the cashier of the customs district, except that possibly they are of a more responsible character, and the position of cashier in each customs district has always been excepted.

(9) *Positions in the customs, internal-revenue, and Indian school services in Alaska.*—It is the opinion of the Commission that these positions should be in the excepted list for the present, because of the difficulty and impracticability of holding examinations and securing competent persons for them in Alaska. This conclusion is reached after consultation and hearing with Dr. Sheldon Jackson and other recognized authorities on the Alaska service.

(10) *Deputy collectors of internal revenue.*—Since the classification of these positions, the Internal-Revenue Bureau, with the apparent approval of the Treasury Department, has continued to hold that section 3148 of the Revised Statutes, providing for the appointment of deputy collectors of internal revenue, authorizes collectors to make such appointments without compliance with the civil-service law and rules. On the other hand, the Commission is of opinion that there is no conflict between the provisions of the civil-service law and rules and those of section 3148 of the Revised Statutes. In view of this conflict of opinion, it is believed to be impracticable to continue those positions longer in the competitive class, and they are therefore recommended for exception.

(11) *Certain storekeepers and gaugers.*—The force of storekeepers and gaugers in the Internal-Revenue Service, from the very conditions of that service, fluctuates from time to time. An emergency frequently arises making it necessary for an immediate expansion of this force for a period which may continue anywhere from one day to thirty days, and for this purpose persons have to be taken on who are immediately at hand. Under these conditions, the Commission believes that the exception as recommended is a proper one, on the ground of the impracticability of securing eligibles for certification, on account of the indefinite and uncertain length of employment.

(12) *Two civilian members of the board of publication in the War Records Office.*—These positions were recommended for exception for the reason that under the law governing appointment thereto selections must be made from among persons who served in the war of the rebellion in the Army of the United States, and who have actual personal knowledge of the facts in relation to the duties of their office. This would render it necessary in most instances to fill vacancies in these positions by original appointment and not by transfer or promotion, and it seems to the Commission to be impracticable to test the fitness for such a position by a competitive examination as contemplated by law.

(13) *Military park commissioners and employees.*—The position of park commissioner was recommended for exception on substantially the same grounds as mentioned in the case of civilian members of the board of publication of war records, except that in case of park commissioners the reasons are even stronger, from the fact that the law requires that no person shall be appointed who does not possess a thorough practical knowledge of the history of the battles and who did not actually participate therein. The minor employees connected with the commissions are very

few in number, and the War Department states that their duties are those of a mere laborer.

(14) *Office deputy marshals.*—Field deputy marshals have never been classified. From the statement of the Department of Justice it appears that any office deputy is liable to be called upon for the duty of a field deputy, and that therefore, field deputies not being classified, office deputies should no longer remain in the competitive class. Moreover there seems to be a question whether these positions are in the Executive branch of the Government or the judicial branch, and consequently whether they are legally subject to classification. In the language recommended for this exception, however, the Commission has endeavored to limit the exception to actual bona fide deputies, as distinguished from clerks and other employees.

(15) *Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department.*—The Commission is satisfied, had it been known at the time of the order which resulted in the classification of this position that it would be classified thereby, provision would at that time have been made for its exception. The position is peculiar in this respect: All other assistant attorneys-general are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and are therefore for that reason outside the classified service under the law. To this particular position, however, of assistant attorney-general, appointment is made by the Postmaster-General. This peculiar feature was overlooked at the time of the order whereby this position was classified. For these reasons the Commission has no hesitation in recommending its exception.

(16) *One law clerk who shall act for the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department in his absence or disability.*—In the opinion of the Commission this position comes within the general exception of attorneys who are connected with the management of cases in court, but in order that there might be no question as to this position, it was recommended that it be excepted by express language. An essential part of the duties of this position consists of aiding the Attorney-General in the preparation and presentation of cases to the courts.

(17) *Not exceeding seven post-office inspectors.*—It was represented to the Commission that in the rapid increase of the business under the Post-Office Department it is necessary in many cases which arise from time to time that the Postmaster-General have a small limited corps of persons whose only capacity should be that of close personal representatives of the Postmaster-General. In other words, this small force of men seems to be necessary for work of a secret-service nature which it would be impracticable to assign to persons who are generally known to be in the service. For these reasons this recommendation was made.

(18) *One auditor at each of certain large post-offices.*—It is readily seen that the action of a cashier at a post-office is closely related to and dependent upon the report or action of the auditor, and the position of cashier at a post-office being excepted, it was believed by the Commission that so much the more should the position of auditor be excepted. Under the law of fixing the designations under which an appointment may be made at post-offices, the New York post-office is the only one where a position may be designated that of auditor; at the same time there is the same necessity for this sort of position at other large offices, and after consultation with the Department it seems that the most available official to be assigned to the duties of auditor at such offices is some one of the superintendents of stations. Therefore the Commission recommends the exception of not exceeding one superintendent of station, if regularly and actually assigned to act as auditor, at each post-office where the receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to as much as \$350,000.

(19) *Cashiers and finance clerks at certain post-offices.*—Cashiers at post-offices are now excepted. Under the law of fixing designations under which employment may be made at post-offices, there are some first-class offices at which the designation of cashier is not allowed, but that of finance clerk is allowed instead, with practically the same duties as are performed by a cashier. The Commission, therefore, recommends the alternate of one cashier or finance clerk at each first-class post-office. At the larger post-offices the amount of work legitimately belonging to the position of

cashier or finance clerk necessitates the employment of more than one such officer. The Commission, therefore, recommends at offices where the receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to as much as \$500,000 the exception of one cashier and one finance clerk; at offices where the receipts amounted to as much as \$1,000,000, one cashier and two finance clerks; and at offices where the receipts amounted to as much as \$2,000,000, one cashier and three finance clerks. In its recommendation the Commission restricts these exceptions with the proviso that no cashier or finance clerk thus mentioned shall be excepted unless authorized by law, borne on the rolls, and regularly and actually performing the duties as such; and, as will be seen, does not recommend a general exception of all cashiers and all finance clerks, but limits the exceptions to a definite express number at certain offices.

(20) *One assistant attorney, who shall act for the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department during his absence or disability.*—The Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department is not allowed by law a private secretary. In view of the fact that other officers of the Government of no greater importance are allowed private secretaries, it was thought that the Assistant Attorney-General should have one position excepted, and from the nature of the duties of his office it was thought best that the exception should be that of one of his assistant attorneys, who shall act for him during his absence or disability. Another consideration for this exception was that at times the Assistant Attorney-General and his first assistant may be called upon for duty in connection with the preparation and management of cases in court.

(21) *Superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation.*—This position is of no less importance than many to which appointment is made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and seems by its nature to belong to that class of positions to which appointment is thus made. The only other positions in the service which are in any way similar to this in character of duties are filled by Presidential appointment and confirmed by the Senate.

Therefore, there being no other positions in the classified service of a similar character, a vacancy in this position can not well be filled by a transfer from within the classified service, and hence, if not excepted, would have to be filled by original appointment. It is believed that the peculiar qualifications required in this position make it impracticable to test fitness by a competitive examination under the law. There being but one such position, this exception is very unimportant in extent.

(22) *Not exceeding one special land inspector, and not exceeding three inspectors of coal mines in the Territories.*—These positions are similar in character and importance to those of mineral-land inspectors to which appointment is made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and for this reason the Commission believes that these positions should be excepted from examination. It will be noted that these exceptions are confined in number to three.

(23) *Not exceeding thirty-six special agents employed as necessity arises for the purpose of protecting public lands, etc.*—The employment of these special agents is not only not permanent, but of very uncertain duration and at no definite period. In other words, it consists almost entirely of emergency employment of short duration from time to time, as necessity arises. On account of these conditions, this exception was recommended on the ground of the impracticability of promptly furnishing eligibles by means of an examination.

(24) *Indians employed in the Indian Service at large, other than those employed as superintendents, teachers, teachers of industries, kindergartners, and physicians.*—The employment of Indians for this class of service is now excepted from examination.

(25) *Superintendents of warehouses, irrigation, and logging in the Indian Service.*—It appears that in these positions, as in other cases, the employment is uncertain in its duration and indefinite as to any particular period of the year, persons being employed for this work only as the emergency arises necessitating such employment, and with respect to these positions, as with certain others, the Commission believes that they should be excepted, because of the difficulty and the impracticability of

promptly providing eligibles by means of an examination. There are but three of these positions in the service.

(26) *Not exceeding five special Indian agents.*—These five agents are the personal representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, at the Commissioner's direction, look into matters arising at agencies which need adjustment and report thereon directly to the Commissioner. It has been found most desirable to appoint to these positions only persons who have served in the position of Indian agent, on account of the experience thus acquired; but Indian agents are in the unclassified service under the law. Under these conditions, the Commission believes that these positions should be excepted. It should be noted that these exceptions are confined to the number of five.

(27) *Special agents for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians; special commissioners to negotiate with Indians; engineers to make surveys of reservation boundary lines and surveys at Indian agencies; and not exceeding five examiners of Indian timber lands, as necessity for their employment in each case may arise.*—The aggregate number of employments under these titles at any one time is very small, and the reasons which move the Commission to recommend the exception of superintendents of warehouses, irrigation, and logging apply with equal force to these positions, employment in them being made only from time to time as an emergency arises and for short and uncertain periods. For this reason it is very difficult to get persons to take the examination.

(28) *One financial clerk at each Indian agency to act as agent during the absence or disability of the agent.*—Indian agents are in the unclassified service, and in many cases are army officers detailed for the purpose. The Commission recommends this exception on the principle that the officer or employee should be excepted who is frequently called upon to act for the unclassified head of an important office, and consequently called upon to perform unclassified duties.

(29) *Not exceeding five special pension examiners to investigate fraudulent and other pension claims of a criminal nature.*—The reasoning upon which seven post-office inspectors were recommended for exception applies with equal and especial force to this class.

(30) *All local pension examining surgeons.*—Only a small proportion of the entire number of these positions has been classified. In the matter of the appointment of these officers, attention is invited to the following provision of section 4774, Revised Statutes: "The Commissioner of Pensions is authorized to organize, at his discretion, boards of examining surgeons not to exceed three members." It will be seen from this provision that the number of boards organized is left by law entirely to the discretion of the Commissioner of Pensions. Again, section 8, clause (a), of Rule III excludes from the classified service any person holding a position requiring only a portion of his time and attention, paying him for his personal salary only, not exceeding \$300 per annum, and permitting of his pursuing other regular business or occupation. The effect of this rule in connection with the provision of law quoted above, which gives to the Commissioner of Pensions absolute discretion and authority to organize at any place as many boards as he may elect, renders, in the opinion of the Commission, the continuance of these positions in the competitive list absolutely impracticable.

In this connection attention is invited to the following extract from a recent report signed by three members of the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment:

In the Pension Office the committee are of the opinion that a complete revision of the system of local examining boards is necessary. As it now stands, some of the boards are in the classified service and some are not, which is in itself a very serious objection, but the trouble lies deeper than this, and requires an amendment of the pension laws. Under the present system of local boards, which are constantly being multiplied, there is no uniformity of rating, and great injustice results to the pensioners as well as injury to the Government. The boards should be constituted in such a way as to secure uniformity of rating, and should be composed of men who not only have the necessary medical training but who are also familiar with the

pension laws and with the methods of the Department. For the present confused system there should be substituted boards appointed by the Commissioner within the classified service and sent out from the Department at Washington. This would secure uniformity of rating, justice to the pensioners, and economy and protection to the Government.

It should be noted that this one item covers a large number of the exceptions recommended in the Interior Department and a very considerable percentage of the total number of exceptions recommended for the entire service.

(31) *One chief clerk at each pension agency who shall act for the agent during his absence or disability.*—The reasons upon which this recommendation is based are the same as those given for the exception of one financial clerk to act for each Indian agent in his absence or disability.

(32) *One financial clerk at each pension agency to sign checks for the agent and act as confidential clerk.*—The reasons for this exception are the same as those for the exception of the cashier at a custom-house or post-office, and also for the exception of private secretaries and confidential clerks.

(33) *Not exceeding at any one time 40 agents and experts who are temporarily appointed and employed in making investigations in the Department of Agriculture.*—The reasoning for this exception is similar to that set forth for the exception of the 26 special agents in the Land Office and for the exception of other emergency employments. It should be noted that these exceptions are limited to 40, and then only when authorized by law, borne on the rolls, and actually performing the duties as such agents and experts.

(34) *One statistical agent in each State or Territory.*—The number of employments of this sort never exceeds about forty, and at least half of these are excluded from the classified service under the provisions of section 8, clause (a), Rule III. In making an appointment to one of these positions, it is desired to select for the purpose of furnishing the statistics required a high State or municipal officer or some other local person holding some prominent position. For these reasons it is naturally difficult to induce such persons to enter a competitive examination such as required by law. Moreover, in many cases this class of employment is for only a temporary period. Under these conditions the Commission recommends this exception.

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Since the recommendations made in June, 1898, the Commission has made further recommendations as follows:

(35) *One cashier in the Government Printing Office and one chief clerk who is authorized by law to act for the Public Printer during his absence or disability.*—The reasons for the exception of the cashier in this office are the same as for the exception of a like official in a post-office or custom-house, where such officials have always been excepted. The reasoning set forth for the exception of an officer to act for an Indian agent, for a pension agent, etc., apply equally to the exception of the chief clerk who shall act for the Public Printer during his absence or disability. Here as in other cases the exceptions are restricted with the proviso that neither of these officials shall be excepted unless authorized by law, borne on the rolls, and actually and regularly performing the duties as such.

(36) *One chief clerk, one cashier, one deposit weigh clerk, one assistant coiner, one assistant melter and refiner, and one assistant assayer in each mint or assay office.*—The chief clerk, the assistant coiner, the assistant melter and refiner, and assistant assayer were recommended for exception upon the same reasoning which applies in the case of the exception of an assistant postmaster, chief clerk to an Indian agent, etc., these officers acting, respectively, for the superintendent, coiner, melter and refiner, and assayer during their absence or disability, and the superintendent, coiner, melter and refiner, and assayer being appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. In the case of the cashier and deposit weigh clerk, the same

reasons for exception apply as in the case of a cashier at a post-office, custom-house, etc. It will be noted that these exceptions are restricted to cases where such officials are authorized by law, borne on the rolls, and actually and regularly performing the duties as such.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES IN THE RULES.

REMOVALS.

On June 1, 1898, an amendment of *Civil-Service Rule II, section 3* with reference to the procedure in removals, was submitted, as follows:

8. No removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing; and the person sought to be removed shall have notice, and be furnished a copy of such reasons, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing. Copy of such reasons, notice, and answer and the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or office; and the head of the department or office shall cause copy of the reasons, notice, and order of removal to be transmitted to the Civil Service Commission within thirty days after such order is made. The reasons for any change in rank or compensation within the competitive classified service shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or office, and a copy thereof shall be transmitted to the Civil Service Commission by the department or office within thirty days from the date of such change.

TRANSFERS.

On June 20, 1898, the Commission recommended the following amendment to Rule X:

Rule X, clause 2, is hereby amended by striking out in the first line the words "who has received absolute appointment" and inserting in the third line, after the word "service," the words "after service of six months therein, or after receiving absolute appointment upon probation under these rules;" so that, as amended, the clause will read:

2. A person may be transferred, without examination, from any department, office or branch of the service after service of six months therein, or after absolute appointment upon probation under these rules, upon requisition and consent of the proper officers and the certificate of the Commission: *Provided*, That no transfer shall be made of a person to a position within the same department or office and the same branch of the service, or to a position in another department, office, or branch of the service, if from original entrance to such position such person is barred by the age limitations prescribed therefor or by the provisions regulating apportionment, or if in said position there is not required, in the judgment of the Commission, the performance of the same class of work or the practice of the same mechanical trade performed or practiced in the position from which transfer is proposed: *And provided further*, That transfer shall not be made without examination provided by the Commission to a position for original entrance to which, in the judgment of the Commission, there is required by these rules an examination involving essential tests different from or higher than those involved in the examination required for original entrance to the position from which transfer is proposed; but a person employed in any grade shall not, because of such employment, be barred from the open competitive examination provided for original entrance to any other grade.

PERIOD OF ELIGIBILITY.

On December 5, 1898, the Commission recommended the following amendment to Rule VII:

Section 4 of Civil-Service Rule VII is hereby amended by inserting the following as the first proviso thereof:

Provided, That this term may be extended, in the discretion of the Commission, for a further period of one year from the date of the expiration of the first year's eligibility, upon such conditions as the Commission may prescribe.

The section, as amended, shall read as follows:

4. The term of eligibility shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered on the register: *Provided*, That this term may be extended, in the discretion of the Commission, for a further period of one year from the date of the expiration of the first year's eligibility, upon such conditions as the Commission may prescribe: *And provided further*, That in case a person whose name is upon any register shall be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States at a time when the United States may be engaged in war the period of eligibility of such person shall, under such conditions as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe, be considered as suspended during the time such eligible may be serving in the Army or Navy of the United States.

EXTRACTS FROM DEBATES IN CONGRESS AT THE TIME OF THE PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

In the Fourteenth Report of the Commission (pp. 35-47) will be found extracts from debates in Congress showing (1) the evils threatened as a result of the tenure-of-office act of 1820; (2) the growth of the spoils system at a later day; (3) the evils which the civil-service law was designed to correct; (4) the intent not to confine the operation of the law to offices of low grade, but to eventually include the entire civil service of the country; (5) the intent to make entrance to the civil service dependent solely upon the result of competitive tests open to all citizens of the United States upon equal terms; and (6) the intent to cause removals to be made for the good of the service only, and not for partisan reasons.

Additional extracts from such debates are here presented, showing (1) the evils of political assessments and contributions intended to be corrected by the law; (2) the patronage evil; and (3) the power of Congress over appointments.

(1) POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Senator BECK, of Kentucky. The vice that I complain of, which I desire to have investigated, and which, as I said, the President of the United States himself thought of sufficient importance to call the attention of Congress to in his message, is that the men who are in the employment of the Government, and paid out of the taxes levied upon all the people of the United States, are not free to give or refuse, and that they are not paid such a sum that they can afford to pay 2 per cent or 5 per cent or 10 per cent as a political assessment to aid any one political party.

It is because we pay these people out of the taxes of the people that I desire, and the President seems to desire, and I believe good government requires (and if there is to be any reform in the civil service at all this is the place to begin it), that a law should be passed making such contributions impossible, by fine and imprisonment, or, what is more effectual than either, the inability from that time on to hold any office of honor, profit, or trust under the United States. That I believe would be perhaps the best means of stopping the practice.

Senator HAWLEY, of Connecticut. I believe in forbidding any person holding an office in the legislative, executive, or judicial branch of the Government from soliciting employees for political contributions. That, I think, is clearly against public policy.

Senator HOAR, of Massachusetts. Many years ago, before this matter had attracted the attention of any considerable number of persons in the country, I urged, both in the other House and before the people of Massachusetts, the importance of putting an end to this evil, which presents itself in a double aspect, of the use of the civil service of the country as a political instrumentality, whether used by a political party or used by ambitious and influential public men in support of their own political fortunes.

But the evil is first in the organized and disciplined force of the officeholders of the country, and, secondly, in the pressure or control which is brought to bear by official superiors upon their subordinates. I had the honor to say years ago that this evil never could be corrected unless something should occur which would induce both the great political parties of the country to unite in its suppression. We can not expect of human nature that the Democratic party, having been excluded from power for more than twenty years, having seen all the offices of the country filled by their political opponents under the present system of political selection, having had to feel and meet the power of the disciplined cohorts of a party, if they have met it to any extent, would, when they came into possession of the supreme executive authority of the country, carry out any system of civil-service reform or of nonpartisan appointments which had been adopted at the termination of so long a lease of power by their opponents who had practiced a very different system for twenty years. It

seems to me, therefore, Mr. President, that it is a fortunate occurrence that something has happened which has so deeply moved a large and influential portion of the American people in both parties that they are calling upon their representatives of both parties, in tones that can not be mistaken, to do something which shall be a permanent cure for the existing evil. * * * Mr. President, when the circular which has been alluded to was issued during the last session of Congress by the chairman (I think that was the official) of the Republican Congressional committee, I think all or nearly all of us felt sure that the public expression of condemnation of that circular was such that the practice of appealing to officials by a committee of either or both branches of Congress would never be heard of again. * * * It seems to me that it is an entirely indelicate and improper relation for us—and I take to myself as much blame as I impute to anybody—it is an entirely indelicate and improper relation for Senators or Members of the House of Representatives to be asking contributions, voluntary or involuntary, of persons in the civil service of the Government. They stand with even more power over the fortunes of these officials in many cases than the head of the Department to which they belong. The Senator, in the case of the more important officers, is to vote upon the question of their confirmation, upon the question of their reappointment, upon the question of their removal under the existing statute; the Senator and Representative have large influence under the present practices in the selection by the Executive of officials for appointment, and even in many cases for removal. Therefore it seems to me that we all shall agree that this evil which has been so long in existence, that has not met public attention, that has not met our attention until within a few years, ought to be exterminated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Senator GORMAN, of Maryland). The amendment of the Senator from Nebraska will be read.

The ACTING SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out the sixth paragraph of section 2, beginning in line 32, and in lieu thereof to insert:

"It is hereby declared unlawful for any person in the public service, whether in such service by appointment or election by the people or States, either personally or in writing, to solicit subscriptions for any political fund or purpose. Any violation hereof is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not less than \$500."

Senator WILLIAMS, of Kentucky. In order to give some practical value to this bill I move to add the following additional section:

"SEC. —. It is hereby declared a misdemeanor for any person to solicit or receive from any Government official or employee or for such official or employee to contribute or give any money or other valuable thing to be used to control elections. A violation of this section shall be punished, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, by fine or imprisonment, or by both, in a sum not more than \$5,000 and for a period of time not more than five years."

Senator HAWLEY, of Connecticut. I desire to say to the Senator from Kentucky that he has probably overlooked the fact that there is on the table a bill authorized by the Civil Service Committee covering the ground of his amendment, to be offered as an amendment to the pending bill.

Senator SLATER, of Colorado. It will be seen that my amendment takes the place of the first two sections of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut, and it will have the same penalty attached as is provided in his amendment. The object of my amendment is simply to shut off the possibility of what are termed "voluntary contributions." It is under that plea that a door always is left open for assessments to come in. No statute can be framed that will be effective if that door is left open. Take the provisions of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut, and what does it amount to? It prohibits all the officers who are supposed to be liable to a provision of that kind from soliciting political contributions, but you will find that the result will be simply to change the personnel of the committees that will secure contributions from the various officers of the Government. Take the second section of the amendment as proposed by the Senator from Connecticut and you close another avenue, but it will simply change the *modus operandi* of the proceeding.

Senator HOAR, of Massachusetts. This amendment is exactly what the Judiciary Committee reported, with one slight change, and it covers fully the case supposed by the Senator from Kentucky. * * * The Senator from Kentucky will permit me to call his attention to a remark he just made. The first section of his amendment prohibits any officer of the United States from either directly or indirectly making these solicitations of any other officer or person receiving compensation from the United States. So the case of a Senator sending his private secretary to the boarding house of an employee is completely covered by the first section. Then the second section prohibits anybody, no matter who he is, from making these solicitations in the United States official buildings. Now, I want to add to that, "navy-yard, fort, or arsenal." The law cited by the Senator from Connecticut only applies to official persons. I want to extend the exclusion to United States territory, navy-yards, forts, and arsenals.

Senator HAWLEY, of Connecticut. I accept that amendment; I feel authorized to accept it.

Senator GEORGE, of Mississippi. If we confine our action simply to prohibiting involuntary contributions, how can we ever determine the essential fact as to whether it was voluntary or not? How can you prove it was involuntary? How will you prove the intent, the mind, the purpose with which the party acted in making the gift, and whether his act was entirely free? Sir, if he be in terror of dismissal for a failure to give, will he go before a court and say: "I would not have given, but I was afraid not to give?" If he has the courage to make that answer, he would have the courage in the first instance to refuse to make the contribution.

Senator BECK, of Kentucky. The act of 1876 had received the sanction of the Supreme Court of the United States; it has been read so often that I do not care to read it again. It had failed to reach the evils it sought to remedy; therefore the President of the United States [Arthur] sent a message to Congress, when we met a few weeks ago, in which he said:

"In July last I authorized a public announcement that employees of the Government should regard themselves as at liberty to exercise their pleasure in making or refusing to make political contributions, and that their action in that regard would in no manner affect their official status.

"In this announcement I acted upon the view, which I had always maintained and still maintain, that a public officer should be as absolutely free as any other citizen to give or to withhold a contribution for the aid of the political party of his choice. It has, however, been urged, and doubtless not without foundation in fact, that by solicitation of official superiors and by other modes such contributions have at times been obtained from persons whose only motive for giving has been the fear of what might befall them if they refused. It goes without saying that such contributions are not voluntary, and in my judgment their collection should be prohibited by law."

Senator HAWLEY, of Connecticut. But we went further and said that no human being could, inside of Uncle Sam's buildings or grounds, solicit in any way anybody for a single cent. Then we said that no officer should promote or remove or degrade a man because he did or did not give, and he is liable to a heavy fine and heavy imprisonment if he does anything of that sort.

Senator VEST, of Missouri. I undertake to declare, and I do not believe a single Senator on this floor doubts the assertion, that any provision which we make which does not absolutely prohibit the employee of the Government from paying to anyone for political purposes is absolutely void. Our knowledge of human nature, our knowledge of the rancor and zeal of political conflicts, our experience in the past, all teach us that this is so.

Senator HARRISON, of Indiana. The intention is by this bill to remove not only coercive influences, but the semblance of them; not only to withhold legal power to exact, but to withhold the use of official place, which may be treated as an exaction. Therefore we say there shall be no request for contributions coming from any official source. The request when made shall not be backed by any official position, influence, or power. When we have accomplished that and have emancipated these men from whom contributions are asked, I insist that we have met the evil complained of and have gone as far as we rightfully can go.

Senator GEORGE, of Mississippi. I meant then to say that the interference of Federal officials in elections had reversed the fundamental principle upon which our free institutions are based; that according to that principle the will and opinion of the people ought to control and direct and give color to the administration of the Government. " " " I desire, sir, to reverse that. I aim, sir, to have this Government, in all its measures, in all its policies, subservient to its masters, the people, and not a machine to control and even thwart that will. The nearer it reflects that will the more it will advance their interests and promote their welfare.

Senator MAXEY, of Texas. The purpose of this amendment to the amendment is a protection of the employees of the Government. If they are prohibited from paying out of their earnings to any Senator, Representative, or Territorial Delegate, or person acting for such, then we effectually put a stop to the political-assessment business, so far, at least, as these Congressional committees are concerned. That is the object of my amendment.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware. I suggest to the Senator from Texas whether the incorporation of the words "directly or indirectly" would not be better than the form he now employs?

Senator MAXEY, of Texas. The phraseology I used is "or other person acting for said Senator, Member, or Delegate," and it may be shortened by substituting the words "directly or indirectly," as suggested by the Senator from Delaware. I accept that. I think this is a very good suggestion, and I accept the words.

Senator BAYARD. I understand that the amendment of the Senator from Texas embodies part of a bill reported from the Judiciary Committee by the honorable chairman of that committee, with my concurrence. If the intention is to make it

rather more thorough, it seems to me that by prohibiting the action of a Senator or a Representative or a Delegate in Congress you do it more thoroughly by prohibiting him from doing this thing directly or indirectly instead of using the language of the Senator from Texas in regard to the action of another. I merely desire to suggest that to him.

Senator MAXEY. I accept that phraseology. It covers the same idea exactly.

The question of the adoption of the five penal sections of the civil-service law concerning political assessments and contributions was decided in the affirmative by the following vote in the Senate: Yeas, 50; nays, 0; absent, 26.

(2) THE PATRONAGE EVIL.

Senator MORGAN, of Alabama. If any one thing more than another has poisoned the public service in this country it has been the unworthy intrusion of men in high legislative station upon the heads of departments and bureaus to influence them, contrary to their judgment and their conscience and their sense of right, to crowd their clients into office. A Senator who is followed by a train of importunate clients in whose behalf he is expected to extend his Senatorial influence to overawe or to ride down or overpersuade the officers of the Government of the United States in the selection of the agents to discharge the duties of the ordinary civil service is a man who has stepped outside of the circle of his duty, and he has dishonored the older traditions of this great and august body.

There was a time when Senators disdained to exercise such power as this, and I would to God it could return upon us again, not merely for the convenience that it would afford us of escaping from importunity, but because it would enable us to look calmly and quietly upon the conduct of the officials of this country, who could not plead when derelictions occurred that they were driven and "bulldozed," if I may use that expression in this connection, by the influence of importunate Senators to do things that they did not mean to do.

Sir, I can go to the head of any department, bureau, or division in this Government and put every officer there upon answer in respect of the influence for evil that Senators and Representatives are continually exerting, unconsciously I will admit, unwittingly I believe, but the influence for evil that they are exerting, and those gentlemen will tell me that the civil service of this Government has been more obstructed, more warped, and more perverted by this influence than by all other considerations put together.

We are here making loud-mouthed complaints about the corruption of the civil service, about its being overburdened with employees. We find, according to the report which is before us, that sometimes twenty men are employed as messengers to do the work of one. Who have been responsible for these excessive appointments? Not the heads of divisions or of bureaus, or of departments, but Senators and Members of the House who desire to strengthen their own influence in their districts and in their States by foisting men upon the public Treasury who are not rendering any service to the Government, and they have almost compelled these officials to yield to them in making these appointments. * * *

The public offices in the United States are in no sense a part of the patronage to be wielded by Senators or Representatives. The appointing power under the Constitution of the United States is confided to the executive department of this Government, and any Senator who undertakes to intrude upon that appointing power so as to use his Senatorial influence to cause an appointment to be made through that agency and on that account which perhaps otherwise would not be made, and which certainly in many cases would never have been made, steps outside of the constitutional duty imposed upon him by the instrument which we are all sworn to support. There are hundreds of men and women in this town in the different departments who are supernumeraries and who are retained in their places because the chiefs of divisions and of bureaus do not find themselves at liberty to disapprob their personal friends or their political friends by removing them. * * *

We have in our political system an evil practice which necessarily leads to the abuse and corruption of the civil service, and which, by a mild euphemism, we call "patronage."

Even under this suspicious name it is sometimes openly demanded by legislators as a perquisite of the high offices to which they have been elected. * * *

I am thoroughly convinced that one of the worst and most inveterate enemies to civil-service reform to be found in our political system is the influence of patronage. It means only this when a Senator employs it: The power of money to be used for personal ends in procuring and retaining high offices in the hands of legislators. This evil has invaded every department of the Government, but its worst effects are felt in Congress when the legislator condescends to bargain for personal support and the other party to the agreement demands office as the price of that support. * * *

When an official has a right to bestow offices and does it for the mere selfish advancement of his personal fortunes, all of the evils and much of the culpability of bribery are necessarily included in the act.

The appointee gets what is to him so much money and so much power and influence as are the incidents of his office, and in consideration thereof he gives a mortgage, either express or implied, to his patron upon his services as his retainer and supporter for all that he is worth to him in his political aspirations.

The only thing that marks the difference between such prostitution of official power over men and the crime of bribery is the presumed absence of a corrupt intent in the mind of the parties.

When a Senator claims that he has the right to bestow or to demand the bestowal of an office upon his friend as so much patronage belonging to him he claims the right to take the money of the people contributed for the benefit of the country and devote it to his own personal service. That is, in effect, an unlawful conversion of public money to private use. A Senator has as much right to a percentage of the salary of the appointee as he has to purchase with an appointment the loyalty of the appointee to his personal fortunes in his political enterprises.

It is no answer in morals, and far less in respect of patriotic devotion to the welfare of the country, to say that the end will justify the means. It is a false assumption for any man to make that the good of the country depends upon the service he may render in any office at the expense of the Constitution and the laws.

No treason was ever yet born of human ambition that was not ready with this false plea for its justification. * * *

A President would deserve impeachment who would seek a pledge from a Senator, in advance of a nomination, that he would vote for the confirmation of the President's friend on personal considerations. Such a practice would soon destroy the Government. Why is it, then, that a Senator may importune a President to nominate the Senator's friend to office, and so pledge his vote in advance to his confirmation, and yet may claim that he is doing an innocent thing, and is merely harvesting his rightful patronage as a perquisite of his high office?

(3) POWER OF CONGRESS OVER APPOINTMENTS.

Senator ALLISON, of Iowa. This amendment, as the Senator from Ohio will observe, is in the main the bill proposed by him, except that it makes it the duty of the President to do these things, and the duty of this commission to perform the requirements mentioned in the bill. So far as the bill is concerned, as it stands now, it is merely permissive. One President may adopt the rules, and another President may abrogate them. One President may make a set of rules, and another President may disregard them or may omit to enforce them. The object of this amendment is to establish a civil service, and to require by law the President to make rules and regulations. That is the chief change made by the amendment. * * *

They are intended to designate the rules that are to be adopted. The President is required to make rules which may contain other things, but shall contain these things, and therefore they are in quotation marks. * * *

If we are to have a civil-service bill, let us make it the duty of the executive officer to make rules and regulations for admission into the civil service, and do not let us leave this matter open to any President elected now or at any future time to say, "I do not choose to request this commission to make any rules; I choose to modify them," or what not. If we are to put it into the form of law, let us make it the duty of the President to do what we believe, if we are in earnest here, should be done, namely, to make certain rules and regulations which shall make admission into the service nonpolitical.

Senator HOAR, of Massachusetts. If we can put upon the statute a declaration of the American Congress, in obedience to the public voice, that original appointments to the public service shall hereafter be made on the basis of fitness and merit solely, and that the civil service of the country shall no longer be a partisan weapon, I do not believe that any Executive whom the American people will be likely soon to elect will disregard that expression of opinion, and will be willing to go into history as the man who undid and destroyed this great work which the American people have required to be done; and I am willing to trust the measure to the influence of that consideration for the future.

Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont. I maintain, * * * whatever may be our differences in regard to what are called Presidential appointments to be confirmed by the Senate, that it is entirely within the competence of the lawmaking power to say precisely who and how every other office in the United States shall be filled.

SUPERANNUATION.

At page 14 *et seq. ante* the Commission states that the question of enacting a law providing for a retirement fund for incapacitated employees, such fund to be created and maintained by withholding a certain percentage of the salaries of employees, is worthy of the serious attention of Congress. Such a law would not be open to the objection of establishing a civil pension list. A bill for this purpose has been introduced in the present Congress. In this connection it may be of interest to state that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railway Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company, under a joint administration, have each adopted a similar plan of superannuation allowance, and also a similar policy of age limitation, to take effect June 1, 1900. The maximum age limitation for entrance to the service is fixed at 35 years. An exception is made in the case of former employees being reemployed within three years of the time of their leaving the service, and with reference to positions requiring professional or other special qualifications. Those attaining an age of 70 years, or who, being between the ages of 65 and 69 years, inclusive, shall have been thirty or more years in the service and are then physically disqualified, are to be relieved and placed upon the superannuation roll. For each year of service 1 per cent of the average regular monthly pay for the ten years preceding retirement is allowed. Thus if an employee has been in the service for forty years and has received an average for the last ten years of \$40 per month in regular wages, his retirement allowance would be 40 per cent of \$40, or \$16 per month. The allowances are to be paid monthly, and terminate on the death of the beneficiary. No allowance is to be paid for a period during which the employee may be receiving accident or sick benefits from the relief department. The acceptance of a retirement allowance does not debar the beneficiary from engaging in other business, but does debar him from reentering the service.

The entire annual expenditure for retirement allowances by the five companies is restricted to \$300,000.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS, ETC., RELATIVE TO THE OPERATION OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW AND THE MERIT SYSTEM.

In the Thirteenth Report which covers the period from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896, at pages 7 to 13, are given the views of the President, heads of Departments, and other officials relative to the operation of the civil-service law. A few additional opinions, taken from reports of Government officers, as well as comments upon kindred subjects from other sources, are given below.

[From the Report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, 1898.]

In concluding this report I desire to add a word in reference to the operation of the civil service in this office. The entire force in the Department, and the field force as well, are now, and have for the past two years and a half, been under the operation of this law, and it has been found to give most satisfactory results, as may be seen if the brief résumé of the office work for the past year be compared with that of previous years. In particular is this true of superintendents of construction, in whom a noticeable improvement has been found both in efficiency and ability, and I can not too highly recommend that the present system be continued in its entirety.

[From Annual Report of Supervising Architect of Treasury, 1899.]

The efficiency of the service both in this office and in the field under the civil-service law is demonstrated, and the results have proved most satisfactory.

[From the Report of the Light-House Board for 1898.]

By the President's order of May 6, 1896, the Light-House Establishment was included with those departments of the public service in which appointments and promotions of employees are governed by rules and regulations prepared or approved by the Civil Service Commission. This required many changes from methods that had been in use for a long term of years, and the complete inauguration of the new system was greatly delayed by various causes. The principal difficulties arose from the peculiar nature of the Light-House Service.

The light keepers and other employees are widely scattered, many of them being stationed on light vessels and at inaccessible localities along the coast, and rules and methods which had been found satisfactory in other departments were totally inapplicable to this service. The difficulties that were developed in putting the new system into effect were, however, overcome in a large measure by appropriate modifications of the rules, and the board and the Civil Service Commission worked in harmony throughout. Upon recommendation of the board, the Secretary of the Treasury, by letter of February 19, 1898, suggested that a central board be organized for the consideration of all matters of civil service of the Light-House Establishment, this board to consist of the chairman, the two secretaries, and the chief clerk of the Light-House Board. It was also recommended that a local civil-service board be created in each light-house district, each of these boards to consist of the inspector, the engineer, and the chief clerks of the inspector and engineer.

These recommendations received the approval of the Civil Service Commission, and appointments were issued accordingly.

The central board formulated detailed instructions for the local boards, and these were issued on May 7, 1898.

The system may be said to have been in practical working order since that date.

[From the Report of the Light-House Board for 1899.]

The board is pleased to state that it has been able to conform its practice to the rules of the Civil Service Commission, and that they appear to be working satisfactorily to all concerned.

[From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1899.]

I have arranged with the Civil Service Commission to make a register of the graduates of the land-grant colleges of the United States (those endowed by Congress to educate the young farmers of the country). From this registration the scientific divisions of the Department select young men who will assist the division scientists

in their work, and have opportunities for post-graduate study and for better preparing themselves along the lines of applied science, whereby the producer is helped by the scholar. We pay these young men no more than we pay a laborer, and much of the work they will perform in the divisions could be performed by skilled laborers.

Slight inquiry into education along the lines of agricultural science will show that there is no university in the land where the graduate of an agricultural college who has been studying along the lines indicated can take post-graduate work. The scientific divisions of the Department of Agriculture come nearer furnishing the necessary facilities than can be found elsewhere. If two or three young men come to each of our scientific divisions and study along the lines of the application of science to production in the field, the stable, and the farm factory, the Department will in a few years have a force from which it can not only fill vacancies when wealthy institutions take away trained men, but be able to supply the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and other scientific institutions in the land with men of superior scientific attainments in these branches.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Pensions, 1899.]

The whole system of employment of the members of the boards of examining surgeons is faulty in this, that it fails to guarantee the best talent for these places. And so long as influence shall alone determine who shall be appointed, the bureau will fail to secure the best results.

It too frequently occurs that one is recommended and receives appointment on the ground that he stands well in his community as a general practitioner, but who by reason of lack of education is totally unfitted for the position; who is not able to construct the simplest sentence correctly, misspells the simplest words, and shows in the description of disabilities an utter lack of professional knowledge.

After a surgeon is recommended for appointment to one of these places, he should undergo an examination to test his scholastic and professional fitness for the place. After having shown his fitness he should undergo a course of instruction in the examination of a claimant and in the construction of certificates.

Under the practice which now obtains on the appointment of a board of examining surgeons, as soon as assigned to work it proceeds to examine claimants without the remotest idea of what is required and absolutely necessary for the intelligent adjudication of claims by the bureau, and, as a rule, certificate after certificate must be returned for amendment—for a full and clear description of the disabilities.

No business man could be induced to place a man in an important responsible position with no prior experience or instruction in a single part of the work which he is called to perform, yet these examining surgeons are appointed and assigned to work, without experience, instructions, or advice, to furnish to the Government the data upon which nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars are disbursed annually.

[From George F. Payne, M. D., Ph. G., Chairman Committee on Status of Pharmacists in the Army, Navy, and Marine-Hospital Service, American Pharmaceutical Association.]

The pharmacists of the United States are deeply interested in the advancement of the status of pharmacists in the service of our Government. When you took hold of the matter things had indeed gotten into quite a lamentable shape. There has been some recent improvement. The pharmacists of the Navy only very recently were classed just above the cooks on the ship. The positions also accorded the pharmacists in the Army and the Marine-Hospital Service were such as to create great dissatisfaction among the pharmacists throughout the United States. It was by our efforts that the hospital stewards in the Marine-Hospital Service were put under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and we have watched with deep interest your valuable work. It is claimed by some that men have crept into the service who could not spell correctly, or write a common business letter, to say nothing of their lack of ability to add a column of figures. Your commission, in touch as it is with modern education, must realize the strong improvement that is now going on through the United States in regard to pharmaceutical education with the requirement of those who enter colleges of pharmacy to be well grounded in the collateral branches which are embraced in a high-school course.

[From Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury (Fairchild), for 1888.]

If the Customs and Internal Revenue services were amalgamated into one service and then made strictly nonpartisan like the Revenue Marine, it could be freed from its local character and made a general service, so that a peculiarly efficient collector, appraiser, or other officer, could be sent to a port where his services were especially needed; and the location of these officers might be changed from time to time, thus providing an efficient check upon each other. Such a system, if adopted, would in my judgment, promote efficiency and economy. It has been tried to a small extent during the past year with very good results.

[From book notice of "The government of municipalities," by Dorman B. Eaton, in *Municipal Affairs*, September, 1899.]

If a careful study is made in our larger cities of the employees which rank between the heads of bureaus and the common laborers, it is probable that it would be found that a large majority of those who are truly the skilled employees of the city have held office for a long term of years, through all changes of political control. It is only the more conspicuous heads of bureaus, the places with the largest salaries, and the great rank and file of unskilled laborers, who are in any great measure dependent upon political influence for their places. The tendency is to look upon the whole city service as undergoing alterations with changes in political ascendancy, but a careful investigation covering more than one city will show many employees, including a large part of the bureau chiefs, holding only short-term appointments, who have held office through all changes of administration on account of their value to the city.

[From Report of the Ohio State Code Commission, 1899.]

The application of the spoils system to the appointment of subordinate executive officers in municipalities has no argument or reason to support it, except one which is purely political, viz, that it enables the dominant party to reward its organizers and workers.

(a) The spoils system in municipalities is wholly unsatisfactory to everybody, except to those who for the time are able to dictate the appointments.

(b) It furnishes a bribery fund for the purchase of votes.

(c) It helps to elevate incompetent men to office.

(d) It gives a partisan complexion to official acts of appointed officers. It is only the very strongest who can act independently of the political influences which constantly surround and press officers who are appointed under the existing system.

Without the merit system municipal operation of public utilities would not be wise; it would probably be disastrous to the city; coupled with the merit system for the appointment of officers or employees, who would be required to manage them, it would be safe; it would be prudent, and, in many instances, it would be just to the people.

Indeed, the commission believes that until the municipal government is freed from the control of partisan politics we can never reasonably hope for any such improvement in the management of the affairs of cities as will place them upon a business basis and insure their management by faithful and capable men.

[From "Ohio municipal code commission," by Edward Kibler, in *Municipal Affairs*, September, 1899.]

The commission has come to the conclusion that no greater benefit can be conferred upon municipal government in Ohio than the adoption and impartial enforcement of a complete and comprehensive merit system of appointments. The bill will provide that the governor shall appoint three persons to be merit-system commissioners, who may be removed only for cause. It will require the classification of all offices, exempting from the operation those offices filled by election, judges and clerks of elections, members of the boards of education, superintendents and teachers in the public schools, the heads of the four principal departments of the city, and members of the law department. It will provide for examinations in each city, and that in all cases where practicable vacancies shall be filled by promotion.

[From annual message of the governor of Ohio, January 1, 1900.]

Consideration for the best welfare of the benevolent and educational institutions of the State would seem to indicate a merit system of service for the employees. Grievous harm and demoralization can be done by placing partisan interests above those of the institutions. It is my firm belief that the less politics enters into the daily and yearly life of these institutions the greater will be the benefit accruing to the people and to those who are the objects of the State's benevolence. A condition approaching the desired status has now obtained for several years. It should be amplified and extended, if possible, in order that Ohio, regardless of the outcome of political contests, may always have an efficient régime in the institutions which are her special pride.

[From "National and State Banks," Horace White.]

Prior to that time (1838) bank charters in New York were a part of the spoils system of politics. Accustomed as we are to the spoils system of to-day it sounds oddly to read that bank charters were granted by Whig and Democratic legislatures only to their own partisans. Not only was this the common practice but the shares in banks, or the rights to subscribe to them, were parceled out by political "bosses" in the several counties. Of course, corruption flourished in such a soil. The people became exasperated by the indecencies witnessed at Albany.

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In Senate Report 659, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session (p. 896 *et seq.*), will be found much testimony respecting the operation of the civil-service act and rules.

FEATURES OF PREVIOUS REPORTS.

[These reports can be consulted at the principal public libraries.]

The First Report, February 7, 1884, presents at length the facts and explanations respecting the objects, theory, and practical methods of the civil-service act and rules, and the first provisions made for the examinations. It describes the abuses which the act is intended to remedy, the essential vices of the pass-examination system, and the consequences of the spoils system. It explains the nature of competitive examinations, the limits of the classifications, the methods of application and of examination, the selection of examiners, the preservation of the rights of soldiers and sailors, the subjects for examination, special and technical examinations, marking and grading, the apportionment, residence, certifying for appointment, the protection to women, the power of removal, promotions and other exceptions from the rules, probation, the functions of the Commission, the diminution of Executive patronage, and the breaking up of the class monopoly of patronage. It gives the testimony of the heads of departments and offices to the practical effects of the initial operation of the merit system. It makes suggestions for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of the civil-service act. Upon information obtained, it gives conclusions reached in the smaller amounts collected for political purposes from Federal officials, the cessation of menaces, and the discontinuance of assessment collection bureaus.

The Second Report, January 25, 1885, states that the enforcement of the act has been found both practicable and effective for the accomplishment of its purpose, and that only the continuing support of the Executive and moderate appropriations by Congress are needed for the extension of the system. The work done is set forth in detail. The facts and explanations of the first report are continued in the light of the additional experience. Practical methods, needed precautions, and general results reached are explained at length.

The Third Report, March 10, 1886, states that no need of further legislation has appeared; that no facts have come before the Commission which tend to show that within the year more adherents of one party than of the other have attended the examinations or secured appointments, or that any discrimination has been made on political or religious grounds. The report continues the explanations of the evils of the old system, and of the examinations and rules as remedies and the results reached. It states the attitude and views of the President and heads of departments. It points out the diminution of office seeking under the change of administration, and of partisan activity on the part of officers. It gives an account of civil-service reform elsewhere.

The Fourth Report, June 9, 1888, gives the work done in much greater statistical detail than in the previous reports and includes statistics for part of the work from the beginning. On March 1, 1888, the rules had been revised and this report states at length the reasons for various amendments made. It reviews the subject of promotion regulations, such regulations having been adopted in the New York custom-house and in the War Department. It contains reports of several investigations as to the administration of the law and rules in post-offices and custom-houses where complaints had been made. Questions concerning the legality of certain appointments in the departments are discussed. The practical effects of the act and rules, the objections to, and the misrepresentations of the new system are examined. The appendix contains historical matter, and the views of heads of departments, post-masters, collectors, and other customs officials in respect to the enforcement and practical effects of the law and rules. Among other questions this report discusses

the wisdom of a rule requiring reasons for removals, the conditions existing in the service prior to the passage of the act, the constitutionality of the act, in what respect the power of removal is limited by the act, and objections to the political associations of officials.

The Fifth Report, February 27, 1889, states the effects of the merit system as shown in promotions, and remarks upon the abuse of transfers from one department to another, the education of those examined, the utility of examinations for promotion, difficulties in maintaining the apportionment, objections to apportionment by Congressional districts, the law of domicile, requiring reasons for dismissals, objections to old classifications (particularly the classification of the customs service, which is still in force) and the adoption of a uniform departmental classification.

The Sixth Report, November 14, 1889, points out the difficulties resulting from the lack of power to administer oaths and suggests that the act be amended to permit of placing on the boards of examiners persons not in Government employ. It states that experience has clearly shown that the local boards of examiners should be independent of the appointing officers, and to this end recommends that the law be so amended as to permit this being done; and that provision be made for marking the papers of all examinations by the central board at Washington. It states that the opening of the registers of eligibles to the public has had a beneficial effect. It speaks of the changes in the rules, the adoption of rules, covering the railway mail service, and allowing veterans under the old rule, formerly in the classified service, to be reinstated without reference to the length of time elapsed from the severance of their connection therewith. It reports a number of investigations at various local offices against which there had been charges of wrongdoing, the vigilant watch kept to prevent the evasion or violation of the law, and states that the Commission holds that if in any department or office a very large proportion of the employes is changed the burden of proof should be considered to rest on the official making the change, to show that his conduct was proper and that a failure on his part to establish the necessity for these changes should be held to warrant his dismissal. Accusations against the merit system are answered, and it is explained that the examinations are good common-sense business tests.

The Seventh Report, November 20, 1890, states that during the year which it covers the Commission has made examination into the condition of the classified service, and special stress is laid upon certain points developed by this investigation; for instance, that in the classified departmental service only 8 per cent of the appointees of the former administration had been separated from the service during the first year of the succeeding administration, showing that political considerations have practically disappeared as factors in making removals in that service, and that since its enactment the law as a whole had been faithfully and honestly observed in the departments, although subjected to the strain of two changes of administration. The operation of the rules in the postal and customs service is stated to be satisfactory, and tables are presented showing the removals in detail at each office.

The Commission reiterates its belief that where a removal is made the appointing officer should give the accused a chance to be heard in his own defense, and should be required to give in writing a full statement of his reasons for making the removal, such statement to be made public if the accused so desires it. The effects of the investigations are commented upon. The wide difference is pointed out between different States and sections in the eagerness with which positions in the classified service are sought. For the first time in a number of years the Gulf and the Southern States generally obtained their full quotas of appointments, and this is pointed out as proof of nonpartisanship. It is shown that the eligible registers are not crowded, there being a good chance of appointment from many of them. The practical character of the questions and tests used in the examinations is again commented on. It urges that the number of excepted places and of those governed by noncompetitive

examination could be very greatly reduced. The great improvement brought about by the merit system is shown. Legislation is urged to allow the payment of small sums to local boards, and to establish a central board at Washington to mark all papers. The good effects of the investigations held are shown, and it is stated that a jealous eye has been kept upon the efforts of certain individuals and political associations to assess Government employees for campaign purposes. The results of the work in general are also a subject of remark in this report.

The Eighth Report, November 6, 1891, states that several noteworthy steps in advance had been made during the year in the application of the rules to the educational branch of the Indian service and to Indian physicians, and in revoking the rule which permitted promotion under certain conditions from the unclassified to the classified service. It urges that every "backdoor" entrance to the classified service should be shut and that positions of chiefs of divisions be filled by promotion from the ranks below. The satisfactory working of the law in the departmental service at Washington and the elimination of political considerations in making appointments are again dwelt upon. The benefit to the colored race is pointed out. It is stated that the local offices show less satisfactory results, but that there is a gradual improvement in them. The Commission earnestly recommends the extension of the classified service in various directions as rapidly as it properly can be done. Among other extensions of the system proposed is that additional legislation be had to take all laborers out of politics. The practical character of the questions, the divorcing of the service from politics, and the purification of politics are topics of discussion. The amendment of the law is urged to prevent any individual, whether in the Government service or not, from soliciting any Government employee for contributions for political objects.

The Ninth Report, November 1, 1892, states that there has been a very decided increase in the proportion of women to men appointed, and also in the number of women promoted to higher grades in the service over the last year, and calls attention to this fact as probably showing that the prejudice which has heretofore existed to some extent against the appointment of women to the classified service is gradually disappearing, and that when women in the public service have a fair and even chance with the men they win their full share of the more lucrative and responsible positions. This, it is stated, is especially true with reference to those appointed through competitive examinations. The stand taken by the Commission in reference to political assessments this year was of special importance, and the efforts made in securing observance of the law are stated at length. Recommendations made in previous reports are repeated in this. The startling growth of the number of Government employees compared with the growth of population is shown in the tables, and also the faster growth of the classified service. In the appendix the report contains historical and descriptive matter, showing the growth and extent of the civil service, with remarks upon the authority of appointment and removal, the history of classifications, the salaries of women, and the employment of colored people. An analysis of the official registers is given, showing the numbers employed in the entire service by sex and salaries paid, and a statement of the places in the classified service, showing their status, whether filled by examination or not, and the salaries paid. The report also contains a map showing the routes of examinations and the location of the classified offices away from Washington.

The Tenth Report, November 20, 1893, refers to the action of the President in extending the classified postal service to the remaining 548 free-delivery offices, and to the sweeping removals of employees at several offices before the first examination was held. The number of excepted places at post-offices is stated to be absurdly great. Attention is called to the evil results of the salary limit to the classified customs service. Mention is made of the Railway Mail Service as an object lesson in reform. The cost of the Commission is stated to be about a dollar a year for each individual withdrawn from the spoils system. The results of an inquiry into the

hours of labor, methods of appointment, tenure of office, etc., in various countries, compared with our own, are given.

The Eleventh Report, November 28, 1894, urges that the practice in the postal service of requiring reasons for removal and an opportunity of defense should be made general. Attention is called to the conviction of offenders against the civil-service act and the efforts to stop political assessments. The appendix gives detailed accounts of investigations of alleged violations of the civil-service law from March 4, 1889, to March 1, 1895; and the information referred to in the Tenth Report concerning the civil service of foreign countries is here given at length.

The Twelfth Report, November, 1895, states the need of a revision of the rules and makes suggestions for the improvement of the service.

The Thirteenth Report, January 30, 1897, shows the growth of the classified service, the economy and efficiency demonstrated by the merit system, and the evil of the tenure-of-office laws. A detailed statement is given of the number of officers and employees in the civil service and their salaries. Comparison is made of the number of Presidential offices in 1876, 1886, and 1896.

The Fourteenth Report, December 31, 1897, continues the showing of demonstrated economy and efficiency, and the progress made in promotion regulations. The action of the President in amending the rules to require reasons for removal and an opportunity of defense are commented upon. The evils of the tenure-of-office act and the spoils system are shown by statements of contemporary statesmen in official documents. The decisions of courts bearing upon the civil-service rules are presented, together with a statement of the operation of the act and rules, including investigations.

The Fifteenth Report, November 1, 1898, outlines the attitude of the early Presidents in the exercise of the appointing power, the departure in succeeding administrations from the methods previously followed, and the attempts, culminating in the act of 1883, to restore the earlier practice. Attention is called to the culmination of Spanish misrule in Cuba as emphasizing the value and necessity of a strict adherence to the merit system. The advance made by State and municipal governments is noted. An account of the colonial governments of the British Empire and of Holland is given. The statement as to the operation of the law and rules is continued.

The reports also contain the civil-service act, rules and regulations in force at the time the report was issued, with specimen examination questions, a description of the classified service, the decisions of the Commission and of the Attorneys-General, extracts from the annual message of the President, and statistical tables of examinations, and appointments, removals, etc.

PART II.

PROMOTION REGULATIONS.



PART II.—PROMOTION REGULATIONS.

AUTHORITY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROMOTION REGULATIONS.

Section 7 of the civil-service act provides that no officer or clerk shall be promoted in any of the classes arranged in the classification of a department until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination, in conformity with the act. No person may therefore be legally promoted in the classified service until he has passed an examination, or until it is shown that he is properly exempt therefrom. It will be observed that no classified clerk or employee who is not *specially* exempted in conformity with the provisions of the act can legally be promoted without examination. In other words, exemption from examination for promotion is not intended to be made general. It is the intention of the law that, to be eligible for promotion to any class or place, the applicant must have shown fitness on examination appropriate for that class or place.

In an opinion of November 9, 1883, the Attorney-General discussed the subject of classification and promotion in the departmental service. He stated that by the acts of March 3, 1853, chapter 97, and March 3, 1855, chapter 175, the permanent clerical force in each of the Executive Departments was required to be arranged into four classes, designated as 1, 2, 3, and 4, for each of which classes a different rate of compensation was prescribed. Since the adoption of that classification, which at first embraced the entire clerical force of the departments except the chief clerks of the departments and of bureaus and offices therein and clerks temporarily employed, Congress has, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service required, not only increased that force by providing for additional clerkships of the several classes above named, but by providing for the employment of clerks who can not (according to the terms of the statute authorizing their employment) be deemed to fall within any of the classes mentioned—some at salaries above the highest, others at salaries below the lowest compensation allowed for any of those classes.

Although these clerkships do not belong to any of the classes enumerated in section 163, Revised Statutes, the Attorney-General decided that they nevertheless came within the scope of the civil-service act and might be classified thereunder, for the purpose of the examination of applicants contemplated thereby, into one or more classes distinct from those enumerated, should this be thought expedient. He further decided, in regard to original entrance to the service, that there was nothing in the civil-service act which confined it to any particular class or grade; that authority was given to the President by section 1753, Revised Statutes, to prescribe regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service; and that under the authority so conferred original entry might be restricted to one or more of the classes or grades, or be allowed to all of them. Referring to the law of 1853, requiring examinations for appointment to any of the four classes then established, the Attorney-General stated that this requirement applied as well to cases of promotion as to cases of original appointment in the service. The civil-service act preserved the requirement of an examination in order to be promoted to any class, as well as to enter therein by an original appointment, and adduced the general rule to be that to be eligible for appointment to any class (whether by way of promotion or otherwise) the appli-

cant must have passed an examination for the purpose of testing his fitness for the place.

Civil-Service Rule XI provides that, in pursuance of the requirements of section 7 of the act, competitive tests or examinations shall, as far as practicable and useful, be established to test fitness for promotion in *any part* of the classified civil service. That rule further provides that the details regulating promotions shall be formulated by the Commission. Acting under this authority the Commission, on June 22, 1896, adopted the special regulations governing promotions from subordinate grades to the clerk or copyist grade.

ADOPTION OF REGULATIONS.

In its first report, in 1884, the Commission said that the need of caution in making great changes which a new system involved, and the fact that the Commission had too much work at the outset, were perhaps in themselves adequate reasons for not dealing at once with the difficult subject of promotions. In the second report it stated that the observations of another year had shown more conclusively the need of interposing some examination or test, both to secure to the most meritorious their proper claims to advancement as opportunities occur, and also to shut out the solicitations and influence of outside parties from securing or attempting to secure promotions without merit. It added that it had become obvious that notwithstanding the difficulty of devising a system which should give merit its just reward, and should yet leave the appointing officer his full right and responsibility for his office, some rules upon the subject of promotion by examination ought to be promulgated at the earliest day practicable. In its third report the Commission again stated the need of promotion rules and the reasons for failure to provide such rules. The difficulties suggested in the early reports still embarrass and retard the Commission in its efforts to carry into effect the requirements of the law and to adapt the new system to the needs of the service. It is still impossible to give the subject the time needed for adequate consideration, and it is still necessary to observe caution in making the great changes which the new system involves.

Rule XI, clause 4, of the civil-service rules adopted May 6, 1896, provides that until promotion regulations have been adopted for any office, promotions therein may be made upon any test of fitness not disapproved by the Commission which may be determined upon by the promoting officer. This amendment was adopted for the purpose of conforming to the requirement of an examination for promotion made by section 7 of the civil-service act. The test of fitness required by the rule must be a test made in accordance with law, and therefore every test of fitness for promotion must be made by examination. It follows that all promotions in the classified service must be made upon fitness tested by examination provided either by the Commission in regulations or by the promoting officer. In view of this provision the Commission requires that in making reports to it under Rule XII, clause 2, a statement shall be made showing that the requirement of an examination has been observed.

The civil-service act and Civil-Service Rule III exempt from the requirement of classification persons *merely* employed as laborers or workmen. An inquiry addressed by the Commission to the departments on February 12, 1894, showed that about seventy-five persons then designated as laborers or workmen were performing clerical duty contrary to the act and the order of classification of June 29, 1888. The amended classification of the departments made June 10, 1896, brings within the classified service "all *positions* whose occupants are designated as laborers or workmen, and who were, prior to May 6, 1896, and are now, regularly assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees," and it forbids the assignment of persons appointed without examination as mere laborers or workmen to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees. The object of these provisions is that the classification shall be construed as *based upon the char-*

acter of duty performed, and not upon inaccurate and misleading designations, evading the requirement of an examination. In an order of June 29, 1888, the President, in effect, declared that no person employed as a laborer, etc., should be assigned to clerical duty. The order did not vest any discretion in the head of a department to make such assignment, temporarily or permanently, for the good of the service or otherwise; and if such assignment might be made in one case on the plea of the good of the service it may be made in any number of like cases on the same plea, and the prohibition would be without effect. To admit in any case that a person appointed as a laborer without examination and certification might be assigned to the performance of clerical duty would be to confuse the proper line of distinction between the classified and the unclassified service, and would permit a return to the flagrant abuses which the order was intended to remedy.

It was these abuses which led to the adoption by President Arthur and by President Cleveland (in his first Administration) of rules allowing promotions through noncompetitive examinations from the unclassified to the classified service. The operation during the three years of the prohibition in the order of classification enabled President Harrison to revoke this provision in the rules made by his two predecessors. The revival of the practice of assigning persons contrary to law to the work of places requiring an examination has again given rise to precisely the condition of affairs which the order of June 29, 1888, was intended to remedy. Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, by Executive order, endeavored to prevent a recurrence of the abuses under the earlier classification, and President McKinley, in the revision of the civil-service rules of May 29, 1899, adopted the order of President Cleveland of June 10, 1896, requiring that "no person who is appointed as a laborer or workman without examination under the civil-service rules shall be assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees," and it is now Rule XIII. With the active support of heads of Departments in aiding the Commission in carrying out this rule, an evil which has beset the classified service since its beginning, and which has seriously retarded its development by filling great numbers of clerical positions with persons of inferior education and slight clerical ability, will cease.

With a view of ultimately applying regulations for promotion throughout the service the Commission has undertaken examinations for promotion from subordinate grades to the clerical grades.

WHO MAY BE EXAMINED FOR PROMOTION TO THE CLERICAL GRADES.

Rule XI, governing promotion, prescribes two broad principles by which to decide eligibility for promotions of this kind. The first is that of apportionment, and in respect to this the Commission holds that persons in the departmental service at Washington, appointed under examination and certification, without regard to the apportionment, may be transferred or promoted to places to which the requirement of apportionment applies only when having a legal residence in a State which has not received an excess of appointments under the apportionment rule. The transfer of persons appointed from the skilled-laborer registers must be confined within certain prescribed limits. This is necessary in view of the character of the examinations for these grades and the conditions governing appointments to them. Persons entering these positions are examined and appointed without regard to the apportionment of appointments by States, all other positions in the Departments at Washington being subject to the apportionment.

There needs to be a clear line of distinction between the classified and the unclassified service. The order of classification of June 29, 1888, was intended to clearly separate the work of laborers from that of clerks. If this could be carried out in practice it would not then result in a claim for promotion from the unclassified to the classified service by reason of experience and capability required in the outside

class. It has been common in the Departments to appoint men and women to the positions of messenger, watchman, or laborer, and assign them to clerical duty; in many cases not because their services were needed as clerks, but because their appointments had been secured through influence, and they were unsuited for the legitimate duties of the positions to which they were appointed, or were unwilling to discharge those duties. The breaking up of this practice is an important measure of reform. If the Departments now allow laborers and workmen to do work other than that which falls strictly within those designations it will simply result in reviving the old evil which the different Presidents have endeavored to remedy. Places which are to be treated as having been classified under Civil-Service Rule XIII must not be filled from outside the classified service or there will be a return of the old evils. When a classified laborer is promoted the Commission is notified of the promotion and of the manner in which the resulting vacancy is filled, so that the record may show that appointments of this kind are made strictly in accordance with law. It is the practice in some parts of the service to fill all places of laborers through examination and certification under the civil-service rules. The officers state that they find great relief in this method, as it enables them to promote persons thus appointed as laborers without further examination, besides relieving the Department of the importunity and pressure incident to such appointments from the outside.

PROMOTION FROM NONCLERICAL TO CLERICAL GRADES.

The object of the promotion regulations for this purpose, adopted June 22, 1896, is to give the occupants of the subordinate places a reasonable opportunity for promotion if they possess the requisite educational qualifications, and, on the other hand, to protect the higher grades of the service from the promotion of persons not properly qualified to perform the duties of the higher grade places. President Cleveland, in January, 1895, declined to approve a rule submitted to him allowing promotion of messengers. He said:

After a good deal of consideration I can not make myself believe that messengers, etc., should be subject to the promotions provided for. The theory of the amendment may not be amiss, but I am confident that in practice we should have in the messenger, etc., grade persons who entered it for the purpose of promotion, and who would be looking for that instead of striving to perform well the work assigned. Every messenger and every watchman, after two years' service and examination, backed and supported by Senators and Representatives, would make it very uncomfortable for the head of his Department until he obtained the increased salary he coveted; and in the meantime he would make a very poor messenger and watchman. I am certain the proposed amendments would increase the perplexities of the executive officers of the Government without any compensation in the way of better public service.

There is a radical difference between the subordinate places of messenger, watchman, etc., and those of clerks and copyists, the difference extending to the qualifications required as well as to the duties to be performed, and the former places can not be relied upon or made an absolute dependence for filling all vacancies in the latter places. Wide latitude in allowing promotions to the clerk grade would make entrance to that grade general through the lowest grades. Such a policy would result in deterioration of the higher grades. On the other hand, there are a few persons in these lower grades who by education and experience are fitted to occupy clerical positions; but the avenues of advancement open to them should not be made so wide as to permit the entrance of persons whose term of service has been too brief to give assurance of suitable experience, to give scope to improper influences, and to bring into the higher grades persons who are lacking in education, intellectual force, and capacity for promotion. A further difficulty is pointed out in the memorandum of President Cleveland, in that persons who would enter the lower grades for the purpose of promotion would be looking for that instead of striving to perform well the work assigned. Persons who are trained to clerical duties do not as a rule render satisfactory service as skilled laborers, messengers, and watchmen.

In view of these considerations the promotion regulations provide three leading conditions:

1. Two years' service.
2. Minimum limitation of 20 years of age.
3. Certification in the order of grade of the eligibles in the same manner as for original entrance to the service.

Service of two years is required before admission to the promotion examination, partly because the minimum age for the clerical grade is 20 years and the minimum age for the lower grades, in most cases, 18 years. If a shorter period were fixed it would afford to some opportunities for promotion which others could not take advantage of because of the age limits prescribed.

Promotion regulations for advancement from the messenger, etc., to the clerk grade need to be carefully guarded. As a rule they all work ill. Those who secure promotions are generally greatly inferior to those appointed through open competitive examinations from the outside. They are a distinctly inferior class to those who take the open competitive examinations, and obtain much lower percentages in the examinations. They show to a marked extent a lower intellectual grade.

Under the rules of May 6, 1896, there have been included within the classified departmental service all places and employments, of whatever name or description, whether compensated by a fixed annual salary, by a per diem allowance, by an allowance made in the discretion of the head of the Department from a lump sum, or otherwise, the occupants of which are not employed merely as workmen or laborers. In the view of the Commission these descriptive terms of exclusion should be strictly construed, in order that the interpretation may be uniform and for the guidance of the departments and all concerned, only those places being treated as outside the classification the occupants of which are by designation and duty mere laborers or workmen.

The heads of the several departments have furnished to the Commission a list of all the places and employments which have heretofore been regarded and treated by them as outside the classified service, but which, in accordance with the new rules and order of classification, must hereafter be regarded as within the classified service, together with the names, designations, compensation, and dates of appointment or employment of all the persons now serving in said places or employments. Such persons are regarded and treated as in the classified service and eligible for promotion in accordance with the new promotion regulations.

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTION FROM POSITIONS BELOW THE GRADE OF CLERK OR COPYIST TO GRADES EQUAL TO THE GRADE OF CLERK OR COPYIST.

(Adopted June 22, 1896.)

REGULATION I.

No employee hitherto designated as a laborer and brought into the classified service by the Executive order of May 6, 1896, and no person holding any other subordinate position below the grade of clerk or copyist shall be promoted to the grade of clerk or copyist until the Civil Service Commission certifies that he is eligible from an examination equal in grade to the examination required for original entrance to the position to which the promotion is proposed.

REGULATION II.

Competitive examinations shall be provided in accordance with Rule XI for promotions from subordinate positions in the departmental service to grades equal to

the grade of clerk or copyist. Until provision is made for ascertaining the office record of competitors in the manner hereinafter provided, the examination shall consist of the clerk-copyist examination or one equal to it in grade.

REGULATION III.

After service of two years any person who is more than 20 years of age and who occupies a subordinate position, the entrance examination for which is below the grade of clerk-copyist, may file an application with the Commission for promotion, in form and manner to be prescribed, and may be examined. The names of such competitors who obtain a general average of 70 per cent or over shall be entered upon a register of eligibles from which certification for promotions shall be made to the lowest class in the grade for which examined, upon request of the head of the department, in the same manner as for original entrance to the service. A separate register of eligibles shall be kept for each department, or the Commission may keep separate registers for one or more bureaus of a department when requested by such department.

REGULATION IV.

Prior to each promotion examination the head of the department for which the examination is to be held shall furnish a report of the office record of each applicant for promotion, in form and manner to be prescribed by the Commission, from which the relative efficiency of competitors shall be ascertained in accordance with the rules adopted for that purpose. The efficiency record shall be part of each promotion examination: *Provided*, That until such records are available the efficiency record may be omitted.

On August 28, 1897, the above regulations were amended by the following order:

"*Ordered*, That the limitation of eligibility of one year shall not apply to persons who pass any examination for departmental promotion, and such persons shall be considered as eligible for promotion at the grade attained in the examination, unless they shall request a reexamination at the end of the year for the purpose of improving said grade, in which event they shall, if they pass, be entered upon the register with the new grade attained; but if they fail, they shall be dropped from the register, and will not be allowed a reexamination within one year.

"It is also ordered that a person on the eligible register for such promotion shall be entitled to certification as long as he remains on said register, unless after being three times certified the appointing officer shall object in writing to a further consideration of that person's name, in which event said person shall only be certified upon the withdrawal of the objection of the appointing officer."

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTION IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

In pursuance of the requirement of section 7 of the civil-service act, and in conformity with Rule XI of the civil-service rules, promulgated by the President on the 6th day of May, 1896, the following regulations governing promotions in the force of the Civil Service Commission are hereby promulgated:

REGULATION I.

All vacancies above those in the lowest class of any grade not filled by reinstatement, transfer, or reduction shall be filled by promotion: *Provided*, That if there is no person eligible for promotion, or if the vacant position requires the exercise of technical or professional knowledge, it may be filled through certification from the eligible registers.

REGULATION II.

1. No person shall be promoted to any grade from which he is barred by the age limitations prescribed by the civil-service rules.

2. No person whose record of efficiency is below 85 per cent of the possible maximum rating of his class or grade shall be eligible for promotion.

3. No person occupying a position below the grade of clerk-copyist shall be promoted to that grade until he shall have been employed two years in the departmental service and shall have passed, with an average percentage of 70 or over, the examination prescribed by the Commission: *Provided*, That persons appointed to subordinate grades through certification from the clerk-copyist or equivalent registers may be promoted to the grade of clerk-copyist at any time after appointment.

REGULATION III.

1. An examination into the relative efficiency of employees, as shown by the efficiency record hereinafter provided for, and such further tests as the Commission may deem necessary, shall constitute an examination for promotion. No person except as hereinafter provided shall be eligible for promotion until he shall have passed such an examination.

2. Examinations for promotion shall be conducted by the board of promotion at such times as may be fixed by the Commission.

REGULATION IV.

1. The chief of each division shall keep a record of the efficiency of all employees under his supervision.

2. The record of efficiency shall be kept on such forms as may be prescribed by the Commission, and shall embrace the elements which are essential to a fair and accurate determination of the relative merits of employees.

3. A record of those eligible for promotion shall be kept by the board of promotion. The board shall have access to efficiency records, and may at any time call for a transcript of the same.

4. The efficiency records shall be open to the inspection of all employees. If an employee questions his efficiency rating he may appeal in writing to the board of promotion. If the board does not sustain the chief of the division a full report of the case shall be filed by the board with the Commission for its decision.

FEBRUARY 4, 1897.

REVISION OF REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS IN THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[1899. Department Circular No. 111. Division of Appointments.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1899.

The Regulations for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, promulgated under date of February 20, 1897, are hereby revoked, and the following regulations promulgated:

REGULATION I.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 5 of Rule VIII the positions of printer's assistant, skilled helper, operative, plate printer, engraver, page, messenger boy, and apprentice or student in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall not be subject to the provisions of the law and rules regulating apportionment of appointments, the position of minor clerk to be regarded as coming under the designation of operative; and all other positions in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall be subject to such provisions.

REGULATION II.

Promotion may be made at any time after absolute appointment, but not before, from the position of printer's assistant to the position of operative, preference being given to those longest in the service who have been found faithful and efficient and are qualified for such promotion. The same principle shall govern other promotions within the nonapportioned service of the Bureau.

REGULATION III.

Promotion from the highest class and grade in the nonapportioned force may be made to the lowest class of any grade of the apportioned force in the Bureau, subject to the provisions of Rule XI as to examination and apportionment.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

THE DEPARTMENT PROPER.

In pursuance of the requirements of section 7 of the civil-service act, and in conformity with Rule XI of the civil-service rules, promulgated by the President on the 6th day of May, 1896, the following regulations governing promotions in the departmental service of the Post-Office Department in the District of Columbia have been formulated by the Civil Service Commission after consultation with the Postmaster-General, and are hereby promulgated:

REGULATION I.

1. All vacancies above those in the lowest class of any grade not filled by reinstatement, transfer, or reduction shall be filled by promotion: *Provided*, That if there is no person eligible for promotion, or if the vacant position requires the exercise of technical or professional knowledge, it may be filled through certification from the Civil Service Commission.

2. Except as above provided, a vacancy in any class up to and including class 4 shall be filled by the promotion of an eligible in the next lower class of the same bureau. When such vacancy exists, the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names of the highest three eligibles in the bureau, and from these names the Postmaster-General shall make his selection: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the bureau less than three eligibles in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists, the board of promotion shall certify in addition as many of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class of the other bureaus as may be necessary to make full certification.

3. When a vacancy exists in class 5, the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names and efficiency records of all eligibles of class 4 in the Department, from which the Postmaster-General may make a selection: *Provided*, That if there is attached to the vacant position a salary of more than \$2,000 per annum the names of all persons in class 5 who are eligible for promotion shall be first certified.

4. When a vacancy exists in class 6, the Postmaster-General may promote any person from class 5 whom he may consider qualified.

REGULATION II.

1. No person shall be promoted to any grade from which he is barred by the age limitations prescribed by the civil-service rules.

2. No person whose record of efficiency is below 85 per cent of the possible maximum rating of his class or grade shall be eligible for promotion.

3. No person occupying a position below the grade of clerk-copyist shall be pro-

moted to that grade until he shall have been employed two years in the departmental service and shall have passed, with an average percentage of 70 or over, the examination prescribed by the Commission.

REGULATION III.

1. An examination into the relative efficiency of employees, as shown by the efficiency record hereinafter provided for and such further tests as the Commission may deem necessary, shall constitute an examination for promotion. No person, except as hereinafter provided, shall be eligible for promotion until he shall have passed such an examination.

2. Examinations for promotion shall be conducted by the board of promotion at such times as may be fixed by the Commission.

REGULATION IV.

1. The chief clerk of each bureau, under the direction of the head thereof, shall keep a record of the efficiency of all employees under his supervision, and a similar record of employees not assigned to any bureau shall be kept by the chief clerk of the Department.

2. The record of efficiency shall be kept on such forms as may be prescribed by the Commission after consultation with the Postmaster-General, and shall embrace the elements which are essential to a fair and accurate determination of the relative merits of employees.

3. A record of those eligible for promotion shall be kept by the board of promotion. The board shall have access to efficiency records and may at any time call for a transcript of the same.

4. The efficiency records of employees shall at all times be open to their inspection. If an employee questions his efficiency rating, he may appeal in writing to the board of promotion. If the board does not sustain the chief clerk of the bureau, the question shall be referred to the head thereof, and a full report of the case shall be filed by the board with the Commission.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

CLERKS.

In pursuance of the requirements of Section VII of the civil-service act, and in conformity with Civil-Service Rule XI, promulgated by the President on the 6th day of May, 1896, the following regulations governing promotions in the Railway Mail Service have been formulated by the Civil Service Commission, after consultation with the Postmaster-General, and are hereby promulgated:

REGULATION I.

The General Superintendent, the assistant general superintendent, and the chief clerk of the Railway Mail Service shall constitute the board of promotion, subject to the provisions of section 3 of Civil-Service Rule XI.

REGULATION II.

For the purpose of defining the order of promotion under these regulations the officers and employees shall be classified as follows:

The classification up to and including class 4 shall be as provided in section 890 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1893.

Class 5a shall include clerks in charge of full railway post-offices, clerks assigned to duty as examiners, scheme clerks, record clerks, corresponding clerks, etc., receiving salaries of \$1,300 or over but less than \$1,400 per annum.

Class 5b shall include clerks receiving salaries of \$1,400 and assigned to duty as

chief clerks, chief clerks at large, chief clerks in charge of lines, examiners, scheme clerks, and clerks detailed to duty in the office of the General Superintendent.

Class 6 shall include all assistant superintendents.

Class 7 shall include the assistant general superintendent, superintendents of divisions, and the chief clerk in the office of the General Superintendent.

Class 8 shall include the General Superintendent.

REGULATION III.

- 1. All vacancies above those in the lowest class not filled by reinstatement, transfer, or reduction shall be filled by promotion: *Provided*, That if there is no person eligible for promotion, or if the vacant position requires the exercise of technical or professional knowledge, it may be filled through certification from the Civil Service Commission.

2. A vacancy in any class except the lowest, up to and including class 5a, shall be filled by the promotion of an eligible from the next lower class of the same railway post-office. When a vacancy exists the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names of the highest three eligibles and from these names a selection shall be made: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the same railway post-office less than three eligibles in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists, and if the Postmaster-General shall require a full certification, the board of promotion shall certify, in addition, as many as necessary of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class of the connecting or adjacent railway post-office in the same division whose clerks, by reason of the character of the mail handled therein, are, in the opinion of the board, best qualified.

3. A vacancy in any class except the lowest, up to and including class 5a in an office other than a railway post-office, shall be filled by the promotion of an eligible from the next lower class of the same office. When such vacancy exists, the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names of the highest three eligibles, and from these names a selection shall be made: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the same office less than three eligibles in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists, and if the Postmaster-General shall require a full certification, the board of promotion shall certify, in addition, as many as necessary of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class of the railway post-offices in the same division.

4. When a vacancy exists in class 5b, the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names of the highest three eligibles in class 5a in the division in which the vacancy exists, and from these names the Postmaster-General shall make his selection: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the division less than three eligibles in class 5a, and if the Postmaster-General requires a full certification, the board of promotion shall, in order to make a full certification, certify in addition as many as necessary of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class in the other divisions.

5. When a vacancy exists in class 6, the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names of the highest three eligibles in class 5b in the division in which the vacancy exists, and from these names the Postmaster-General shall make his selection: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the division less than three eligibles in class 5b, and if the Postmaster-General requires a full certification, the board of promotion shall, in order to make a full certification, certify in addition as many as necessary of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class in the other divisions: *And provided further*, That if the duties to be performed in the vacant position be not confined to any division the board of promotion shall certify the three eligibles in the service who, in the opinion of the board, are best qualified for the duties to be performed and for the responsibilities of the office. Clerks detailed to the office of the General Superintendent shall be considered for promotion in the divisions from which they are detailed.

6. When a vacancy exists in class 7, the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names of the three eligibles in class 6 who are best qualified for the duties to be performed and for the responsibilities of the office, and from these names the Postmaster-General shall make his selection.

7. When a vacancy exists in class 8, the Postmaster-General shall promote any person from the next lower class whom he may consider qualified.

REGULATION IV.

1. No clerk below class 5a shall be eligible for promotion who has not passed examinations on the States or cities he is required to be examined upon with a standing of 95 per cent or better, within three years next preceding the date of the vacancy; and to determine his eligibility his last examination on each State shall alone be considered.

2. No person shall be promoted by detail or transfer to a position which may be filled by the promotion of an employee who is eligible under these regulations.

REGULATION V.

1. The case examination and card record of a clerk shall constitute the examination for promotion to any position in a railway post-office. No reexamination shall be required for promotion to higher positions, eligibility for promotion being determined by the board of promotion, after considering such qualities as judgment, character, ability, and general qualifications of the persons competing. Records of efficiency and case examinations shall be made in such manner and on such forms as may be prescribed by the board of promotion, after consultation with the Postmaster-General, and shall embrace the elements which are essential to a fair and accurate determination of relative merit.

2. When, in the opinion of the board of promotion, the qualifications of eligibles are practically equal, they shall be certified in the order of their appointment to the class and line, or office, to which they are assigned.

FEBRUARY 6, 1897.

GRADE OF PORTER TO THE GRADE OF RAILWAY MAIL CLERK.

1. Competitive examinations shall be held at such times and places as the Civil Service Commission may direct, after consultation with the General Superintendent, for the promotion of porters to the grade of clerk in the Railway Mail Service. The examination shall be the same as for original entrance to the grade of railway mail clerk.

2. Any person who has served continuously for a period of two years in the position of porter in the Railway Mail Service, and who is between the ages of 18 and 35, may file an application for promotion and be examined.

3. The names of porters who pass the promotion examination shall be entered upon promotion registers for the States in which they claim legal residence. Whenever a vacancy in the grade of clerk exists in any State which the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service desires to fill by the promotion of a porter, requisition shall be made on the Civil Service Commission for the certification of the names of the three eligibles standing highest on the register for the State in which the vacancy exists, one of whom shall be selected to fill the vacancy.

4. Porters who are promoted to the grade of clerk shall be assigned to the foot of the substitute clerk list, but the eligible selected and promoted may continue to serve as porter until he is assigned to a regular position in the order of his rank as substitute clerk.

Adopted by the direction of the Commission.

JOHN R. PROCTER,
President United States Civil Service Commission.

FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.¹

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1897.

In pursuance of the requirements of section 7 of the civil-service act, and in conformity with Rule XI of the civil-service rules, promulgated by the President on the sixth day of May, 1896, the following regulations governing promotions in the departmental service of the Navy Department have been formulated by the Civil Service Commission, after consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, and are hereby promulgated.

1. All vacancies above those in the lowest class of any grade not filled by reinstatement, transfer, or reduction shall be filled by promotion: *Provided*, That if there is no person eligible for promotion, or if the vacant position requires the exercise of technical or professional knowledge, it may be filled through certification from the Civil Service Commission: *Provided further*, That if a vacancy occurs in a position requiring exceptional or technical qualifications, and the board of promotion shall find that there is no eligible in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists who possesses the required qualifications, but that there are one or more persons in some lower class or classes who possess such qualifications, and that the interests of the service require the promotion of one of those persons to the vacant position, then the board of promotion, after such tests of fitness as the Commission may prescribe, shall certify to the Secretary of the Navy, from the highest class or classes in which such persons are serving, the names of the three persons, if there are so many, having the required qualifications, who are rated highest in efficiency, or a lesser number if there are not so many as three in the Department.

2. Except as above provided, a vacancy in any class up to and including class 4 shall be filled by the promotion of an eligible from the next lower class of the same bureau or office. When such vacancy exists, the board of promotion shall certify to the Secretary of the Navy the names of the highest three eligibles in the bureau or office, and from these names the Secretary of the Navy shall make his selection: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the bureau or office less than three eligibles in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists, and the Secretary of the Navy shall require a full certification, the board of promotion shall certify in addition as many of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class of the other bureaus or offices as may be necessary to make full certification.

3. When a vacancy exists in class 5, to which is attached a salary of \$2,000 per annum, the board of promotion shall first certify to the Secretary of the Navy the names and efficiency records of all chief clerks of bureaus or offices in the Department, and the Secretary of the Navy may promote to such vacancy any one of such persons whom he may consider qualified: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Navy so desires, the board of promotion shall also certify to him the names and efficiency records of all eligibles of class 4 in the Department, from which he may make a selection.

4. When a vacancy exists in class 5, to which is attached a salary of more than \$2,000 per annum, or a vacancy exists in class 6, the Secretary of the Navy may promote to such vacancy any person in class 5, or any chief clerk of bureau or office in the Department whom he may consider qualified.

5. No person shall be promoted to any grade from which he is barred by the age limitations prescribed by the civil-service rules.

6. No person whose record of efficiency is below 85 per cent of the possible maximum rating of his class or grade shall be eligible for promotion.

7. No person occupying a position below the grade of clerk-copyist shall be promoted to that grade until he shall have been employed two years in the departmental service and shall have passed, with an average percentage of 70 or over, the examination prescribed by the Commission.

¹ See Executive order concerning navy-yard regulations, and resolution of the Civil Service Commission adopting such regulations, at page 69

8. An examination into the relative efficiency of employees, as shown by the efficiency record hereinafter provided for, and such further tests as the Commission may deem necessary, shall constitute an examination for promotion. No person, except as hereinafter provided, shall be eligible for promotion until he shall have passed such an examination.

9. Examinations for promotion shall be conducted by the board of promotion at such times as may be fixed by the Commission.

10. The chief clerk of each bureau or office, under the direction of the head thereof, shall keep a record of the efficiency of all employees under his supervision, and a similar record of employees not assigned to any bureau shall be kept by the chief clerk of the Department.

11. The record of efficiency shall be kept on such forms as may be prescribed by the Commission, after consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, and shall embrace the elements which are essential to a fair and accurate determination of the relative merits of employees.

12. A record of those eligible for promotion shall be kept by the board of promotion. The board shall have access to efficiency records and may at any time call for a transcript of the same.

13. The efficiency records of employees shall at all times be open to their inspection. If an employee questions his efficiency rating, he may appeal in writing to the board of promotion. If the board does not sustain the chief clerk of the bureau or office, the question shall be referred to the head thereof and a full report of the case shall be filed by the board with the Commission.

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1897.

Approved.

By direction of the Commission:

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO MARKING EFFICIENCY, OFFICE HABITS, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., March 26, 1897.

In determining the actual efficiency of an employee, or the value of his services, five elements are considered: (1) Character of work, or the degree of its importance; (2) quality of work, or the degree of its excellence; (3) quantity of work, or the amount performed; (4) office habits, or punctuality, application, and conduct; (5) attendance, or the number of days' service rendered.

Reports of efficiency are made semiannually, but certification for promotion is based upon the average actual efficiency for the year next preceding the six months in which the certification is made, or for such lesser period as the employee may have served.

Character of work.—This element is given a weight of 3. A fixed mark or credit will be given for character of work according to its difficulty and importance. For this purpose the following marks will be used:

SUPERVISORY WORK.

1. Supervisory work of a routine character, involving no original thought, consideration, or investigation Mark 75
2. Supervisory work of a routine character, involving some original thought, consideration, or investigation Mark 85
3. Supervisory work not of a routine character, involving much original thought, consideration, or investigation Mark 100

CLERICAL WORK.

1. Clerical work of a routine character, requiring care and accuracy, but no special skill or judgment.....Mark 50
2. Clerical work of a routine character, involving no original thought or consideration, but requiring some skill as well as judgment.....Mark 60
3. Clerical work of a routine character, involving some original thought, consideration, or investigation.....Mark 70
4. Clerical work of a routine character, involving some original thought, consideration, or investigation, and requiring special clerical ability.....Mark 80
5. Clerical work not of a routine character, involving much original thought, consideration, or investigation, and requiring the highest order of clerical ability.....Mark 90
6. Clerical work not of a routine character, involving much original thought, consideration, or investigation, and requiring professional, technical, scientific, expert, or special knowledge, as well as a high order of ability.....Mark 95

SKILLED LABOR.

1. Skilled labor not requiring the knowledge of a recognized mechanical trade.....Mark 40
2. Skilled labor requiring the knowledge of a mechanical trade.....Mark 60
3. Skilled labor involving duties of a supervisory character or considerable personal responsibility.....Mark 70
4. Skilled labor requiring the knowledge of a mechanical trade and involving duties of a supervisory character and great personal responsibility.....Mark 80

WORK OF WATCHMEN OR MESSENGERS.

1. Routine work of watchmen or messengers, involving no special or unusual personal responsibility.....Mark 40
2. Work of watchmen or messengers of a confidential character or involving special or unusual personal responsibility.....Mark 55

If the employee shows special aptitude or fitness for a grade of work higher than, or different from, that upon which he is engaged, it should be noted under the head of "Remarks."

Quality of work.—This element is given a weight of 4. The mark for quality of work will be given without regard to character or quantity, and should indicate the accuracy, skill, promptness, penmanship, neatness, and intelligence with which the work is performed, as compared with the standard.

Quality of work should be rated as follows (fractions should not be used):

Excellent: Indicating work of extremely high quality.....	Mark 95 to 100
Superior: Indicating work of high quality.....	Mark 90 to 94
Good: Indicating work of average quality.....	Mark 80 to 89
Fair: Indicating work of acceptable but not good quality.....	Mark 70 to 79
Poor: Indicating work of very inferior quality.....	Mark 60 to 69

Lower marks indicate the unfitness of the employee for the work to which he is assigned. Extreme marks, high or low, should be explained under the head of "Remarks."

Quantity of work.—This element is given a weight of 3. The mark for quantity of work is given without regard to character or quality, and should indicate the amount of work actually performed, as compared with the standard. If the quantity of work performed is small because the duties of the employee do not fully occupy his time, it should be explained under the head of "Remarks," together with an estimate of the quantity of work he is capable of doing. If the work performed is of such a character that it is not practicable to keep a comparative record of the quantity of work, an estimated mark should be given for this element, and the fact that it is estimated should be noted under the head of "Remarks." Quantity of work should be rated as follows (fractions should not be used):

Very large.....	95 to 100
Large.....	90 to 94
Average.....	80 to 89
Below the average.....	70 to 79
Small.....	60 to 69

Lower marks indicate either that the employee has not sufficient work to fully occupy his time or that he is unfit for its performance.

Office habits.—No credit is directly given for good office habits, as an employee should strictly comply with office regulations. Deductions from the credit earned for character, quality, and quantity of work will be made for violations of regulations. A charge of 2 will be made for each infraction of office regulations with respect to punctuality or application, and a charge of 5 or a multiple of 5 will be made for misconduct, according to the gravity of the offense. Care should be taken to distinguish between necessary rest from fatiguing work and lack of application while assigned to work not fatiguing. The date and character of each case of misconduct should be specifically noted under the head of "Remarks."

General average and actual efficiency.—The general average of an employee is the average of the marks for character, quality, and quantity of work, less any deductions for office habits, and is determined as follows: Multiply the marks for character, quality, and quantity by their respective relative weights; find the sum of the products; subtract the aggregate deductions under the head of "Office habits;" and divide the remainder by 10—the sum of the relative weights. If the employee was actually or constructively present during the entire period under consideration, his general average will indicate his actual efficiency; otherwise his actual efficiency is ascertained by multiplying his general average by the number of days of service actually or constructively rendered, and dividing by the number of calendar days in the period under consideration.

An employee shall be considered constructively present on Sundays and holidays, and also when not absent in excess of the time allowed by law for annual leave.

These rules will also govern in marking the efficiency of draftsmen and other employees whose duties are of a professional or technical character.

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington D. C., March 27, 1897.

Approved.

By direction of the Commission:

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

NAVY-YARDS.

In the regulations governing employment of labor at navy-yards, the following is in regard to promotions:

EMPLOYEES' PROMOTIONS—REDUCTIONS.

Such promotions and reductions, from one class to another in the same trade, as are required from time to time by the capacity of the employees and the needs of the service shall be made by the head of the department, with the commandant's approval, and written notice (Navy-Yard Orders, Form 8) shall be immediately sent to the board of labor employment, and the latter shall note the fact on the trade cards.

Helpers in specified trades under Schedule A, as approved for each navy-yard, are to be considered as in the line of promotion in the trade for which they have been registered as helpers. When they have shown the necessary capacity in the trade in question, and the labor board's list of mechanics in the trade in which they have been registered as helpers is exhausted, they may be promoted to fill vacancies.

Promotions and reratings of employees shall depend only upon the needs of the service, their proficiency, industry, regularity of attendance, interest shown in the work, quality of work, and good conduct, but no promotions or reratings shall be made in any occupation or trade in Schedules A or B, except those provided for in paragraphs 50, 51, 52, 54 of the order, without the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

When by reason of want of work at any navy-yard reductions are made in the force of workmen, which involve a corresponding reduction in the superintending force, the head of the department shall report the changes he deems necessary in the latter force, with a recommendation in each case, having reference to individual qualifications, but adhering always to the rule that a foreman, quartermaster, or leadingman whose services are no longer required in his grade shall be given priority for retention in the next lower grade. This report shall be forwarded by the commandant with his recommendations to the Department for its action. (Navy-Yard Orders, Form 16.)

As an incentive to the performance of duty, employees previously rated as quartermen or leadingmen, and who have been or who shall hereafter be reduced in rating to first-class mechanics without fault of their own, shall for a period of one year after such reduction in rating be given preference for retention when a reduction of the force becomes necessary because of lack of work, etc., provided that in the judgment of the head of the department their services and conduct entitle them to be retained.

Commandants of navy-yards are authorized to grant to per diem employees, laborers, and mechanics leave of absence without pay for a period not exceeding thirty days in any one year, provided that when discharges of laborers and mechanics become necessary from lack of work, lack of funds, etc., the efficiency of the persons who are absent on leave shall be considered in making reductions, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 62 and 63 of the order, in the same manner as if they were at work. Applications shall be forwarded to the commandant through the head of department, and leave of absence shall not be granted to any person for the purpose of avoiding discharge because of lack of work, lack of funds, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 1, 1896.*

The following regulations, having been duly promulgated by the honorable the United States Civil Service Commission and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, will hereafter govern promotions, demotions, and continuance in office of employees in this Department, and they are accordingly published for the information of all concerned.

J. STERLING MORTON,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1896.

In pursuance of the requirements of section 7 of "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, and in conformity with Rule XI of the revision of the civil-service rules promulgated by the President on the 6th day of May, 1896, the following regulations governing promotions in the departmental service of the Department of Agriculture have been formulated by the Civil Service Commission after consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, and are hereby promulgated:

REGULATION I.

SECTION 1. All vacancies above those in the lowest class of any grade not filled by reinstatement, transfer, or reduction shall be filled by promotion: *Provided*, That if there is no person eligible for promotion, or if the vacant position requires the exercise of technical or professional knowledge, it may be filled through certification by the Civil Service Commission.

SEC. 2. Except as provided in section 1 of this regulation, a vacancy in any class shall be filled by the promotion of an eligible in the next lower class of the same bureau, division, or office. When such vacancy exists the board of promotion review shall certify to the Secretary of Agriculture the names of the three eligibles in the bureau, division, or office having the highest records of efficiency, and from these names the Secretary of Agriculture shall make his selection: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the bureau less than three eligibles in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists, the board of promotion review shall certify as many in addition of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class of the other bureaus as may be necessary to make a full certification.

REGULATION II.

SECTION 1. No person shall be promoted to any grade from which he is barred by the age limitations prescribed by the civil-service rules.

SEC. 2. No person whose record of efficiency is below 85 per cent of the possible maximum rating of his class or grade shall be eligible for promotion.

SEC. 3. No person occupying a position below the grade of clerk-copyist shall be promoted to that grade until he shall have been employed two years in the departmental service and shall have passed, with an average percentage of 70 or over, the examination prescribed by the Commission.

REGULATION III.

SECTION 1. The chief clerk of each bureau, under the direction of the head thereof, shall keep a record of the efficiency of all employees under his supervision, and a similar record of employees not assigned to any bureau shall be kept by the chief clerk of the Department.

SEC. 2. The record of efficiency shall be kept on such forms as may be prescribed by the Commission after consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall embrace the elements which are essential to a fair and accurate determination of the relative merits of employees.

SEC. 3. A record of those eligible for promotion shall be kept by the board of promotion review. The board shall have access to efficiency records, and may at any time call for a transcript of the same.

SEC. 4. The efficiency reports made by the chiefs of the several bureaus, divisions, and offices of the Department of Agriculture, respecting the value of the personal services in the Department of each person serving under them, and filed with the appointment clerk for the chief clerk of the Department, shall be the basis of all promotions, demotions, and continuations on the rolls of the Department.

SEC. 5. The following shall be the form of efficiency report to be used in the Department of Agriculture:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., ... 189 .

TO THE CHIEF OF THE

You are directed to report upon the following-named person, as the questions herein propounded may require, and to file the report with the appointment clerk for the chief clerk.

J. STERLING MORTON,
Secretary.

EFFICIENCY REPORT.

M..... is employed under your supervision. This person's salary is \$..... per annum.

Upon what character of work is this person generally employed? Is it clerical? Supervisory? Routine? Is it of a varied and exceptional character? Does it involve original thought, consideration, or investigation? If it is skilled labor, state the kind, and whether it is supervisory or routine. If it is that of messenger, watchman, charwoman, or mere laborer, state the fact.

How high on a scale of 10 do you rate the quality of this person's work?

How high on a scale of 10 do you rate the quantity of work per month done by this person?

How high on a scale of 10 do you rate the punctuality of this person?

How high on a scale of 10 do you rate the deportment of this person?

How many days absent from duty on account of sickness during the six months last past?

How many days absent from duty otherwise than on account of sickness during the six months last past? On account of annual leave? Without leave? Furloughed?

Does this person show, in your opinion, any special fitness for work of a higher intellectual character than that to which assigned?

Have you any further statement to make respecting this person? If so, make it here.

(Signed)

Chief of the

No.

(MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THIS PERSON, COMPILED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.)

First appointed, 18 , at a salary of \$..... per annum.....

Classified civil-service record:

SEC. 6. An examination into the relative efficiency of employees, as shown by the efficiency record hereinbefore provided for, and such further tests as the Commission may deem necessary, shall constitute an examination for promotion from one class to another class. No person, except as herein provided, shall be eligible for promotion until he shall have passed such an examination.

SEC. 7. Examinations for promotion from one grade to another grade shall be conducted by the board of promotion examiners at such times as may be fixed by the Commission.

SEC. 8. Efficiency reports shall be called for by the chief clerk immediately before the termination of the first half of the fiscal year, and also immediately before the termination of the fiscal year, and may be called for at such other times as the interests of the Department seem to require.

JOHN R. PROCTER,
President Civil Service Commission.

Approved December 1, 1896.

J. STERLING MORTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

In making promotions in the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, length of service, seniority, previous efficiency, and adaptability for the position will be taken into consideration, in addition to which an examination to test the special qualification of the candidate will be held under the direction of a board of promotion nominated by the Commissioner and approved by the United States Civil Service Commission.

J. J. BRICE, *Commissioner.*

JANUARY 22, 1897.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1. The employees of the Government Printing Office shall be grouped as follows =
First group.—All skilled laborers.

Second group.—All persons employed in the mechanical trades, including proof readers and copyholders.

Third group.—All persons employed in a clerical capacity.

2. Where vacancies are not filled by transfer, reinstatement, or original appointment, promotions from class to class in the same grade within any group may be made on any test of fitness prescribed by the Public Printer and not disapproved by the Civil Service Commission.

3. Any person employed in one group who has previously been regularly employed in any other group, and has been found qualified, may be retransferred to his former group and grade without examination. No other person shall be transferred or promoted from one group to another group until he has passed the examination prescribed in section 4 or section 5 of these regulations.

4. Competitive examinations shall be held at such times as the Commission, on consultation with the Public Printer, may direct to determine the eligibility of employees of the first or second group for promotion to another group. Any employee of the first or second group who has served at least six months therein may file an application for promotion, indicating the grade or grades for which he wishes to be examined. The examination shall be the same as for original entrance to the grade to which promotion is sought. When a vacancy exists in any grade in the second or third group which the Public Printer wishes to fill by promotion from another group, he shall make requisition on the Commission, and the names of the three eligibles standing highest on the promotion register for the grade specified shall be certified, one of whom shall be selected for promotion by the Public Printer.

5. When a vacancy exists in the third group in the grade of clerk, the duties of which clerical position require also a knowledge of one of the mechanical trades, promotions may be made from the second group to the third group in the following manner:

The Public Printer shall designate five or more employees having a knowledge of the required trade, who from the efficiency reports are shown to be best qualified for the position to be filled. The persons so designated shall take the examination of the first grade with such practical questions pertaining to the duties of the position to be filled as may be determined upon by the Public Printer and the Civil Service Commission, and the three who obtain the highest general averages shall be certified to the Public Printer, who shall select one for promotion. It is hereby provided that the assignment of a classified employee to act as private secretary to the Public Printer may be made without regard to the provisions and restrictions of these regulations.

6. No promotion of employees shall be made during their probationary period: *Provided*, That a person who is shown by the records of the office to have formerly satisfactorily served for at least six months in the same group to which probationarily appointed, and to have been separated from the service without delinquency or misconduct, may, subject to the other conditions of these regulations, be promoted without regard to the limitation of this section.

7. The Public Printer shall designate and report to the Commission the group to which each position shall be assigned, and no change in such assignment shall be made without authority of the Commission.

8. All changes, transfers, promotions, and demotions, and the reasons for such promotions and demotions, shall be reported to the Commission.

9. In order to carry out the foregoing regulations, the Public Printer shall nominate to the Commission not less than three persons to act as a board of promotion for the Government Printing Office.

Formulated by the Civil Service Commission.

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President*.

Approved, January 15, 1897.

TH. E. BENEDICT, *Public Printer*.

THE GROUPING OF EMPLOYEES BY DESIGNATION.

FIRST GROUP.

(All skilled laborers.)

Assistant doorkeepers, boxers, captains of watch, charge of charwomen, charge of countingroom, charge of delivery room, charge of glue room, charge of gold sweepings, charge of helpers, charge of numbering, charge of piece sewers, charge of sewing machines, charge of stitching machines, charge of warehouse, counters, directresses, doorkeepers, examiners, feeders, firemen, floor hands (not mechanics), folders, gold workers, helpers, hoisters, hydraulic pressmen, knife grinders, leather cutters, leather parers, messengers, numberers, operators, paper cutters, perforators, sawyers, sewers, stablemen, wagon master, wagon messengers, watchmen, yard master.

SECOND GROUP.

(All persons employed in the mechanical trades, including proof readers and copyholders.)

Assistant foremen of divisions, assistant foremen of printing, binders, blacksmiths, carpenters, charge of carpenters, charge of pamphlet machine, charge of plates, charge of web presses, charge of "Y," chief electrician, chief engineer, chief machinist, compositors, copyholders, electricians, electrotypers, engineers, floor hands (mechanics), foreman of binding, foremen of divisions, foreman of printing, imposers, machinists, makers-up, marblers, painters, plumbers, pressmen, readers, roller makers, saw grinders, stereotypers, superintendent of building, superintendent of paper warehouse.

THIRD GROUP.

(All persons employed in a clerical capacity.)

Cashier, chief clerk, clerks, storekeeper, superintendent of documents, telegrapher, telephone operator.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SERVICE.

(Effective May 20, 1896.)

Until permanent promotion regulations shall be applied to a customs district the following promotions may be made therein at any time after absolute appointment:

(a) Any employee, to the next higher class in the same grade upon any test of fitness determined upon by the nominating officer.

(b) Any employee, to the lowest class in any other grade, or to a class no higher than the class from which transferred, upon passing a noncompetitive examination for that grade.

(c) Storekeepers and assistant storekeepers shall be classed as clerks, and vacancies in that class shall be filled by assignments from the grade of clerk.

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOMS DISTRICT.

(Regulations in effect May 15, 1899.)

[A history of promotion examinations at the New York custom-house appears at page 190 of the Fourteenth Report.]

REGULATION I.

1. Vacancies, except in the lowest class of any grade, shall be filled by promotion, transfer, or reinstatement, unless specially provided for by open competitive examination.

2. All promotions, unless specially excepted, shall be from the class immediately below that in which the vacancy exists, after service of at least six months therein, and upon certification by the board of examiners: *Provided*, That if in any examination for promotion the competitors in the next lower class shall not exceed three in number, the board of examiners may, at its discretion, open the examination to those who have served less than six months in that class and to one or more of the classes below, or, if more than three competitors are not obtained by this means, to open competition.

REGULATION II.

Any person wishing to be examined for promotion must personally record his application in a book provided for the purpose in the office of the secretary of the board of examiners, stating the position and office in which he is employed, and the position for which he wishes to be examined. Those persons only who hold positions in the classified service not excepted from examination are eligible to be examined for promotion, and may be promoted only in the office in which they are employed.

REGULATION III.

1. Examinations for promotion to Classes E, 1, 2, 3, and 4, clerk's grade, in all offices, shall be held annually, commencing on the first Monday in December. Applications must be recorded with the secretary of the board of examiners at least twenty days before the first Monday in December. These examinations may be held at other times when, in the opinion of the board of examiners, approved by the Civil Service Commission, it shall be necessary.

2. Any clerk, junior clerk, or messenger in Class A, B, C, or D who has been absolutely appointed may be examined for promotion to clerk of Class E, and any clerk who has served for six months in Class E, 1, 2, or 3, may be examined for promotion to the next higher class.

3. Any sampler who has served one year since his absolute appointment may be examined for promotion to clerk of class 1, appraiser's office.

4. Any inspector who has served one year since his absolute appointment may be examined for promotion to clerk of class 2, collector's office: *Provided*, That any inspector who was transferred to such position from a clerkship in class 2 may be examined for promotion to clerk of class 3, collector's office, without regard to the length of time he has served as inspector.

5. Any inspector for admeasurement of vessels who has served one year since his absolute appointment may be examined for promotion to clerk of class 2, surveyor's office.

REGULATION IV.

Examinations for promotion to the positions of weigher and of gauger shall be held when required to fill vacancies. Any assistant weigher, assistant gauger, or inspector who has been absolutely appointed shall be eligible for such examinations, and competition for these positions shall be limited to assistant weighers, assistant gaugers, and inspectors.

REGULATION V.

Examinations for promotion or transfer not specifically provided for in the foregoing regulations may be held at such times as, in the opinion of the board of examiners, approved by the Civil Service Commission, the needs of the service may require.

REGULATION VI.

When any examinations other than those scheduled for December are ordered, due notice thereof shall be posted in the office for which such examinations are to be held, stating the time of examination and the time when applications must be recorded.

REGULATION VII.

The examinations shall be held upon such subjects as, in the opinion of the board of examiners, with the approval of the Civil Service Commission, the general nature of the business of the office and the special nature of the positions to be filled may require. In grading the competitors, weight equal to that of the written examination shall be given to the efficiency with which the several competitors shall have performed their duties. Every competitor obtaining a general average of 75 per cent shall be eligible for promotion.

REGULATION VIII.

From the list of eligibles from which promotion is to be made the three eligibles highest in grade in the office or in the division in which the vacancy exists shall be certified for each vacancy, the requisition of the nominating officer to indicate which kind of certification is desired: *Provided*, That no eligible shall be certified more than three times, and that the period of eligibility shall be one year from the date of registration, except that the eligibility of persons reexamined for the same class shall expire when the new register takes effect.

REGULATION IX.

1. Vacancies in classes 5 and 6, examiner's grade, shall be filled by promotion from classes 4 and 5, respectively, examiner's grade, upon certification that the person to be promoted has served at least six months in the class from which he is to be promoted.

2. Vacancies in class 1, sampler's grade, shall be filled by promotion from Class E, sampler's grade, upon certification that the person to be promoted has served at least six months in such position.

3. Vacancies in class 2, assistant weigher's grade, shall be filled by promotion from Class E, assistant weigher's grade, upon certification that the person to be promoted has served at least six months in such position.

4. Vacancies in the grade of storekeeper shall be filled by assignment of clerks in the same class, or by promotion of clerks in the next lower class, and storekeepers shall be entitled to the same opportunities for promotion as clerks of the same class.

5. Vacancies in the grades of stenographer, carpenter, engineer, bookbinder, and superintendent of supplies may be filled by promotion in each grade, respectively, upon certification that the person to be promoted has passed an examination for the position to which he is to be promoted, or by open competitive examination, without regard to the class in which the vacancy exists. Vacancies in the grade of teller or appointment clerk shall be filled by promotion or transfer of any person in the service upon certification that the person to be promoted or transferred has passed an examination for the position of teller or appointment clerk, respectively.

6. Vacancies in classes 5 and 6, not otherwise provided for, shall be filled by promotion from the next lower classes, respectively, upon certification that the person to be promoted has served at least six months in the class from which he is to be promoted.

7. Vacancies in any class below class E may be filled by promotion of persons in the same grade without certification and without regard to class, or by appointment from the registers of those eligible for entrance to the service in the grade in which the vacancy exists.

8. The requisition for promotion under sections 1, 2, 3, and 6 of this regulation shall contain a statement to the effect that the person proposed for promotion is the one, in the opinion of the nominating officer, best qualified for the position to be filled, giving his reasons therefor.

REGULATION X.

Any person holding a position not excepted from examination may be transferred (1) to a position in the same class, and requiring no higher examination, and in the same office, or (2) to a position in the same class, and requiring no higher examination, in another office in this district, with the consent of the heads of the respective offices, upon certification by the board of examiners that he has served six months consecutively in the office from which he is to be transferred: *Provided*, That a person whose name is on the promotion eligible register, who is transferred from one division to another division, shall not be eligible for certification in the division to which transferred until he has served six months therein or has entered upon a new period of eligibility as the result of another regular promotion examination taken subsequent to transfer.

REGULATION XI.

The Civil Service Commission may at any time amend these regulations or substitute other regulations therefor.

Promulgated for the information and guidance of nominating and appointing officers, members of the board of examiners, and employees interested, May 15, 1899.

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President*.

SUBTREASURY SERVICE.

Of the regulations governing the subtreasury service, promulgated February 15, 1897, the following relates to promotions:

III. PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS.

No promotion shall be made from Schedule C to any position in Schedules A or B until after one year's service, except where there are no eligibles who are willing to accept such promotion, and after examination prescribed for original entrance to the position to which promotion is proposed. Promotions may be made from one class to another class within a schedule, or from Schedule B to Schedule A, upon such tests of fitness as the Assistant Treasurer may determine, not disapproved by the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., subject to the provisions of Civil-Service Rule XI.

No promotions shall be made from Schedule D to any position in the other schedules, except after examination prescribed for original entrance to the position to which promotion is proposed.

An efficiency record shall be established in each division, and the Assistant Treasurer shall have the power to reduce an employee from one class to a lower class in case the employee does not attain to the minimum rate efficiency fixed for such class; but transfers from a lower class to a higher class shall be made only in accordance with the tests provided for in the preceding paragraph.

The classes and schedules above referred to are as follows:

(1.)

Class A.—All persons receiving an annual salary of less than \$720, or a compensation at the rate of less than \$720 per annum.

Class B.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$720 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$720 or more, but less than \$840 per annum.

Class C.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$840 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$840 or more, but less than \$900 per annum.

Class D.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$900 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$900 or more, but less than \$1,000 per annum.

Class E.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,000 or more, but less than \$1,200 per annum.

Class 1.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,200 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,200 or more, but less than \$1,400 per annum.

Class 2.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,400 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,400 or more, but less than \$1,600 per annum.

Class 3.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,600 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,600 or more, but less than \$1,800 per annum.

Class 4.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,800 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,800 or more, but less than \$2,000 per annum.

Class 5.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$2,000 or more, but less than \$2,500 per annum.

Class 6.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,500 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$2,500 or more per annum.

(2.)

Schedule A.—Fiduciary positions: The officers, chiefs of division, tellers, assistant tellers, and other employees in the several monetary divisions, embracing those engaged in handling of money, bonds, coupons, checks, and other representatives of money.

Schedule B.—Clerical positions: Chiefs of division, bookkeepers, and other employees engaged upon merely clerical work.

Schedule C.—Miscellaneous positions: Employees in nonclerical positions, including the superintendent of the building, detectives, messengers, hallmen, and porters.

Schedule D.—Employees having the care and custody of the building, including engineers, watchmen, janitors, and laborers.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES.

Of the regulations governing offices of United States shipping commissioners, the following relates to promotions:

III.—PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS.

No promotion shall be made from one schedule to another until after one year's service, and after examination prescribed for original entrance to the schedule to which promotion is to be made. Promotions may be made from one class to another within a schedule, upon such tests of fitness as the shipping commissioner may determine, and the Secretary of the Treasury approve, provided the tests be not disapproved by the Civil Service Commission, subject to the provisions of Rule XI of the civil-service rules.

Transfers from a lower class to a higher class in such cases shall be considered as promotions, and shall be made only in accordance with the promotion tests herein provided for.

The classes and schedules above referred to are as follows:

CLASSIFICATION.

Class A.—All persons receiving an annual salary of less than \$720, or a compensation at the rate of less than \$720 per annum.

Class B.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$720 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$720 or more, but less than \$840 per annum.

Class C.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$840 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$840 or more, but less than \$900 per annum.

Class D.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$900 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$900 or more, but less than \$1,000 per annum.

Class E.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,000 or more, but less than \$1,200 per annum.

Class 1.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,200 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,200 or more, but less than \$1,400 per annum.

Class 2.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,400 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,400 or more, but less than \$1,600 per annum.

Class 3.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,600 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,600 or more, but less than \$1,800 per annum.

Class 4.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,800 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,800 or more, but less than \$2,000 per annum.

Class 5.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$2,000 or more, but less than \$2,500 per annum.

Class 6.—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,500 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$2,500 or more per annum.

SCHEDULES.

Schedule A.—Executive positions: Such officers or employees as are authorized to act as executive officers, including shipping commissioners, deputy shipping commissioners, etc.

Schedule B.—Clerical positions: Including bookkeepers and other employees engaged upon clerical work.

Schedule C.—Miscellaneous positions: Including messengers, janitors, and other similar classified employees.

PART III.

THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE AND ITS CLASSIFICATION.

PART III.—THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE AND ITS CLASSIFICATION.

On June 30, 1896, according to official reports, there were 178,884 positions in the executive civil service, of which 79,988 were classified and 98,896 were either unclassified or excepted from examination wholly or in part. The general rule is that vacant positions in the classified service shall be filled by those standing highest as the result of competitive examinations testing fitness for the duties of the positions in question. Certain classified positions, however, by order of the President, have been excepted from the requirements of examination, and others have been excluded in part from the operation of the rules. These exceptions and exclusions have been made by the President where, on account of peculiar conditions, it has been thought that the system of appointment by competitive examination would not secure the best results; 17,216, or about one-tenth of the positions in the executive civil service in 1896, were in the District of Columbia and 161,668 were outside. Of the positions within the District only 1,138 were unclassified or excepted, but of the positions outside 97,758, or more than one-half, were unclassified or excepted. There are 79,087 unclassified and excepted positions in post-offices of the country. Excluding these, more than two-thirds of all positions outside are subject to competitive examination.

The development of the system for testing fitness for the Government service from the early "pass examination" to the present examinations, of which 203 different kinds were held during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, is a subject of interest. The "pass examination," inaugurated by Congress in 1853 and 1855, could be taken only by those who were nominated by the head of the department in which the vacancy existed, and was noncompetitive, the man who passed lowest being eligible to appointment over the highest. By the act of March 3, 1871, now section 1753, Revised Statutes, "the President is authorized to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose he may employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, and may prescribe their duties and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service." The act of January 15, 1883, provided for open competitive examinations. The examinations held under this act were for thirteen years generally, if not entirely, of an educational character; but the President's order of May 6, 1896, extended the classification to many positions for entrance to which educational tests could not satisfactorily be applied.

The examinations at present prescribed for entrance to the classified service may be grouped in three general classes:

1. General examinations, for which a thorough common-school education affords a sufficient training, to which class belong the examinations for clerk in the Departmental service, railway mail clerk, and clerk and carrier in the Post-Office service.

2. Technical, scientific, or professional examinations, which demand, in addition to a general education, special knowledge of some sort. The examinations for fourth assistant examiner in the Patent Office, stenographer and typewriter, draftsman, and nautical expert in the Naval Observatory, are illustrations of this class.

3. Noneducational examinations for positions demanding qualifications which can not best be ascertained by educational tests. The applicant's experience and physical qualifications are therefore used to determine his relative standing on the list of those eligible for the position in question. Firemen, blacksmiths, plumbers, and sawyers belong to this class.

The following table shows the relative number of positions original entrance to which is by the three classes of examinations under consideration:

Per cent of classified competitive positions subject to general, technical, and registration examinations.

	General.	Technical.	Registration.
Entire service.....	72	6	22
Within District of Columbia.....	77	9	14
Outside District of Columbia.....	71	5	24

As before stated, the Departmental service at Washington includes only one-tenth of the positions in the executive civil service; 4,443 of these positions are in the Treasury Department, 4,234 in the Interior Department, 2,852 in the Government Printing Office, 1,415 in the Navy Department, 1,380 in the War Department, 992 in the Post-Office Department, 634 in the Department of Agriculture, 137 in the Department of Justice, 122 in the Department of State, and the remaining 1,007 are distributed throughout the smaller offices.

The annual expenditures for salaries, according to official reports, on June 30, 1896, aggregated \$99,717,055.22. This amount was paid to classified and unclassified and excepted employees in the District of Columbia and outside, as follows:

Location.	Classified.	Unclassified and excepted.	Total.
In the District of Columbia.....	\$17,460,850.99	\$1,055,069.94	\$18,515,920.93
Outside.....	54,794,539.34	26,406,594.95	81,201,134.29
Expenditure for entire service.....	72,255,390.33	27,461,664.89	99,717,055.22

Classified competitive positions and salaries constitute 93 and 94 per cent, respectively, of all civil-service positions and salaries in the District of Columbia. Similar positions outside constitute less than 40 per cent of all positions outside, but they receive over 67 per cent of the total expenditure for salaries outside, which indicates that, as a rule, the best paid positions outside are classified.

The highest percentages of classified positions are found in the Navy Department, with 99 per cent, and the Government Printing Office, with 98 per cent. At the other end of the list are the Post-Office Department, with only 30 per cent of its positions classified, and the War Department and Interior Department, with about 54 per cent.

These figures and the statements show the condition of the service on June 30, 1896, for the reason that complete data of a later date have not yet been compiled, though the subjoined statement is intended to give this information, so far as is now possible, as of date June 30, 1899. The growth of the service due to natural causes and to the exigencies of the Spanish-American and Philippine campaigns will, of course, cause some modifications, as will the President's order of May 29, 1899, which increases the number of positions excepted and excluded in part from the operation of the civil-service rules. Broadly speaking, however, the present distribution of positions and salaries according to the classification and the character of examinations prescribed for original entrance to the service are fairly shown.

Statement for certain departments of the total number of positions, classified and unclassified, on June 30, 1899, and of the number excepted and excluded before and after the Executive order of May 29, 1899.^a

Department.	Classified.								
	Excluded in part under Rule III.			Excepted under Rule VI.			Total excepted and excluded in part.	Classified non-excepted.	Total classified.
	Prior to May 29, 1899.	By order May 29, 1899.	Total.	Prior to May 29, 1899.	By order May 29, 1899.	Total.			
Department of State.....	1		1	2		2	3	70	82
Department of the Interior.....	65,880	6,732	6,612	2	268	270	6,882	6,124	13,006
Department of Agriculture.....	594	1	595	1	70	71	666	1,991	2,657
Smithsonian Institution.....								227	227
United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.....								179	179
State, War, and Navy Department building.....	2		2				2	117	119
Interstate Commerce Commission.....								125	125
Department of Labor.....								96	96
United States Civil Service Commission.....					1	1	1	57	58

^aThe greater number of positions affected by the order of May 29, 1899, are not yet reported. Statistics for the Treasury and for the Department of Justice are incomplete, and none have been received from the War, Post-Office, and Navy Departments.

^bOf this number 1,979 are Indians and 2,821 are pension examining surgeons.

^cOf this number 650 are pension examining surgeons.

Department.	Unclassified.				Grand total.	
	Above classification.	Below classification.	Not yet classified.	Total unclassified.	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1899.
Department of State.....	4	6	2	12	94	88
Department of the Interior.....	694	494	813	2,001	15,007	13,846
Department of Agriculture.....	3	305		308	2,065	2,241
Smithsonian Institution.....		72		72	209	202
United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.....	1	46		47	226	183
State, War, and Navy Department building.....		97		97	216	221
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	6			6	131	142
Department of Labor.....	1	6		7	102	95
United States Civil Service Commission.....	4			4	62	62

GROWTH OF THE MERIT SYSTEM SINCE 1883.

ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The civil-service act was approved on January 16, 1883. It took effect from its passage. One of its provisions allowed vacancies in the service to be filled according to the old methods until July 16; but after that date none within the sphere of its first application could be filled except by persons who had been duly examined. In the Departments at Washington the classification embraced all persons receiving salaries of not less than \$900 nor more than \$1,800 a year—altogether 5,652—of whom 135 were excepted from examination. The classification of the customs service embraced places having an annual compensation of \$900 or over, at ports where 50 or more persons were employed, excluding only those whose nominations had to be confirmed by the Senate. The number of places thus classified, including eleven

ports, was 2,573. The number of post-offices classified—being those at which there were 50 or more employees—was 23, and the classified service at these offices included all persons above the grade of workman or laborer except the postmaster, or 5,699 in all. In the three branches of the classified service, therefore, the total number of places made subject to the provisions of the civil-service rules was 13,924. In 1884 the post-offices at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Jersey City, and New Haven, having attained the requisite number of employees, were classified, as was also the Department of Agriculture. During 1884 the classifications of several of the Departments were extended so as to embrace places not theretofore included. A detailed history of the changes in the classifications, by their revision, is contained in the Fourth Report of the Commission, at pages 102–114.

On March 1, 1888, President Cleveland made an order classifying the United States Civil Service Commission. On June 29, 1888, the classifications of the departmental service at Washington were revised and extended so as to embrace all the officers, clerks, and other employees in the Departments, except those appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and those employed merely as messengers, watchmen, workmen, or laborers. Altogether 1,931 places were added to the classified service by this extension. The Railway Mail Service, with 5,320 employees, was classified December 31, 1888. On January 4, 1889, rules for that service were promulgated to take effect March 15, 1889. During the first Administration of President Cleveland 16 post-offices, having attained the required 50 employees, were classified. The whole number of places thus added to the classified service, including those in the 16 post-offices just mentioned, was about 8,100, though this does not include the places resulting from the natural growth of the service. On March 4, 1889, the number of classified places in the departmental service was about 8,212, in the customs service about 2,298, and in the postal service about 11,500; making a total, including the Railway Mail Service, of about 27,330 places.

The railway mail rules went into effect under President Harrison on May 1, 1889, instead of March 15, it being found impossible to provide eligible registers at an earlier date. The extensions of the classified service from March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1893, were as follows: On April 13, 1891, the President classified certain classes of school employees and the physicians in the Indian service, about 626 employees in all. On May 5, 1892, the Fish Commission was classified as a part of the departmental service, bringing in 140 employees. Ten post-offices, upon attaining the requisite number of employees (50), were classified, and rules for the Railway Mail Service put into effect. On the 5th of January, 1893, the President amended Postal Rule I so as to include in the classified postal service all free-delivery post-offices, adding to that branch of the classified service 548 offices not heretofore classified and the 7,610 persons employed therein. On the same day he amended the classification of the Department of Agriculture so as to include therein the employees of the Weather Bureau at work elsewhere than at Washington, 314 in number. The whole number of places covered by extensions of classifications during the Administration of President Harrison, including those which came under the rules by their automatic operation in the 10 post-offices above mentioned, was about 9,190, besides those resulting from the growth of the service. At the close of the Administration of President Harrison there were in the classified service about 42,928 places.

During President Cleveland's second term and prior to May 6, 1896, the rules were extended to the Government Printing Office; the Internal-Revenue Service; the pension agencies; messengers, watchmen, and firemen in the Departments at Washington, and other positions, 10,396 in all. On May 6, 1896, a revision of the rules was made, extending the classification by 31,586 additional positions. At the close of the term the whole number of positions classified was 86,932. During the term 4,283 excepted positions and 310 noncompetitive positions were transferred to the competitive list.

To recapitulate: The original classification of the civil service embraced 13,924 places. On March 4, 1885, the total number of places in the classified service was about 15,573, being an increase of 1,649, including the new post-offices and about 550 places added by Executive order in the revision and extension of the classifications. On March 4, 1889, the total number of places in the classified service was about 27,330, an increase during four years of 11,757, including the new post-offices and 8,100 places added by Executive order. On January 18, 1893, the total was about 42,928, an increase from March 4, 1889, of 15,598 places, including the new post-offices and some 9,190 places added by Executive orders. On March 3, 1897, the total number of places in the classified service was about 86,932, an increase from March 4, 1893, of about 44,004 places, 10,396 of which were included prior to the revision of the rules of May 6, 1896, 31,536 by such revision, and 2,022 by the automatic operation of the rules and miscellaneous causes.

On July 27, 1897, President McKinley completed the classification of the customs service by extending the rules so as to include customs ports having less than five employees. The number of positions affected by the amendment of the civil-service rules on May 29, 1899, can not at present be determined.

A table showing the growth of the classified service under successive Presidents since 1883 appears at pages 134-136. A history of the exception of positions from examinations and the placing of excepted positions in the competitive class to July 27, 1897, appears at pages 147-153, Fourteenth Report.

TRANSFER OF PLACES FROM THE EXCEPTED TO THE COMPETITIVE CLASS, MARCH 1, 1888, TO JULY 1, 1899.

[The progressive extension of the classified service by legislative and executive act and by natural growth appears in the table at pages 134-136, which shows the number of positions embraced within the service classified under the civil-service rules, 1883 to 1898.]

To the competitive class:

March 20, 1894, appointment clerk, Department of Agriculture.....	1
November 2, 1894, certain superintendents and custodians, etc., at post-offices.....	2,267
May 1, 1894, professors of meteorology, Department of Agriculture.....	3
July 9, November 2, 1894, chiefs and assistant chiefs, Department of Agriculture }	142
May 25, 1895, chiefs and assistant chiefs and experts, Department of Agriculture }	
December 4, 1894, scientific positions in Geological Survey.....	78
July 15, 1895, scientific positions in Geological Survey.....	135
	213

November 17, 1894, steamboat and transfer clerks, Railway Mail Service.....	164
January 3, 1895, superintendents of post-office stations at which carriers are employed.....	128
September 5, 1895, bookbinders, departmental service.....	11
December 2, 1895, temporary and statistical experts, Department of Labor.....	26
March 28, 1896, assistant attorneys and law clerks, Interior Department.....	22
May 6, 1896:	

Departmental service..... 1,038

(In the Departments at Washington, including 142 chiefs of division, 70 assistant chiefs, 300 plate printers, engravers, and the like, and 150 places requiring some special skill or knowledge. The remainder consists chiefly of confidential clerks, apprentices, etc.)

(All Indians employed in the Indian service at large (about 2,100) are excepted from examination.)

Indian service.....	24
Railway Mail Service.....	118

1,180

Customs service.....	37
Postal service.....	89

May 20, 1899:

Chief, Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture.....	1
Foreman, Job Division, Government Printing Office.....	1

Total..... 4,285

EXTENSIONS OF THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE JANUARY 16, 1883.

January 16, 1883, to March 3, 1885.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

(Approximate.)

Classified by the first order of classification	13,924
Extensions of classification	1,449
By growth of the service to March 3, 1885—4 post-offices, each attaining 50 employees.....	200
March 3, 1885, number of places classified	15,573

March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1889.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND (FIRST TERM).

Extensions of classification:	
United States Civil Service Commission, March 1, 1888	8
Revisions of departmental classifications, June 29, 1888	1,931
Railway Mail Service, December 31, 1888, to take effect May 1, 1889 ¹	5,320
By growth of the service, 1885 to 1889:	
16 post-offices, each attaining 50 employees	800
Miscellaneous growth	3,698
March 3, 1889, number of places classified	27,300

March 4, 1889, to March 3, 1893.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Extensions of classification:	
School employees and physicians, Indian service, April 13, 1891	626
United States Fish Commission, May 5, 1892	140
Weather Bureau, January 5, 1893	314
548 free-delivery post-offices, January 5, 1893 ²	7,610
By growth of the service, 1889 to 1893:	
10 post-offices, each attaining 50 employees	500
Other miscellaneous growth. (See note below)	6,408
March 3, 1893, number of places classified	42,938

NOTE.—Although not formally classified under the civil-service act, the navy-yard service, with about 5,000 employees, was put under a merit system by Secretary Tracy, with the approval of President Harrison.

March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1897.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND (SECOND TERM).

Extensions of classification:	
In the Department of Agriculture (Bureau of Animal Industry and Weather Bureau) May 24, 1895	787
In the Department of the Interior, July 25, 1894	2
In the Post-Office Department, November 2 and December 3, 1894	43
Messengers and watchmen in all departments, November 2, 1894	868
Firemen in all departments, June 15, 1895	94
Census employees (act of Congress of March 4, 1895)	90
Internal Revenue Service, December 12, 1894	2,939
Government Printing Office, June 13, 1895	2,709
Pension agencies, July 15, 1895	545
Indian service at large, May 11, 1894	89

¹ Of the 5,320 employees classified by order of President Cleveland on December 31, 1888, 2,300 were removed between March 4, 1889, and May 1, 1889, under the Administration of President Harrison and their places filled without examination, presumably by Republicans.

² Several hundred of the clerks and carriers at these post-offices were removed under the succeeding Administration; but nevertheless the Commission enforced the classification by all the means in its power, and succeeded in securing the reinstatement of some of the removed employees.

Extensions of classification—Continued.

Custom-house service, November 2, 1894.....	1,527
Indian agency and school employees, March 20, 1896	743
Revision of rules of May 6, 1896—	
Executive Office	21
Civil Service Commission—	
Laborers performing classified duty	2
State Department—	
Laborers performing classified duty	7
Allotment force under superintendent State, War, and Navy Department building.	17
Treasury Department—	
Laborers performing classified duty	192
Mints and assay offices.....	828
Revenue-Cutter Service	161
Life-Saving Service	1,992
Light-House Service.....	2,270
Marine-Hospital Service	451
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	151
Subtreasuries	260
Immigration service.....	161
Special Treasury agents	36
Special customs inspectors	56
Chinese inspectors.....	36
Immigrant inspectors.....	71
Shipping commissioners.....	54
Special Treasury employees	33
Field force, Coast Survey.....	46
Internal-Revenue agents.....	20
Custodian and janitor service.....	704
Construction of public buildings.....	112
Internal-Revenue Service, deputy collectors.....	899
Miscellaneous positions	201
War Department—	
Laborers performing classified duty, and miscellaneous	270
Engineer Department at large.....	4,377
Ordnance Department at large.....	1,389
Civilian employees at army and department headquarters.....	173
Various military park commissions	58
With Medical, Subsistence, and Quartermaster's departments	492
Department of Justice—	
Laborers performing classified duty, and miscellaneous (including 98 assistant attorneys excepted from examination)	121
Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	66
Clerks to district attorneys.....	57
Office deputy marshals and clerical assistants.....	204
Post-Office Department—	
Mail-bag repair shop.....	157
Mail-lock repair shop	49
Laborers performing classified duty.....	25
Navy Department—	
Laborers performing classified duty, and miscellaneous	119
Clerks at navy-yards and naval stations.....	701
Naval Academy	12
Navy pay officers	32
Marine Corps	13
Increase of Navy.....	63
Navy-yard service ¹	5,063
Interior Department—	
Laborers performing classified duty	96
District land offices	199
Offices of surveyors-general.....	216
Alaska school service	32
Architect of Capitol force.....	65
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	455
Freedmen's Hospital.....	70

¹ These positions were placed under the merit system in the preceding Administration.

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Extensions of classification—Continued.

Revision of rules of May 6, 1896—

Interior Department—

Miscellaneous offices	92
Indian Service ¹	3,278
Pension examining surgeons	4,120

Department of Agriculture—

Laborers performing classified duty	98
Miscellaneous	17

Department of Labor—

Laborers performing clerical duty	3
---	---

Fish Commission—

Laborers performing classified duty	15
Miscellaneous	4

Interstate Commerce Commission

157

Smithsonian Institution

227

Post-Office Service

449

Government Printing service, laborers performing classified duty

10

Internal Revenue Service

310

By growth of the service—

26 post-offices given free delivery	67
2 customs ports attaining 20 employees	52
Miscellaneous growth	1,324

March 3, 1897, number of places classified

86,532

SUMMARY.

President Arthur	15,573
President Harrison	15,568
President Cleveland (first term)	11,757
President Cleveland (second term)	44,004
	86,912

March 4, 1897, to May 1, 1898.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Classification, on July 27, 1897, of customs ports having less than 5 employees	57
Total places classified May 1, 1898	86,969

The full extent to which the service is affected by the executive order of May 29, 1899, amending the rules, has not yet been determined.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS FOR CARRYING OUT THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

The deficiency act of March 3, 1883, provided, in addition to three Commissioners at an annual salary of \$3,500 each, and one chief examiner at \$3,000, for one secretary at \$1,600, one stenographer at \$1,600, and one messenger at \$600, making a total expense for salaries of \$17,300. The first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, in 1885, increased the salary of the secretary \$400, that of the messenger \$240, and provided for a clerk at \$1,200, making a total increase of \$1,840, and reduced the appropriation for traveling expenses from \$4,000 to \$3,500. The second session, in 1886, increased the salary of the stenographer \$200 and gave an additional clerk at \$1,400 and a laborer at \$660, making an increase of \$2,260.

By the appropriation act of July 1, 1886, the clerical force of the Commission was increased by one clerk at \$1,600 and two at \$900, and the appropriation for traveling expenses was restored from \$3,500 to \$4,000. By the appropriation act of March 3, 1887, the Commission obtained an additional clerk at \$1,000, and by the appropriation act of July 11, 1888, an additional clerk at \$1,600, one at \$1,400, and one at

¹ Of the 3,278, 2,061 are Indians excepted from examination.

\$1,000, besides an increase of \$1,000 in traveling expenses. By the appropriation act of February 26, 1889, \$250 was added to the appropriation for traveling expenses. The total increase under the first administration of President Cleveland was \$10,150.

By the appropriation act of July 11, 1890, the Commission obtained five additional clerks, as follows: One at \$1,800, one at \$1,400, two at \$1,200, and one at \$1,000. In 1891 and 1892 no advance was made. In 1893 the only advance was an increase of \$750 for traveling expenses. The total increase during President Harrison's administration was \$7,350.

From 1883 to 1893 the classified service increased from 13,924 places to about 43,000 and the appropriation for salaries and traveling expenses from \$21,300 to \$42,400.

In 1894 Congress appropriated directly for 36 additional clerks (\$52,000) for the Commission, in lieu of those then detailed from the Departments, and gave also one additional laborer, an engineer, and two watchmen, making a total force, including the Commissioners, of 62 persons, and a total appropriation, including traveling expenses, of \$98,540. In 1895 the Commission obtained \$1,000 additional for traveling expenses. The appropriation of \$1,000 for traveling expenses has been continued since that year. Since 1895 the Commission has received no increase of appropriation for salaries or traveling expenses. A table showing the expenditures for salaries, traveling and contingent expenses, and employees, from 1883 to 1896, appears at pages 117, 118 of the Thirteenth Report.

PART IV.

OPERATION OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE ACT AND RULES,
INCLUDING INVESTIGATIONS.

OPERATION OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE ACT AND RULES, INCLUDING INVESTIGATIONS.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The civil-service act authorizes the Commission to make investigations and report upon all matters touching the enforcement of the rules and regulations drawn in pursuance of the act.

The importance of these provisions will the more readily be apprehended when it is remembered that the civil-service law or rules forbid the levying of political assessments or collection of political contributions by Federal officers or in Federal buildings, the filling of most classified positions except as the result of competitive examinations, the removal of the occupants of competitive classified positions except for cause and after due notice and opportunity to answer charges, etc. A constant watch is also kept upon examinations, certifications, and appointments. A fuller statement of the practice of the Commission appears in the Fifteenth Report, page 255.

The following statement of the operation of the act and rules includes most of the investigations made during the year ended June 30, 1898, and also the period to November following. The more important investigations were made in person by officers and employees of the Commission, while a larger number were conducted by means of correspondence. In each instance the results of the Commission's inquiry were brought to the attention of the proper officer with such recommendation as was deemed proper.

NONCOMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

The civil-service rules authorize noncompetitive examinations for original entrance to the classified service in certain positions, under prescribed conditions, as follows:

1. Rule IV, section 3, clause (a), authorizes the appointment of Indians to the positions of superintendent, teacher, teacher of industries, kindergartner, and physician in the Indian Service at large upon noncompetitive examination, the examination to consist of such tests of fitness, not disapproved by the Commission, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Interior, and the statement of the result of every such noncompetitive test and all appointments based thereon to be immediately forwarded to the Commission.

2. Rule IV, section 3, clause (c), authorizes appointment, upon noncompetitive test, to a position which the appointing officer shall certify requires such peculiar qualifications in respect to knowledge and ability, or such scientific or special attainments, wholly or in part professional or technical, as are not ordinarily acquired in the executive service of the United States, and for which he makes a nomination, such nomination to be approved by the President. It is also provided that a person so appointed shall not be transferred to any other position in the classified service, except to one which may be filled in the same manner, and shall not be assigned to any other duties than those pertaining to the particular position to which he is thus appointed. The test, or examination, in these cases shall consist of such evidence as shall be satisfactory to the Commission that the person nominated possesses the requisite qualifications for the position.

3. Rule VI authorizes appointment, upon noncompetitive examination, to certain positions in the customs service, viz: One cashier at each port if authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, one chief or principal deputy or assistant collector at each port, one principal deputy collector at each subport or station, one deputy naval officer at each port where a naval officer is authorized by law, one deputy surveyor at each port where a surveyor is authorized by law; also to certain positions in the Internal-Revenue Service, viz, all deputy collectors who are borne on the rolls as such and the allowance for whose salaries is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and storekeepers and gaugers whose compensation does not exceed \$3 per day when actually employed and whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed \$500 per annum. The provision as to deputy collectors of internal revenue is limited by a further provision that no position designated as a clerkship under a collector of internal revenue, appointment to which is made by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be discontinued for the purpose of substituting a deputy collectorship therefor, or for any purpose other than a bona fide reduction of force, and that before such reduction shall be made the reasons therefor shall be given in writing by the collector of the district and shall be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury. The noncompetitive examinations authorized for appointment to these positions in the Customs Service and in the Internal-Revenue Service are to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, equivalent to the examinations held by the Commission for positions of like grade, and are to be conducted by the Commission in accordance with its regulations, the Secretary of the Treasury being authorized to waive these examinations for appointments to these positions in Alaska.

4. Rule VIII, section 12, provides that upon request of the appointing or nominating officer preference in certification may be given to the wife of the superintendent of an Indian school for filling a vacancy in the position of teacher or matron in the same school. The practical effect of this provision is to allow an appointment in such a case without competition; in other words, upon a noncompetitive examination. The examination in these cases is, of course, identical with the competitive examination for the same positions.

Civil-Service Rule IV, section 3, clause (a), also provides for noncompetitive examinations to test fitness of persons within the classified service for transfer to positions for original entrance to which, in the judgment of the Commission, there is required by the rules an examination involving essential tests different from or higher than those involved in the examination required for original entrance to the position from which transfer is proposed. The same provision for the use of noncompetitive examinations is also made to test fitness of persons in the classified service for promotion in any part of the service to which promotion regulations have not been applied.

No other noncompetitive examinations are authorized by the rules.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS AUTHORIZED, APPROVED, OR EXTENDED FROM MAY 6, 1896, TO JUNE 30, 1899.

During the nearly thirteen months following the amended rules of May 6, 1896,⁷²⁷ temporary appointments were authorized, exclusive of the Engineer and Ordnance Departments. In the eleven months next following there were 2,874 such appointments (including the Engineer and Ordnance Departments), and in June, 1898, 936. Some of these were due to the war with Spain, as explained by footnotes to the tables given below. No recorded authority appears for many of these appointments, but a card record was made when the appointments were reported, if there were no eligibles. Certificates were issued for about forty appointments, and perhaps as many more were authorized by letters.

Civil-Service Rule VIII provides that whenever a vacancy occurs in any position *which has been or may hereafter be classified under the civil-service act, and which*

is not an excepted position, the filling of said vacancy, unless filled by noncompetitive examination or by reinstatement, transfer, promotion, or reduction, shall be governed as follows:

The appointing officer shall request certification to him of the names of eligibles to the position vacant, and the Commission shall certify to said officer from the proper register the three names at the head thereof which have not been three times certified to the Department or office in which the vacancy exists, etc.

The rule therefore contemplates that the first step to be taken by a Department in filling a vacancy of the kind indicated is to submit a request for a certification. It is not for the Department to assume that there are no eligibles nor to take any steps preliminary to making a temporary appointment until after a request for certification has been made. As soon as such a request has been received by the Commission, steps are immediately taken to issue the proper certificate; or, should there be no register of eligibles, a temporary appointment is authorized without further request from the Department, pending the establishment of a register of eligibles, so that the work of any Department shall not suffer through any delay on the part of the Commission in supplying eligibles to fill any vacancy which may exist in any branch of the service.

Under section 13 of Rule VIII a temporary appointment is one which is authorized whenever there are no names of eligibles upon a register, and the first step to be taken by the Department in connection with the making of a temporary appointment is to request a certification of eligibles. It is for the Commission to decide whether or not there are eligibles on the proper register, from which certification can be made to fill the vacancy. If there are no eligibles a temporary appointment is authorized. A temporary appointment, therefore, can not be made, under the rules, except upon the approval of the Commission.

An emergency appointment, which can be made for only thirty days, is one which is required by the exigencies of the service to be made at once, without waiting for the formality of certification by the Commission. In such cases it may be that there are eligibles, in which event certification would be made from the proper register, and the emergency appointment would be approved, pending selection from the certification issued.

A temporary appointment can therefore only be made for such part of three months as will enable the Commission to provide eligibles, and expires by limitation as soon as an eligible register is provided. An emergency appointment can be made only for such part of thirty days as may be required for the issuance of a certificate and the execution of the necessary details of an appointment in accordance with the rules, and can not continue longer than thirty days.

The following tables show, in detail, the temporary appointments made during the period from May 6, 1896, to June 30, 1899:

[MAY 6, 1896, TO JUNE 1, 1897.]

Department.	Number.	Total.
Treasury Department:		
Department proper and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing	2	
Coast and Geodetic Survey (field force)	10	
Special agents' division	2	
Immigration service	5	
Construction force of public buildings	2	
Office of shipping commissioners	1	
Subtreasury service	1	
Assistant custodian and janitor service	34	
Marine-Hospital Service	35	
Light-House Service	12	
Steamboat-Inspection Service	5	
		109
Navy Department	3	
Navy-yards and naval stations	11	
		14
Post-Office Department	1	
Railway Mail Service	2	
		3

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[MAY 6, 1896, TO JUNE 1, 1897.]-Continued.

Department.	Number.	Total
Interior Department		
Department proper	11	
Land service	14	
Indian service	125	
Government Hospital for the Insane	2	
		152
Department of Justice		1
War Department		8
(Appointments to positions in the Engineer and Ordnance Departments were approved by indorsements on requests and no records kept.)		
Department of Agriculture		27
Commission of Fish and Fisheries		3
Government Printing Office		34
Post-Office Service		215
Custom House Service		101
Internal-Revenue Service		60
Total		727

[JUNE 1, 1897, TO MAY 31, 1898 (APPROXIMATE).]

Interior:		
Land Office	166	
Freedmen's Hospital	18	
Government Hospital for Insane	44	
Pension Office	29	
Indian Service	221	
Indian Office	8	
Geological Survey	10	
Pension Agencies	10	
Commissioner of Railroads	2	
		508
Interstate Commerce Commission		5
Treasury:		
Custodian and janitor service	223	
Department proper	15	
Immigration Service	15	
Marine-Hospital Service	271	
Light-House Service	316	
Special Agents' Division	8	
Steamboat-Inspection Service	18	
Construction of Public Buildings	2	
Mints and Assay Offices	18	
Shipping Commissioner	3	
Appraiser of merchandise	1	
Comptroller of the Treasury	1	
Revenue-Cutter Service	1	
Supervising Architect	2	
Assistant Treasurer	3	
Coast and Geodetic Survey	16	
Life-Saving Service	6	
Bureau Engraving and Printing	2	
Bureau of Statistics	1	
		922
State Department	1	
Executive Office	1	
		2
Post Office:		
Railway Mail Service	12	
Post-office inspector	22	
Free-delivery division	1	
Mail-bag repair shop	6	
First Assistant Postmaster-General	1	
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General	1	
		43
Agriculture:		
Bureau of Animal Industry	136	
Division of Agrostology	2	
Division of Seeds	4	
Experiment stations	3	
Dairy division	1	
Sugar-beet investigations	3	
Secretary's office	3	
Division of Pomology	1	
Division of Statistics	23	
Division of Entomology	1	
Division of Botany	3	
Division of Biological Survey	1	
		181

a Fully 90 per cent of these appointments were to the position of assistant microscopist.

[JUNE 1, 1897, TO MAY 31, 1898 (APPROXIMATE).]—Continued.

Department.	Number.	Total.
Navy:		
Nautical Almanac office.....	3	
Yards and Docks.....	100	
Branch Hydrographic Office.....	3	
Assistant Secretary.....	2	
United States Inspector of machinery.....	2	
Naval dispensary.....	1	
Naval Observatory.....	1	
Bureau of Steam Engineering.....	5	
Miscellaneous.....	6	
		125
Smithsonian Institution.....		40
Government Printing Office.....		30
United States Fish Commission.....		9
Department of Justice.....		1
War:		
Engineer Department.....	107	
Quartermaster-General.....	31	
Department proper.....	16	
Ordnance Department.....	355	
		509
Internal-Revenue Service.....		92
Custom-house service.....		159
Post-offices.....		248
Total.....		2,874

a Includes all temporary appointments made in the navy-yards and various naval stations.

b War emergencies, 309 of which were made at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.

[JUNE 1 TO JUNE 30, 1898.]

Department.	Number.	Total.
Interior:		
Surveyor-general's offices.....	2	
United States land offices.....	2	
General Land Office.....	28	
Pension Office.....	1	
Geological Survey.....	1	
Government Hospital for Insane.....	9	
Indian service.....	11	
		54
Treasury:		
Custodian service.....	14	
Bureau of Immigration.....	1	
Marine-Hospital Service.....	14	
Subtreasury service.....	1	
Bureau Engraving and Printing.....	1	
Mints and assay offices.....	3	
Department proper.....	2	
Light-House Service.....	69	
		105
War:		
Engineer service.....	6	
Ordnance Department.....	654	
		660
Post-Office Department:		
Railway-Mail Service.....		6
Agriculture:		
Bureau of Animal Industry.....	5	
Miscellaneous.....	6	
		11
Smithsonian Institution:		
United States National Museum.....		4
Department of Justice.....		1
Department of State.....		1
Navy Department.....		44
Post-offices.....		30
Custom-houses.....		19
Internal-Revenue Service.....		1
Total.....		936

a War emergencies, 624 of which were made at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.

[JULY 1, 1898, TO JUNE 30, 1899.]

Department.	Number.	Total
Interior:		
Surveyor-generals' offices.....	28	
United States land offices.....	67	
General Land Office.....	79	
Pension Office.....	83	
Geological Survey.....	12	
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	a 9	
Indian service.....	a 120	
Freedmen's Hospital.....	a 11	
Patent Office.....	4	
Miscellaneous.....	5	
		418
Treasury:		
Custodian service.....	121	
Bureau of Immigration.....	9	
Marine-Hospital Service.....	b 433	
Subtreasury service.....	11	
Bureau Engraving and Printing.....	1	
Mints and assay offices.....	c 148	
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	12	
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	15	
Superintendent of Public Buildings.....	5	
Light-House Service.....	114	
Special agents division.....	6	
Life-Saving Service.....	10	
Miscellaneous.....	11	
		806
War:		
Engineer Department.....	d 312	
Ordnance Department.....	d 749	
Quartermaster-General.....	20	
Miscellaneous.....	1	
		1,082
Post-Office Department:		
Railway Mail Service.....	11	
Post-Office Department.....	16	
		27
Agriculture.....		97
Smithsonian Institution.....		6
Department of Justice.....		3
Department of State.....		4
Navy Department.....		50
Navy-yards.....		162
Post-offices.....		298
Custom-houses.....		126
Internal-Revenue Service.....		149
Government Printing Office.....		104
Interstate Commerce Commission.....		2
		3,529

a Minor position, such as cook, laundress, etc.

b Yellow fever epidemic.

c Pending organization of service.

d During war with Spain.

The above tables do not show the actual number of persons employed, as some of the persons remained in the service longer than three months, on account of a lack of eligibles, or for other reasons satisfactory to the Commission. Each additional period of three months, or part of such period, was approved as an extension, and is shown in the numbers given.

In the following table, however, in reckoning the number of temporary appointments authorized, only the different individual positions have been considered, successive temporary appointments made to the same position being counted as one temporary appointment. This table is made to cover the period from February 25, 1898, to January 13, 1900, the complete record in this form not having been kept prior to the former date. The purpose of the table which follows is to afford ready means of comparison between the number of temporary appointments which the Commission has found it necessary to authorize and the number of appointments made during the same period by regular certification as the result of examination.

Department.	Number of appointments from certification.	Number of temporary appointments.	Total appointments.	Per cent temporary appointments of all appointments.
Treasury	2,887	1,762	4,649	37.90
Interior	1,043	450	1,493	30.14
War	319	2,011	2,330	86.31
Post-Office	8,326	923	9,249	9.98
Agriculture	477	126	603	20.89
Navy	617	298	915	32.57
State	31	2	33	6.06
Justice	31	8	39	20.53
Total	13,731	5,580	19,311	28.89

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

In the latter part of the year 1893 the Commission was advised of the levying of political assessments upon the employees of the post-office at Toledo, Ohio. These contributions were solicited by means of letters addressed to the employees at the post-office. The matter was investigated by the Commission and the facts laid before the Attorney-General, with the request that the persons implicated be prosecuted under section 12 of the civil-service act. A fuller account of the facts as ascertained by the Commission in this case is to be found at page 268 of its Eleventh Report. The opinion of the Attorney-General in this case is also to be found in the same report, at page 116. In this opinion, the Attorney-General held that as no money was "received" in the post-office the only offense which could be shown was that of "soliciting contributions," and as this soliciting had been done by letter, such soliciting had been done where the letter was posted, and hence not "in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States," and was therefore not an offense under the act.

It was subsequently agreed, however, by the Department of Justice that the question whether the solicitation by means of a letter, which was delivered to an officer or employee at the place occupied by him for the discharge of his official duties, constituted an offense under section 12 of the civil-service act, should be presented for judicial determination upon the event of a suitable case arising.

In the opinion of the Commission such a case arose when, during the Presidential campaign of 1896, it was informed of the receipt by a number of the employees of the customs service at the port of New York of circular letters, signed by James C. Truman, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, as follows:

DEAR SIR: Relying upon your known interest in Democratic success at the forthcoming Presidential election, the undersigned takes the liberty of soliciting from you such financial aid as you may be able and willing to give toward meeting the legitimate expenses of the campaign.

In this contest the Democratic party is compelled to wholly rely upon the voluntary contributions of the plain people for means with which to defray the cost of meetings, printing and distributing documents and literature, postage, and the other expenses of an official organization. Our opponents have on their side the concentrated money power of the country. Every trust, every monopoly, every millionaire corporation, every syndicate, is supporting the Republican candidate, and these abhorrent forces are pouring into the coffers of the Republican party a corruption fund more colossal than any ever before known in the politics of the United States.

We have neither the means nor the disposition to meet the expenditures of the opposition; but we must urge our friends to see to it, so far as they can, that this committee does not lack the funds to carry on an efficient but honest campaign.

Will you not help us? The need is urgent and immediate, and no matter how small your contribution may be, it will be gladly received and acknowledged. Every dollar contributed will be used for purely legitimate purposes.

We should be pleased to see you at these headquarters or, if more convenient, contributions may be sent by mail to Elliot Danforth, chairman finance committee, Bartholdi Hotel, New York City.

Yours for the cause,

JAMES C. TRUMAN,
Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee.

Dictated. N. P.

These letters were sent through the United States mails and delivered to the persons addressed at the places occupied by them for the transaction of public business, and it was ascertained that almost every employee in the offices of the collector and the surveyor of customs at New York had received such a letter, and that many letters whose outward appearance indicated that they were of the same kind were brought to the office at the same time, addressed to persons whose connection with the service had been severed within a year or two previous.

The facts, as ascertained by the Commission through correspondence, were reported to the Attorney-General in order that such action might be taken by the Department of Justice as might result in a judicial determination of the question whether the sending of these letters of solicitation addressed to officers or employees of the Government at the places occupied by them in the performance of their official duties constituted an offense under the twelfth section of the civil-service act.

Upon the investigation of the case by the district attorney to whom it was referred by the Attorney-General, however, it was decided by the district attorney that it would not be possible to sustain an action without additional information and evidence, to obtain which would require the employment of detectives, and as this was not deemed advisable the case was dropped.

A similar case was brought to the attention of the Commission in connection with the receipt by certain persons in the employ of the Government in the Departments at Washington, in the campaign of 1899, of the following letter.

[Committee: J. B. Zerbe, chairman; W. F. Burdell, Treas.; Julius Whiting, jr.; Chas. P. Taft, Noah H. Swayne.]

OFFICE OF FINANCE COMMITTEE,
OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING,
Columbus, —.

DEAR SIR: A Democratic victory in Ohio this fall would carry with it almost full control of the political machinery of the State, thus enabling the opposition to entrench itself for the Presidential campaign of 1900.

A special session of the legislature, called by a Democratic governor, would redistrict the State for Congressional purposes under the apportionment of 1900, thereby reducing the Republican representation from this State in the lower House of Congress, and perhaps endangering our majority in that body. These facts, it seems to us, will forcibly appeal to every Republican.

We hope you will be willing to contribute to the legitimate expenses of the State committee in its efforts to maintain Republican supremacy. In this connection we desire to call your attention to "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16th, 1883, as well as the rules promulgated by the President thereunder. For the benefit of those who have not the law at hand, we enclose herewith an extract therefrom, embodying paragraphs 5 and 6 of section 2, and sections 11 to 15, inclusive, also sections 1, 2, and 3 of rule 2 of the Civil Service Commission, which bear specifically on the question of political assessments.

You will observe that the law, while not prohibiting officers and employees from making voluntary contributions for political purposes, provides that such contributions shall not be made to any Federal officer or employee, or to anyone within a Federal building or establishment. For this reason, and to avoid violating any of the provisions of the law, the committee in charge of the financial branch of the campaign work is made up of persons in no wise connected with the Federal service. The members of this committee are acting on their own responsibility, and no one connected with the Federal service is in any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in sending this circular to Federal officers and employees. In sending us a contribution you will in no way violate any provision of the civil-service law. We are asking for voluntary contributions to assist in defraying the proper and lawful expenses of the campaign, and we will be responsible for the proper distribution of any funds which may be entrusted to us.

On account, therefore, of the important bearing the result in Ohio this year will have upon the greater contest of 1900, and because of the fact that the defeat of his party in the President's home State would be heralded by the opposition as a rebuke to his administration, we hope you will aid us in this contest by sending as liberal a contribution as you can afford.

Please send remittances or make checks payable to the undersigned, who will acknowledge the same.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BURDELL, Treas.

The Commission was in receipt of information that letters of which the above is a copy were sent generally to the employees of the Government in the Executive Departments at Washington.

With a view to the presentation for judicial determination of the question involved in this case, the Commission prepared the following brief:

As much as four years ago, the Civil-Service Commission held that the sending through the United States mails of a letter addressed to an official or employee of the Government at his office, asking for a contribution of money for any political purpose, constituted a "solicitation" in violation of section 12 of the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, such act of solicitation being completed only by the delivery of the letter to the addressee, and hence localized within the territory in which such solicitation is specifically prohibited by the statute. The reasoning by which this position was reached and the arguments with which it was defended will be recited below.

The language of section 12 of the civil-service act is as follows:

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act, or in any navy-yard, fort, or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution of money, or any other thing of value, for any political purpose whatever.

The question is whether the sending by mail to an officer or employee of the United States, directed to him at the room or building occupied by him in the discharge of his official duties, and there delivered, of a letter asking for money, is such a solicitation of money as is prohibited by the language of the statute just recited.

In determining this question it is to be considered:

I. Whether the sending of such a letter comes within the language of the statute.

II. Whether it comes within the evil intended to be remedied by the statute.

I. If this inquiry is to receive an affirmative answer, it must be found (a) that the writing and sending of such a letter constitutes a "solicitation," and (b) that such solicitation occurred within the jurisdiction in which it is specifically prohibited by the statute.

(a) To solicit is to petition or ask a person for something. Obviously, that such petitioning or asking is done by means of written words that are capable of being understood by the person to whom they are addressed, and not by means of mere spoken words, does not alter the nature of such act of petitioning or asking so that it shall cease to be a "solicitation."

(b) But such act of solicitation by written words can not be said to be complete until the import of such words shall have been apprehended by the person to whom they are addressed, and obviously this can not be until they are communicated to him by being delivered to him and read by him, or read to him by another.

A may speak words to B while in his presence, and thereby "solicit" B. A may, while in the presence of B, write words, and show such written words to B; and so solicit B. The act of solicitation is begun, in intention, by the writing of words intended to convey the petition or request, but it is completed when the written words are handed to and read by B. If A, instead of coming into the presence of B and there writing the words and handing them himself to B, and thereby soliciting him in his presence, write such words in some other place than in the presence of B and intrust such written words to C to be delivered to B, A nevertheless solicits B, and such act of solicitation is a completed act only when such written words are delivered to B to be read by him, and is to all intents and purposes done by A to B in the presence of B, for when C delivers the written words to B, it is as though A had himself delivered the written words into B's hands, for C was A's agent for the purpose of that act. But C may be a carrier of the United States mails, for it is A's right to employ such agency by affixing the requisite stamp to the envelope containing his communication and then depositing the packet in the regular channels of the mail.

If a letter asking for money is written and mailed to a man who never receives it, that man can not be truly said to have been solicited by means of that letter, although the writer has done everything that he could to effect that purpose. The delivery of the letter or the communication of its contents to the person addressed is absolutely necessary to make the writing of it amount to a solicitation, and therefore the place where the letter is delivered or its contents communicated to the person addressed is of necessity, partly, at least, the locus in quo of the solicitation.

The word "solicit" is commonly found in connection with attempts to induce others to commit a crime or violate a law. For instance, offering a bribe is properly an attempt by solicitation, and is an offense, though the offer be declined. It has long been determined that if an offer to bribe is made through the post-office, the writer commits an offense at the place where he deposits the letter as well as at the place where it is received. (See *United States v. Worrall*, 2 Dallas, 384.)

The offense of criminal libel bears, in many respects, a strong analogy to the solicitation prohibited by the twelfth section of the civil-service act, where such solicitation is by letter. The offense of libel is not complete until the defamatory writing has been actually published or communicated either to a third person or to the party libeled, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. (See *Barrow v. Llewellyn*, Hob., 65; *Clutterbuck v. Chaffers*, 1 Stark., 471; *Fonville v. McNease*, Dudley, S. C., 303.)

It is true that when a letter is posted which is afterwards opened by a third person it is regarded as having been published by the writer at the time and place of its being posted; but it is also regarded by the law as having been published by him likewise at the place where it was opened or seen by the third person. This was decided by the Court of King's Bench in 1820 in the celebrated case of *Rex v. Burdett*, reported in 4 Barn. & Ald., p. 95. (See also *Wharton on Conflict of Laws*, sec. 925, and notes.)

In that case Sir Francis Burdett was tried upon a criminal information for writing, composing, and publishing a libel in the county of Leicester. It appeared from the evidence that he composed and wrote the libel at Leicester on August 22, and that two days after it was published at London, and defendant's counsel contended that having been posted in a sealed envelope, which was not opened until after its delivery at London, there was no publication in Leicester. But it was held by three of the four judges that the delivery at the post-office in Leicester of a sealed letter inclosing a libel intended to be published in London, and which afterwards was published there, constituted a publication of the libel in Leicester as well, and that the defendant might be indicted for it in either place. Abbott, C. J., in his opinion, page 170, says:

To write and publish a libel is a misdemeanor compounded of distinct parts, each of which parts (for I am speaking of a published libel), being an act done in prosecution of one and the same criminal intention, is a misdemeanor. And where a misdemeanor consists of such distinct parts, I say, without doubt or hesitation, that the whole may be tried in that county wherein any part can be proved to have been done.

Further, as to the policy of the law in regard to crimes or offenses not committed in person, and particularly those committed by letter or nonsentient agency (*In re Palliser*, 136 U. S., 267), the court says:

In the case before us, the offense charged being an offer of money or tender of contract for the payment of money, contained in a letter mailed in New York and addressed to a postmaster in Connecticut, to induce him to violate his official duty, it might admit of doubt whether any offense was committed until the offer or tender was known to the postmaster and might have influenced his mind. But there can be no doubt at all that if any offense was committed in New York, the offense continued to be committed when the letter reached the postmaster in Connecticut, and that, if no offense was committed in New York, an offense was committed in Connecticut.

In *Esser's case*, 2 East P. C., 1125 (which is cited in the opinion of the court in "*In re Palliser*") the 30 Geo. II had enacted that "all persons who shall (after 1751)

knowingly send or deliver any letter or writing (with or without a name, etc.) threatening, etc.," shall be punished. The case is reported thus:

An indictment on the Stat. 30 Geo. II, against two defendants for sending a letter to the prosecutor threatening to accuse him of an unnatural crime with intent to extort money from him, laid the offense in Middlesex, but the letter was dated from Maidstone, in Kent. The sending it was proved by defendants' confession. It was objected that as the letter was dated and sent by the post from Maidstone, the fact of the sending, which constituted the offense, was committed in Kent and the indictment would not lie in Middlesex. But Lord Mansfield, C. J., held that as it was directed to the prosecutor in Middlesex, where it was delivered, that was a sending in Middlesex; for the whole was to be considered as the act of the defendants to the time of the delivery in that county.

A conspiracy in one place to obtain money from the Government by false vouchers is indictable in another where the vouchers are delivered; and a delivery by transmission in a letter through the post is within the rule. (*Rex v. Busac*, 4 East., 164.)

In *State v. Lichliter* (Mo. Sup. Ct., 1888), 8 S. W. Rep., 720, it appeared at the trial for obtaining goods under false pretenses that the letter containing the false statements was written and mailed in Jasper County to a firm in St. Louis, which, relying upon the statements, delivered the goods in St. Louis to a railroad, consigned to defendant. It was held that the crime was committed in St. Louis.

All these cases agree in pronouncing the offense committed in the place where it takes effect, and if we attempt to explain the reason of the law we must do it on the ground of agency.

The principle that a man who, outside of a country, willfully puts in motion a force to take effect in it is answerable at the place where the evil is done is recognized in the criminal jurisprudence of all countries. And the methods which modern invention has furnished for the performance of criminal acts in that manner have made this principle one of constantly growing importance and of increasing frequency of application. (Rep. on Extraterritorial Crime and the Cutting case, p. 23. See also the cases quoted on pp. 23, 24.)

From these considerations the conclusion appears to be unavoidable that the writing and sending through the United States mails of a letter addressed to an officer or employee of the Government at his office, asking for a contribution of money for any political purpose, constitutes a "solicitation" of money for that purpose, and that, since such solicitation has its full effect only upon the delivery of such letter to the addressee, which delivery occurs within a Government building, it is an act of soliciting done in a Government building, and hence comes within the meaning of the express terms of the statute.

II. Is such solicitation by letter within the evil intended to be remedied by the statute?

The general purposes of the act are set forth specifically in the second section, which makes it the duty of the Commissioners to aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect, which said rules shall, among other things, provide and declare as follows:

Fifth. That no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund or render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

One declared purpose, therefore, of the act is to prevent Government officers and employees from being required to contribute as such for political purposes, and in aid of this purpose their fellow-officers or employees are forbidden to solicit or receive contributions from them under any circumstances whatever, evidently for the reason that in such cases they might be impelled to contribute against their will from apprehension that their refusal to do so might be reported and get them into trouble with their superiors.

For the same reason also the law forbids all solicitation for such contributions in any room or building occupied by them in the discharge of their official duties. When the political collector goes through the post-office or the custom-house and requests every clerk and employee therein to pay the assessment which has been

levied upon his salary, each one well understands that his refusal to do so will be noted and remembered against him, and may be followed by his speedy dismissal on some pretext. Now, whether this collector sees fit to make his requests to each clerk verbally, or by handing to him at his desk a written demand, or by sending by mail such a demand addressed to each one at his office, so that it will be delivered at his desk, and every clerk will know that a similar assessment has been made upon every other employee in the room with him, the coercion to which it subjects the clerks is precisely the same.

That one of the chief evils sought to be remedied by the bill was the levying of political assessments upon persons in Government employ, by any means whatever, is easily seen from the debates upon this part of the act. On December 23, 1882, while the bill was under general discussion in the Senate, an amendment was offered by Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, containing the provision that "It is hereby declared a misdemeanor for any person to solicit or receive from any Government official or employee, or for such official or employee to contribute or give any money or other valuable thing to be used to control elections," etc. Upon his attention being called by Mr. Hawley (chairman of the committee in charge of the bill) to the fact "that there was on the table a bill authorized by the Civil Service Committee covering the ground of his amendment, to be offered as an amendment to the pending bill," Mr. Williams withdrew his amendment.

Although penal statutes should be construed strictly, yet the modern tendency is to make the intention of the legislature govern as far as that intent is not inconsistent with the language of the statute. (U. S. v. Lacher, 131 U. S., 628-629.)

The intention of Congress as expressed in the twelfth section of the civil-service act was to protect Federal employees in the discharge of their official duties from political assessments by anyone.

The first ten sections relate merely to the civil service, its constitution, extension, etc., and have reference to no other persons than Federal officers and employees. Therefore, as the act is entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service," and in the absence of specific enactment or intention to the contrary, the succeeding sections must be presumed to relate to the same subject-matter, i. e., Federal officers and employees. The mischief to be suppressed was the official and quasi official solicitation of clerks for political purposes, official when officers use their stations to intimidate subordinates, quasi official when outsiders made use of Federal buildings for purposes demoralizing both to the efficiency and discipline of the service.

In *Ex parte Curtis*, 16 Otto, 371, the Supreme Court said:

The evident purpose of Congress in all this class of enactments has been to promote efficiency and integrity in the discharge of official duties, and to maintain proper discipline in the public service. Clearly such a purpose is within the just scope of legislative power, and it is not easy to see why the act now under consideration does not come fairly within the legitimate means to such an end. It is true, as is claimed by the counsel for the petitioner, political assessments upon officeholders are not prohibited. The managers of political campaigns, not in the employ of the United States, are just as free now to call on those in office for money to be used for political purposes as ever they were, and those in office can contribute as liberally as they please, provided their payments are not made to any of the prohibited officers or employees. What we are now considering is not whether Congress has gone as far as it may, but whether that which has been done is within the constitutional limits upon its legislative discretion. * * *

If there were no other reasons of this character than such as relate to the protection of those in the public service against unjust exactions, its constitutionality would in our opinion be clear; but there are others, to our minds, equally good. If persons in public employ may be called on by those in authority to contribute from their personal income to the expenses of political campaigns, and a refusal may lead to putting good men out of the service, liberal payments may be made the ground for keeping poor ones in. So, too, if a part of the compensation received for public services must be contributed for political purposes, it is easy to see that an increase of compensation may be required to provide the means to make the contribution, and that in this way the Government itself may be made to furnish indirectly the money to defray the expenses of keeping the political party in power that happens to have for the time being the control of the public patronage. Political parties

must almost necessarily exist under a republican form of government; and when public employment depends to any considerable extent on party success, those in office will naturally be desirous of keeping the party to which they belong in power. The statute we are now considering does not interfere with this. The apparent end of Congress will be accomplished if it prevents those in power from requiring help for such purposes as a condition to continued employment.

This decision had been rendered before the civil-service act was passed, and it might be presumed to have been in the minds of the lawmakers, even if we did not know that it was quoted in the Senate.

Congress, then, in the interests of discipline, can regulate the acts of its officers and employees. It can regulate them in their work and it can also declare what shall not be done to them or demanded of them while they are so engaged. You may solicit if you please, but you may not make use of the place where they are engaged in their official duties. You may not use these surroundings to make implied threats, to make them feel uncertain of their tenure, and interfere with the discipline.

When Congress used such broad and specific language it aimed undoubtedly to accomplish what it expressed—that is, the prevention of solicitation in any manner whatever. The sending of a letter is a solicitation, and the sole question is whether such solicitation was in a building such as described. While we are not to enlarge the meaning of the words used nor affix a criminal liability unless it be made so by clear language, we are not to fritter away the statute by technical quibbles or fine reasoning. If the defendant (or party implicated) had sent a letter by a messenger or agent who had delivered the same in a building such as designated, or if the party had delivered such letter himself, he would undoubtedly be guilty of the offense of soliciting in the building. When he procured the letter to be delivered to the party addressed in the building by the medium of the mail, the offense was the same—the mail was used as an agency. To hold otherwise would apparently be to assume that there is no solicitation prohibited by the statute except where both parties are present in the building. Suppose such a case: Must the party soliciting speak to the employee? Could he not send a message or note? Would not such sending be “soliciting in the building?” Is it any less so when the message is sent from outside into the building to the employee? To hold that it is would be to make the statute too narrow, for it would exclude the operation of the words “in any manner whatever.” The statute does not deal with the mode of soliciting but the fact itself. It was the thing done, not the manner of doing it, which was defended. The offense may be committed in person, or by agent or mail, telephone or telegraph. When the written solicitation is delivered in the prohibited building to an employee the offense is complete. It would have been most unusual if Congress had undertaken to specify in the statute the mail or should refer specially to letters or different forms of soliciting. The generality of the language actually used includes all, and specifications thereunder would be not only superfluous but misleading. It is not sufficient for the party manager to keep from the building in order to avoid the penalties of the law, while at the same time he commits all the harm which Congress intended to prevent. Out of respect to the legislature we should not assume that it passed an act so easily evaded and nullified that it intended to allow the employees of the Government to be harassed in their offices by solicitations for contributions for political purposes in every other way except when the person soliciting actually asks such contributions while physically present in a Government building.

It was well known that the evil intended to be remedied had been aggravated by the large number of circulars sent to employees of the Government through the mail, that agency being a very convenient one by which to reach a number of persons. That these very circulars were definitely in the mind of Congress as a main source of the evil here sought to be remedied is clearly inferable from the fact that numbers of such circulars were actually presented and read and the fact of their being sent through the mails to persons in the Government employ clearly alluded to during the debates in the Senate prior to the passage of the bill.

It has been suggested that Congress purposely refrained from prohibiting soliciting by mail in order that its freedom and sanctity should not be infringed. Where would be the invasion of the mail which would result if parties were held guilty who used the mail for an unlawful purpose? The solicitation could only be divulged by the parties concerned, and if Congress desired to go further it is clearly within its constitutional power. There was never supposed to be any difficulty in protecting the citizen from any unlawful use of the mail, and the Government has exerted its authority in that direction in the matter of lotteries. (Ex parte Rapier, 143 U. S., 110.) But, in reply to this suggestion, it might be asked: Why should Congress undertake to specify the mail when it never had been recognized in any criminal law that the offense of soliciting was not as complete by the use of the mail as by any other mode? Why should it single out the mail without equally specifying every mode in which soliciting might be done?

Upon these considerations it appears that the soliciting by letter as described does come clearly within the mischief intended by Congress to be remedied by the statute under consideration.

In its Eleventh Report, at page 22, the Civil Service Commission says:

The Commission has always construed the words "solicit in any manner whatever" to apply to solicitation by letter as much as to solicitation in person, and, as a matter of fact, when the law was originally drawn in this fashion, the intention of those who proposed it was to have this construction put upon it.

And after quoting two circulars which had been used in the campaign of 1894 in soliciting political contributions, it says:

The first of these, it will be noticed, makes the request for contribution outright; the second merely requests the individual to whom the letter is addressed to call at the office of the treasurer of the local campaign committee. These requests, however, are really in the nature of blackmail. The employees are afraid, in many cases, to refuse to contribute when requested to do so by men standing high in power in the party to which their own superior officer belongs, men who are often closely identified with the superior officer in both business and political relations.

At page 22 of the Thirteenth Report the following occurs:

An investigation at the Columbus, Ohio, post-office, in November, 1895, developed some interesting facts in the matter of political assessments. It was found that it had been for years the practice of many employees, without regard to party affiliations, to contribute to the campaign fund of whatever party was in power.

Before the presentation of the matter finally to the Attorney-General, the Commission, on October 24, submitted this brief to the Hon. George F. Edmunds, who was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate at the time the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, was passed, and requested his opinion upon the question involved. In reply, Mr. Edmunds, under date of October 25, 1899, wrote as follows:

I have yours of the 24th instant inclosing brief on the subject of soliciting political subscriptions in the departments at Washington, etc.

I entirely agree with the conclusions stated in the brief. I think it is clear that the solicitation of such political aids by means of the post-office is distinctly within the prohibition of Section XII of the act to which you refer. The language of the section is, "that no person shall, in any room, or building," etc., "solicit in any manner whatever," etc. It is not that no person being in a room or building shall solicit, but it is that no solicitation shall be made in any such place, no matter where the person making the solicitation may be. If, for instance, a person on the street outside the Treasury Department should send a written offer to some person employed within the building to pay a price for robbing the vaults or committing any other wrong, it would be clear that his offense was committed within the building, for the writing of the offer would be entirely incomplete until delivered to the person to whom it was addressed. I think it impossible, therefore, to maintain that such acts as you refer to are not within both the letter and the spirit of the act of Congress.

On October 28, 1899, the Commission presented the matter to the Attorney-General in the following letter:

This Commission has the honor to submit herewith a circular letter soliciting contributions for political purposes, signed by W. F. Burdell, treasurer of the finance committee of the Ohio Republican State executive committee.

Section 12 of the act of January 16, 1883, commonly known as the civil-service act, provides:

"That no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act, or in any navy-yard, fort, or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever."

As to the construction of this provision of law there are inclosed herewith a compilation of opinions and authorities, and also a brief opinion of the Hon. George F. Edmunds, rendered under date of October 25, 1899, to which latter your attention is particularly invited because he was chairman of the Senate committee which reported this section of the civil-service act.

The Commission is informed that circular letters of which the inclosed is a specimen have been addressed and delivered to Federal officers and employees at their places of public business.

As there has never been a judicial construction of the provisions of section 12 of the civil-service act above quoted the matter is submitted to you in order that, if you deem proper, such action may be taken by the Department of Justice as will bring about a judicial determination.

The Commission stands ready to furnish you, when needed, with the name or names, with addresses, of Federal officers or employees to whom these circulars have been addressed and delivered at their places of public business.

For your information attention is respectfully directed to an opinion of the Attorney-General under date of April 14, 1894; to letter from the Attorney-General to the Commission under date of January 15, 1896 (A. G., 4905-91); to letter from the Attorney-General to the Commission under date of March 5, 1897 (A. G., 4905-91); and to letter from the Attorney-General to the Commission under date of May 6, 1897 (S. B. S., F. 4905-1891).

Furthermore, and as an independent question, attention is invited to section 11 of the civil-service act, which provides:

"That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States."

While the list of membership of the finance committee which is printed at the head of this circular does not appear to include the name of any Federal official, the membership of the entire State committee of which this finance committee appears to be a branch does include such officials.

Your attention is thus directed in order that you may consider whether the fact of the sending of these letters of solicitation to Federal officers and employees is also a violation of this section of the law and that you may take such action upon this question as you may deem proper.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[In view of the widespread publicity given to this case and the discussion which its investigation has occasioned in the public press, the correspondence is published and the history of the case given with a fullness of detail which might otherwise be considered as out of proportion to the intrinsic importance of the matter under discussion.]

In October, 1898, the Commission received the following letter:

CHARLES A. BUSIEL,
Laconia, N. H., Oct. 17, 1898.

HON. JOHN R. PROCTER,
Chairman Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Can a Senator or Representative in Congress, as chairman of a political committee, solicit or receive from a person drawing a U. S. Government salary a political money contribution, either receiving it himself or through the treasurer of the committee or other third person and causing its expenditure under the direction of the

committee without violating the civil-service law? If he can not, will your Commission investigate and punish any such offense of which you may be notified?

Very respectfully,

CHARLES A. BUSIEL.

To this communication the Commission replied as follows:

OCTOBER 20, 1898.

MR. CHARLES A. BUSIEL,
Laconia, New Hampshire.

SIR: In response to your letter of October 17, you are informed that the civil-service act makes it a misdemeanor for a Senator or Representative in Congress to solicit or receive, directly or indirectly, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

The precise question suggested in your letter has not been determined judicially, but it is assumed to be clear from the comprehensive language of the statute that a member of Congress who should, as chairman of a political committee, solicit or receive from a person drawing a United States Government salary a political money contribution, either receiving it himself or through the treasurer of the committee or other third person, and causing its expenditure under the direction of the committee, would violate the law, and it would be the duty of the Commission, upon the presentation of a *prima facie* case, to bring it to the attention of the Attorney-General.

Criminal prosecution would seem to lie, under section 11 of the civil-service act, against a member of Congress (a) for receiving, (b) for being in some manner concerned in receiving, (c) for soliciting, (d) for being in some manner concerned in soliciting, (e) directly or indirectly, (f) from officers, clerks, or employees of the United States (g) subscriptions or contributions of moneys (h) for political purposes. It would also seem to lie, under section 14 of the act, against the Federal officers or employees giving or handing over to the member of Congress for (a) being an officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States; (b) for giving or handing over, (c) directly or indirectly, (d) to another officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States (e) money on account of, or to be applied to, the promotion of a political object.

While there have been a number of convictions under the statute, there has been no judicial construction of the various clauses of the sections of the civil-service act referred to determining the form of procedure and the rules of evidence required by law to be practiced and observed in the various causes that may arise under the statute.

Attention is invited to *Ex parte Curtis* (106 U. S., 71); *Rogers v. City of Buffalo* (123 N. Y., 173); *United States v. Newton* (Supreme Court District of Columbia, Washington Law Reporter, vol. 19, p. 770); *Kip v. City of Buffalo* (123 N. Y., 152); *In re Opinion of Justices* (138 Mass., 601).

If, under the state of facts you present, the treasurer of the committee or other person not in the Federal service should ask for such contributions while there is acting as a member of such committee a member of Congress or other person receiving a Federal salary, and such contributions are made, it would seem that a misdemeanor would be committed by both classes of persons receiving Federal salaries, viz, those giving the contributions and those who are members of the committee soliciting or receiving them. A court might further hold that a member of a committee, who is not such official, aiding and abetting an offense committed by those who are Federal officials would also be amenable to the statute.

In respect to the action which the Commission would feel bound to take for the enforcement of the law against such offenses, if the Commission learned that such had been committed, it may be remarked that while such violation may be punished under Civil Service Rule 11, clause 1, by dismissal from office, the Commission could not, of its own authority, make such dismissal, nor can the penal provisions of the law be enforced under any action taken by the Commission; yet it has authority, under section 2, paragraph 4, of the civil-service act, to investigate concerning the facts and to report upon all matters respecting the enforcement of the act and the rules. Several of such cases have accordingly been investigated by the Commission and reported to the Attorney-General, and indictment has been found in some of them.

If satisfactory evidence is brought to the attention of the Commission of a violation of the act, the Commission will promptly make investigation into the facts and do all in its power toward the punishment of any violation that may have occurred. Your attention is invited to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the *Curtis* case to be found at page 202 of the Fourteenth Report, a copy of which is sent you under other cover.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

To this letter the following reply was received:

CHARLES A. BUSIEL,
Laconia, N. H., October 25, 1898.

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,
President U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th instant, in reply to mine of the 17th, I have received. Understanding the law to be as you clearly state it, I forward you a circular which speaks for itself. This circular has been sent to all the principal United States officeholders in New Hampshire, and they are in response sending their money contributions to Mr. William F. Thayer, to be expended by him according to the directions of the chairman of the committee. Proof of these facts can easily be obtained by inquiry of Frank Gilman, P. M., Laconia, N. H.; Wm. O. Sides, P. M., Portsmouth, N. H.; John T. Welsh, P. M., Dover, N. H.; Ossian D. Knox, P. M., Manchester, N. H.; Jno. A. Spaulding, P. M., Nashua, N. H.; Henry Robinson, P. M., Concord, N. H.; Jas. A. Wood, collector of internal revenue, Portsmouth, N. H.; Rufus Elwell, collector of customs, Portsmouth, N. H.; Jas. O. Lyford, naval officer, Boston, Mass.; Edward Carroll, bank examiner, Warner, N. H.; Jno. H. Walker, a clerk in the Pension Office, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Clifford, Concord, N. H.; and either Ira Evans or Edward Pearson, printers, at Concord, N. H., and Wm. F. Thayer, Concord, N. H., and of the United States postmasters and officials in New Hampshire, and of Senators Chandler and Gallinger and Representatives Sulloway and Clarke.

The facts will not be denied by any of the men who know them, and they are many.

I have hesitated a little as to giving you the facts before the November election because I am a Republican and do not wish to hurt the party. On the other hand, it does not seem to me to be honest for any Republican, who learns what the law is and knows what the facts are, to lie low and let his party get the benefit of moneys collected in violation of the law, especially as in this instance I know that the violation by the honorable Senator, who is the chairman of the committee, has been committed with full knowledge of the law and with the deliberate intention of defying it. Can I conscientiously omit to inform you of the facts and ask your prompt action, so that some of the officeholders who are ignorant of the law may be kept from committing crimes for which they are in danger of being sent to prison? Ought I to stand still and let my party get a temporary advantage of these crimes; or shall I consider that in the long run the party will be benefited by the exposure, rejection, and condemnation of this method of electioneering by means of which a political boss in high office, collecting and using large sums of money unlawfully, keeps himself in great power to the exclusion and discomfiture of his political associates who will not, or, if you please, can not, resort to like methods of personal aggrandizement? The facts are before you, and you have stated the law. Please telegraph me what you will do.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES A. BUSIEL.

Accompanying this communication was a circular letter,¹ of which the following is a copy:

[Jacob H. Gallinger, chairman; Louis G. Hoyt, secretary; William F. Thayer, treasurer; executive committee, Jacob H. Gallinger, ex officio; Louis G. Hoyt, ex officio.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
WHITE'S OPERA HOUSE,
Concord, N. H., October 8, 1898.

[Confidential.]

— (Name.)

DEAR SIR: The importance of this campaign to the Republicans of New Hampshire can not be overestimated. The State committee is doing everything in its power to make the victory complete, and expects of every individual Republican that he will do his full duty. To meet the expectations of Republicans, both in the State and nation, there is an immense amount of work to be done, involving large expense. Absent voters must be brought home, literature must be sent to all sections of the State, speaking must be maintained throughout the campaign, while the bills for traveling expenses of speakers, postage, telegraphing, printing, etc., will necessarily be large. No help will be received from the National or Congressional Committee.

¹ This letter appears in the files, and is referred to in the proceedings in the subsequent investigation as "Exhibit A."

We must look to those who are honored by the party in this State to meet the expenses of the campaign.

Knowing the interest that you feel in Republican success, I take the liberty of asking you to contribute \$....., which you can send by check or money order, in the enclosed stamped envelope, to the treasurer of the Republican State committee, Concord, N. H.

Please inclose this circular with your remittance, that there may be no mistake in the name.

W. F. THAYER, *Treasurer.*

Also inclosed by Mr. Busiel, and purporting to have been inclosed with the circular above recited, was a stamped envelope with the printed address upon it: "William F. Thayer, Esq., Concord, N. H." Upon this envelope the word "Personal" was written with a typewriter.

To Mr. Busiel's letter the Commission replied as follows:

OCTOBER 26, 1898.

MR. CHARLES A. BUSIEL,
Laconia, N. H.

SIR: Your letter of October 25 has been received. There is sent you herewith a circular, warning against political assessments, which has been issued by the Post-Office Department and sent to all of the first, second, and third class postmasters in the United States with instructions to post the same. A similar circular is being printed by the Treasury Department and will be forwarded to all custom-house and internal-revenue districts throughout the country. The Commission would be pleased if you could manage to have this reproduced in some of the New Hampshire newspapers.

If a member of Congress, as a member of the campaign committee, is engaged in making assessments upon Federal officeholders or employees the Commission believes that he is liable to prosecution under the civil-service law. In 1882, General Curtis, a Congressman from New York, was convicted and fined \$500 under the act of August 15, 1876. This was appealed and the decision of the lower court affirmed, Chief Justice Waite delivering the opinion in the October term of that year. This provision of the law of 1876 was reenacted and broadened in section 11 of the civil-service act. A history of this case is found in the Fourth Report of the Commission, page 542, a copy of which is mailed to you, under separate cover. If you will furnish the Commission with information on this point, it will take pleasure in bringing the matter to the attention of the Attorney-General. Any attempt at collecting money from employees of the Government is held to be a contemptible species of blackmail and should be discountenanced by all honest men.

A copy of the Fourteenth Report, containing the civil-service act and rules, has been sent you under separate cover.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

P. S.—The Commission will probably order an investigation based on the information contained in your letter of the 25th, and will be obliged for any additional information you may receive.

J. R. P.

In view of this correspondence, the Commission, on October 28, 1898, adopted the following minute:

3. *Alleged political assessment.*—Ordered, that a personal investigation be made of the charges filed by ex-Governor Charles A. Busiel relative to political assessments alleged to have been levied upon Federal officeholders in New Hampshire.

On October 28, the Commission also received, by reference, from the Comptroller of the Currency the following letter:

CHARLES A. BUSIEL,
Laconia, N. H., Oct. 25, 1898.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the First National Bank of Concord, N. H., is aiding and abetting in the violation of the civil-service law by acting as the agent of one officer of the U. S. Government in soliciting and receiving political contributions from other U. S. officeholders.

This is being done deliberately on a large scale so far as New Hampshire Federal officers are concerned; and if this Administration desires to obey the civil-service

This envelope appears in the files, and is referred to in the proceedings in the subsequent investigation as "Exhibit B."

law, you will take immediate steps to stop some of these crimes before they are consummated and the money illegally collected and spent to control votes in the election of November 8th.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES A. BUSIEL.

To this the Commission replied as follows:

OCTOBER 28, 1898.

Hon. CHARLES A. BUSIEL, *Laconia, N. H.*

SIR: Your communication of October 25, addressed to the Comptroller of the Currency, has been referred to this Commission for action.

The Commission will be pleased to receive your statement whether there is an officer or an employee in the Government service connected with the First National Bank at Concord, as contemplated by the civil-service act. A stamp deputy connected with the Internal-Revenue service or any person bonded to the Government or to a Government officer would be considered an officer or employee of the United States, and it is thought, as contemplated by the sections of the civil-service act relating to political assessments.

The Commission has ordered an investigation of the charges of assessments alleged to have been levied upon the Federal officers in New Hampshire, and will give you ample notice of the dates on which such investigation will be held.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

In reply to this letter the Commission received the following:

CHARLES A. BUSIEL,
Laconia, N. H., Nov. 5, 1898.

JOHN R. PROCTER,

Pres. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of October 25th received and contents noted. The First National Bank of Concord is a designated depository of the United States. I am not able to state whether the bank has in its employ any Government officers, who could be considered officers or employees of the United States as contemplated by the sections of the civil-service act relating to political assessments. Mr. Thayer is president of the bank and Treasurer of the Republican State Committee. Your attention is called to the fact that Mr. Thayer's name is signed to the circular sent out making the campaign assessments.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES A. BUSIEL.

Accompanying this letter Mr. Busiel inclosed an extract from section 5153, Revised Statutes, in regard to the duties and liabilities of associations when designated as depositories of public money.

To the Comptroller of the Currency the Commission wrote in regard to this matter as follows:

NOVEMBER 10, 1898.

Mr. CHARLES G. DAWES,

Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

SIR: This Commission is in receipt of your communication of October 27, inclosing a letter dated October 25, 1898, from Hon. Charles A. Busiel, of Laconia, N. H., charging certain violations of the civil-service law by the First National Bank of Concord, N. H.

Mr. Thayer, the president of the bank, is the treasurer of the Republican State committee and his name is signed to the circulars sent out making campaign assessments. The Commission will thank you to advise it whether the bank has in its employ any Government officers who could be considered as officers or employees of the United States as contemplated by the civil-service act relating to political assessments. It is noted that under section 5153, Rev. Stat., banking associations may also be employed as financial agents of the Government. It is necessary to consider whether the bank has aided and abetted in the violation of the civil-service act by acting as the agent of a Federal official in soliciting or receiving contributions from other Federal officials, and whether as Federal officials, or containing officers or employees who are Federal officials, it has directly or indirectly received such contributions.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

To this letter the following reply was received:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C., November 11, 1898.

HON. JOHN R. PROCTER,
President Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, acknowledging receipt of a communication from this office of the 25th ultimo, inclosing a letter from Charles A. Busiel, of Laconia, N. H., charging certain violations of the civil-service law by the First National Bank of Concord, N. H., and inquiring whether the bank has in its employ any Government officers who would be considered as officers or employees of the United States as contemplated by the civil-service act relating to political assessments.

The First National Bank of Concord, N. H., is a United States depository, but this office has no knowledge of any person being in the employ of the bank who could be considered an officer or employee of the United States.

Very respectfully,

(CHARLES G. DAWES, *Comptroller.*)

With this letter this branch of the question was closed.

Soon after the receipt of Mr. Busiel's first complaint the following letter was received by the Commission:

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE,
Concord, N. H., October 26, 1898.

HON. JOHN R. PROCTER,
President Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am this day informed that a copy of the recent political-assessment letter issued by the New Hampshire State committee to Federal officeholders and others has been transmitted to you, and I am in receipt of the circular instructions of the Post-Office Department on the subject, issued to postmasters at your request.

In this connection, permit me respectfully to ask your advice in a matter that may be of much importance to my standing as a public officer and which concerns deeply my welfare as an individual.

Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, United States Senator, the chairman of the committee through whose treasurer invitations have been issued to contribute money toward the present political campaign in this State, is resident in this city, and, not only am I earnest in the cause, but anxious to meet his approval, especially as my appointment as postmaster is an interim one, lacking the confirmation of the Senate, and I fear that he might feel that I am not cordially cooperating as I should in the present Republican canvass, and might be tempted on that ground to oppose my confirmation.

My assessment is not large, and I should be pleased to be instructed if I may in any way make it, under the circumstances, without violation of law or the instructions of the Post-Office Department.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

HENRY ROBINSON, *Postmaster.*

To this letter the Commission replied as follows:

OCTOBER 31, 1898.

HON. HENRY ROBINSON, *Postmaster, Concord, N. H.*

SIR: The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th instant, asking to be advised whether there is any way in which you can make a campaign contribution without violation of law.

The Commission is of opinion that there is no statute, rule, or regulation which intends to prohibit the making of voluntary contributions for campaign purposes. The sections of the civil-service act quoted in the circular from the Post-Office Department which you have received are apparently directed against the coercing of Federal officers and employees in the matter of making contributions. At the same time, any person desiring to make a voluntary contribution should make it under such circumstances and conditions as not to constitute a violation of these sections. It would seem that the question whether you can make contributions to the committee, the chairman of which is a United States officer, without violation of law, depends upon the construction of section 14 of the civil-service act. In the matter of the construction of that statute the Commission is without jurisdiction, and therefore is unable to answer your question except in the general way here set forth. There has been no judicial opinion on this precise question of which the Commission is aware. In the Curtis case in the U. S. Supreme Court (see Fourth

Report, page 543, of which a copy is sent herewith), Chief Justice Waite, delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"The managers of political campaigns not in the employ of the United States are just as free now to call on those in office for money to be used for political purposes as ever they were, and those in office can contribute as liberally as they please provided their payments are not made to any of the prohibited officers or employees.

"The law contemplates no restriction upon either giving or receiving, except so far as may be necessary to protect, in some degree, those in the public service against exactions, through fear or personal loss.

"If persons in public employ may be called on by those in authority to contribute from their personal income to the expenses of political campaigns, and a refusal may lead to putting good men out of the service, liberal payments may be made the ground for keeping poor ones in. So, too, if a part of the compensation received for public services must be contributed for political purposes, it is easy to see that an increase of compensation may be required to provide the means to make the contribution, and that in this way the Government itself may be made to furnish indirectly the money to defray the expenses of keeping the political party in power that happens to have, for the time being, the control of the public patronage. Political parties must almost necessarily exist under a republican form of government, and when public employment depends, to any considerable extent, on party success, those in office will naturally be desirous of keeping the party to which they belong in power. The statute we are now considering does not interfere with this. The apparent end of Congress will be accomplished if it prevents those in power from requiring help for such purposes as a condition to continued employment." * * *

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

The correspondence first recited above with Mr. Busiel appeared immediately in the public press, and very shortly thereafter the following correspondence occurred:

[Frank S. Streeter, Reuben E. Walker, Allen Hollis.]

LAW OFFICE OF STREETER, WALKER & HOLLIS,
77 NORTH MAIN STREET,
Concord, N. H., November 1, 1898.

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,
President U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

SIR: We hand you herewith clippings from the Manchester Daily Union, the leading Democratic newspaper in the State, published October 27th, containing what purports to be a copy of letter from Charles A. Busiel to you, under date of October 17th; a copy of your reply under date of October 25th (probably a misprint for 20th); and a copy of Mr. Busiel's second letter to you under date of October 25th, with reference to charges against Senator Gallinger, as chairman of the Republican State committee, and practically against the committee itself, for alleged infringement of the civil-service law, together with an interview published by Senator William E. Chandler in connection with your letter. We also inclose clippings from the Evening Monitor, of Saturday, October 27th, and the Manchester Union, of Monday, October 31st, containing a dispatch, purporting to be sent from Washington, saying that an agent of your Commission had been sent to New Hampshire to inaugurate proceedings against Senator Gallinger. At this writing the agent referred to has not appeared.

As counsel for Senator Gallinger, we have to say, if the Busiel letters were sent to you so that they might be published, in connection with the Chandler interview, in a Democratic newspaper during a political campaign to serve the personal ends of the writer and promoters, that we are not interested in that controversy; but if the letters were sent, and they, with the Chandler interview, were published for the legitimate purpose of having the civil-service law fairly interpreted and alleged infringements thereof judicially considered, then we beg leave to suggest that we have carefully read the letters and interview thus published, and note your statement that the precise question raised by the letter signed by Mr. Busiel, on the 17th instant, has not been judicially determined, and from as careful an examination of the civil-service law, so called, as we have been able thus far to make it would seem that many questions arising thereon require judicial interpretation.

Of these, one has already arisen in this State under section 13 of the law, to which we are directed to call your attention. In 1894, when Senator William E. Chandler was seeking a reelection to the United States Senate, he made contributions to the funds of the Republican State committee, and again, in 1896, made further contributions. In each of these years United States Senator Gallinger, Congressman Henry

M. Baker, and other Federal officials were members of the committee to which the contributions were made.

An inquiry of Hon. S. S. Jewett, of Laconia, chairman of the Republican State committee in 1894, and of Hon. John A. Spaulding, chairman of the same committee in 1896, will be all that is necessary to verify the facts.

Senator Chandler's own construction of the law as applied to Federal officeholders, including Congressmen, contributing funds to the State committee under such circumstances, was published by him in his own paper, the Concord Evening Monitor, of September 6, 1892, and republished by him, in connection with your letter, in the Manchester Daily Union, October 27, 1898, in part as follows:

"The same committee (referring to the Republican State committee) will be continued by to-day's convention as a matter of form. We notice members upon it who draw salaries from the National Treasury. They had better withdraw in conformity with existing usages compelled by the laws of Congress. With such persons on the committee, if any Federal officeholders or Congressmen should happen to make money contributions, however small, to the funds of the committee, as they may wish to do, every such person will be subject to fine and imprisonment, and he will certainly be prosecuted and punished according to law by the faithful and vigilant United States District Attorney James W. Remick. We give timely notice."

In view of the Senator's contributions in 1894 and 1896, it is to be hoped that his stalwart interpretation of the law in 1892 was erroneous, because if his own interpretation is correct he might be embarrassed thereby, to the great regret of his friends and present political associates.

If an investigation of infringements of the civil-service law in the present campaign is to be carried on, you are respectfully requested to investigate the foregoing facts with reference to the campaigns of 1894 and 1896, and make concurrent reports, to the end that both classes of questions may be judicially considered and determined at the same time.

We assume that the inquiries of your honorable Commission are not to be confined to New Hampshire. It is a matter of common knowledge that campaigns are now being carried on by all political parties in every State in practically the same way that they have been and are in the State of New Hampshire. It is also a matter of common knowledge that Federal officeholders, including United States Senators and members of Congress, take part in these campaigns and have to do with their management, and with the collection and contribution of funds necessary thereto.

We therefore respectfully request that if your Commission is to take these New Hampshire cases under consideration it will also make general investigations of the political work now being done elsewhere, so that all Senators, members of Congress, and other Federal officials of every political party may have the benefit of a more complete judicial determination of their rights and duties, under the civil-service law, in their relations to the respective political parties to which they belong.

Yours, truly,

STREETER, WALKER & HOLLIS.

NOVEMBER 3, 1898.

Messrs. STREETER, WALKER & HOLLIS,
27 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

GENTLEMEN: This Commission is in receipt of your communication of November 1 with reference to the charges against Senator Gallinger as chairman of the Republican State committee, and practically against the committee itself, for alleged infraction of the civil-service law in soliciting and receiving political contributions from Federal officials.

In response, the Commission assumes that, as counsel for Senator Gallinger, you are desirous of having the civil-service law clearly interpreted and alleged infringements thereof judicially considered, and trusts that you may be willing to cooperate with the Commission to that end. It seems desirable and important to improve the present opportunity to obtain a comprehensive and exhaustive judicial construction of the various clauses of sections 11, 12, and 14 of the civil-service act and to have determined the form of procedure and the rules of evidence required by law to be practiced and observed in all sorts of cases that may arise under the statute in order to make easier the method of successful administration. To this end you may be willing to make a full statement of the facts in the case for submission to the Attorney-General. If you will do this it may render it unnecessary to send an agent of the Commission to New Hampshire to make inquiry into the facts. The Commission would, of course, be desirous to avoid such an inquiry, and would greatly prefer if the case could be simplified in the manner suggested.

With reference to contributions which you state were made by Senator Chandler in 1894 and in 1896 to a committee of which Federal officials were members, it should

be pointed out that a prosecution would now be barred in these cases under the statute of limitations. An inquiry into the facts could, therefore, have no legal effect.

In this as in every campaign since the civil-service law was enacted, the Commission has used every means in its power to protect Government employees from being assessed for political purposes and to procure the punishment of those seeking to assess them in violation of the law. The Commission has in the midst of Presidential campaigns actively interfered to prevent the collection of these assessments and to make public employees feel that they were protected and need not contribute unless they chose to do so in a manner not prohibited by statute. Such warnings have been issued in the present campaign. (See the accompanying orders issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General.)

You request that if the Commission is to take the New Hampshire cases under consideration it also make general investigations of political work now being done elsewhere. The Commission begs to assure you that in every instance where it has had knowledge of practices within the inhibition of the statute it has used its utmost endeavors to obtain proof and to give the widest publicity to the matter, assuring the menaced employees that they could and would be protected in their rights. If you are aware of instances in which the law has been infringed the Commission will do its utmost to see that the persons are prosecuted, utterly irrespective of the political parties to which they belong, upon presentation of the facts.

The statement in the press that the Commission had already sent one of its force to New Hampshire to make an investigation was not correct. It is hoped that you will make it unnecessary to do so by joining with the Commission in procuring a judicial interpretation of the rights of officials under the statute.

Trusting to be favored with an early response, I remain,

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

[Frank S. Streeter, Euben E. Walker, Allen Hollis.]

LAW OFFICE OF STREETER, WALKER & HOLLIS,
77 NORTH MAIN STREET,
Concord, N. H., November 18, 1898.

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,
President U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of the 3d, with reference to the charges against Senator Gallinger as chairman of the Republican State committee, and practically against the whole committee, for alleged infraction of the civil-service law in receiving political contributions from Federal officials, we have to say that at the time your letter was received Senator Gallinger was busily engaged in a political campaign, and it was impracticable to give your suggestions that consideration to which they were entitled and make reply at an earlier date.

Upon mature reflection, we do not quite see our way clear to cooperate with the Commission to the extent indicated in your letter.

We still entertain the belief that if the civil-service law is to receive that full and fair judicial interpretation which is necessary for the guidance of those who may be Federal officeholders in determining whether they can give or receive contributions in support of their political creed, a variety of cases ought to be selected and concurrently submitted to the court. We should think there would be no difficulty in finding this variety of questions growing out of the recent New York campaign, and, it may be, from other States. Senator Gallinger will be in Washington within a short time, and no doubt will confer with you.

Thanking you for the courtesy shown in your letter of the third, believe us,

Yours, truly,

STREETER, WALKER & HOLLIS.

CONCORD, N. H., November 3, 1898.

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER, *Chairman.*

SIR: Reading in the newspapers of November 2d the letter to you dated November 1st, written by Frank S. Streeter, esq., attorney for Senator Gallinger, in reference to the charge that his client has during the present canvass made illegal money assessments for political purposes upon Federal officeholders, I notice that Senator Gallinger has ordered his attorney to charge that in 1894, when I was a candidate seeking reelection as United States Senator, I made contributions to a political committee of which Senator Gallinger and Congressman Baker were members, and did the same thing in 1896. Without denying Governor Busiel's charge that he has made

illegal exactions of Federal officeholders in 1898, Senator Gallinger proceeds to assert that I made contributions in 1894 and 1896 which were illegal, because he and Mr. Baker were members of the committee.

In reply to the charge thus made against me I desire to say that whatever may be the law on the subject, there shall be no delay in ascertaining the facts. In 1888, having been Senator for two years, I was a candidate for reelection and also a member of the State committee. Mr. Gallinger was a Congressman whose term was to expire March 4, 1889, and also an announced candidate against me for Senator. I had endeavored to defeat his reelection as chairman of the committee, but he secured it by two majority after excluding from voting six proxies who were present. Under these circumstances I gave to Hon. John Kimball, treasurer of the committee, sundry contributions, upon the agreement that they were to be transmitted to the various ward and town committees according to the judgment and directions of my friend, Col. James A. Wood.

In 1894 Senator Gallinger, who had succeeded Senator Blair in 1891, continued to be a member of the committee. Congressman Baker was also a member that year. I had withdrawn as a member in 1890. Stephen S. Jewett was chairman of the committee and William F. Thayer its treasurer. I was a candidate for reelection as Senator, and as such arranged with Governor C. A. Busiel, then running for the office of governor, that I should furnish some money to Chairman Jewett to be transmitted to the various town and ward committees as in 1888, according to the judgment and discretion of Col. James A. Wood.

In 1896 Senator Gallinger and Congressman Baker, still continuing as members of the committee, and there being a debt of the committee coming over from the previous year which I had guaranteed to pay to Mr. Thayer, the treasurer, I gave Mr. John A. Spalding, then chairman, \$600 towards paying that debt. I do not think that in either of these years, 1894 and 1896, there were any other Federal officeholders on the committee besides Senator Gallinger and Congressman Baker, assuming that they may be called Federal officeholders.

In view of the foregoing facts the Civil Service Commission will please take such action as to law and justice may appertain. It is my impression that none of my contributions above recited were contrary to the civil-service statutes. In 1888, when I was a member of the committee and a candidate for Senator, I think I had the right to aid as I did with my money in providing a reasonable fund either for my own campaign expenses or for those of the committee; and that my money was not given or handed over to Senator Gallinger within the meaning of section 11.

The same remark applies to the contributions of 1894 and my payment in 1896 of \$600 towards discharging a debt for the whole of which I was personally liable. In neither year did Senator Gallinger have anything to do in fact with my political contributions, nor do I believe he knew anything about them. It would be very difficult to conclude that in any sense whatever they were given or handed over to him. One point is, however, certain, that my contributions were not against the spirit of the law which is to prevent political exactions. The language hardly imports a prohibition upon a candidate for office from giving money to any committee to promote his own election, which would never be compulsorily exacted from him. I am, of course, aware that the language of a statute may go further than its main intent requires, but as every penal statute is to be construed strictly I can hardly conceive of a case where a court would hold a candidate for office to be prohibited under section 14 from furnishing money in aid of his own election.

At all events, one other point may relieve Senator Gallinger and his counsel, Mr. Streeter, from their professed anxiety lest I may be embarrassed by the approaching investigation. Section 14 does not prohibit contributions made by Senators or Members of Congress. It only forbids to make contributions any "person in the service of the United States," not including among such persons Senators and Representatives in Congress. Whatever argument might otherwise be made that a Senator or Representative is a person in the service of the United States within the meaning of the first line of the section is demolished by the express mention in the latter part of the section of Senators and Representatives as persons to whom contributions must not be given or handed—in addition to "persons in the service of the United States" also expressly mentioned as a class to whom contributions must not be given by the same class of persons. It is true that section 11, forbidding the solicitation or reception of contributions, is much broader than section 14, but it does not, therefore, for penal purposes enlarge the prohibitions of section 14; although prudent persons desiring to conform to law should avoid doing anything which any part of the law forbids, even if there is no penalty provided. Taking both sections together, it is clear that while Congressmen are expressly forbidden to solicit or receive contributions, they are not forbidden to make contributions either as persons receiving a salary or compensation from United States moneys or as persons in the service of the United States, and certainly this is so as to the mention of *such persons in section 14*. My impression in 1892 that Congressmen were included

in the prohibition of that section I later perceived to be a mistake. I might safely have left the question raised by Senator Gallinger for the consideration of your Commission to be decided solely upon this point, but I preferred to state to you all the facts.

To complete the subject, I desire further to say that to comply with the spirit and letter of the civil-service law I went off the Republican national committee in 1884 and off the State committee in 1890 and have constantly and persistently warned my New Hampshire political associates of the dangerous consequences to be apprehended from violations of the law and have always urged upon them full and complete obedience to its provisions.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

CONCORD, N. H., November 7, 1898.

The CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

GENTLEMEN: I have asked Messrs. Streeter, Walker & Hollis what other Federal officeholders were members of the New Hampshire Republican State committee in 1894 and 1896 besides Senator Gallinger and Congressman Baker (if they may be called Federal officeholders). They reply that George T. Cruft was postmaster at Maplewood, N. H., and name no others. It is an office at a mountain hotel, of which General Cruft is the proprietor.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

NOVEMBER 8, 1898.

Hon. WILLIAM CHANDLER, *Concord, N. H.*

SIR: This Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of November 3 and 7, with reference to contributions for political purposes in alleged contravention of the civil-service act, and will give the matter its careful attention. It affords the Commission gratification to observe that you have warned against violations of the law and urged obedience to its provisions.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

LACONIA, N. H., November 29, 1898.

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,

President of the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have been employed by ex-Governor C. A. Busiel as counsel to look after his interests in the hearing before your Commission, wherein he makes complaint that U. S. officials have been requested to contribute money unlawfully to be used as a campaign fund.

You stated in your letter of October 28, 1898, to Hon. Charles A. Busiel that a hearing had been ordered.

Has there been any decision made by your honorable Commission contrary to your former notice? If so, I desire to be informed.

If a hearing is to be instituted, I suggest that it be held in Concord, N. H., as a matter of convenience to parties and witnesses.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. H. SHANNON.

DECEMBER 2, 1898.

Mr. E. H. SHANNON, *Laconia, N. H.*

SIR: In response to your communication of November 29, with reference to political assessments in New Hampshire, you are informed that the Commission hopes to send one of its examiners to New Hampshire in the course of the next few weeks. Just at this time its chief examiner is in the South, and others of its force are very busily occupied in pressing matters. The Commission is preparing its Fifteenth Report, and it would be very inconvenient just now to spare anyone to go to New Hampshire. This visit will be made, however, in four or five weeks. A letter will be written you when the hearing is fixed in order to give all the time possible to prepare for it. The Commission will be glad to have your cooperation.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

In January, 1899, the Commission took the matter up by correspondence, writing the following letters to Messrs. Gallinger, Thayer, and Hoyt:

JANUARY 20, 1899.

Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
United States Senate.

SIR: The Commission begs to invite your attention as follows:

In the latter part of October, 1898, the Commission received communications from citizens of New Hampshire, in effect charging you with violation of section 11 of the act of January 16, 1883, commonly known as the civil-service act, which provides as follows:

"That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States."

In substantiation of such charges there was submitted a copy of a circular letter with the statement that copies of such circular had been sent to Federal officers and employees, either by the Republican State committee or by you individually as chairman of such committee, through its treasurer, W. F. Thayer. It was also stated, in substantiation of the charge of violation of law, that, in response to these circulars of solicitation, contributions had been received from Federal officers and employees by your committee, and by you as chairman of the committee, through the treasurer, W. F. Thayer. You are doubtless familiar with the nature and purport of the circulars in question, an inspection of which shows that they expressly solicit contributions of money for political purposes.

Under section 2 of the civil-service act it becomes the duty of the Commission to make investigation concerning the facts in this matter and report upon the same. Since these complaints were made the Commission has been in correspondence with different persons having connection with the case with a view to getting at the facts and determining whether or not such facts constitute a violation of law. As a means of aiding the Commission in a proper consideration and final disposition of the case, it has the honor to request that you kindly furnish it a complete and detailed statement covering your knowledge of and connection with the matters alleged, setting forth, among other things—

1. Whether you, individually, as chairman of the committee, expressly or by implication directed or requested Mr. Thayer, the treasurer of the committee, to send these circulars of solicitation to Federal officers and employees;

2. Whether the committee took any action, either by motion, resolution, or otherwise, expressly or impliedly, directing or requesting Mr. Thayer, the treasurer, to send these circulars of solicitation to Federal officers and employees;

3. Whether, in sending these circular letters to Federal officers and employees, Mr. Thayer was acting upon his own personal responsibility as a citizen, or as the agent (treasurer) of the committee or its chairman;

4. What, if any, knowledge had you or your committee of Mr. Thayer's action in sending these circulars to Federal officers or employees; and what, if any, connection had you or your committee with such action.

The Commission does not wish to be understood as claiming or assuming any right or power to demand an answer from you to these charges or allegations; on the other hand, your right to exercise your discretion as to the nature of your reply to this communication is fully recognized. It is hoped, however, that you may see your way clear to comply with the Commission's request as stated, and thus assist it in the proper disposition of the case under consideration.

By direction of the Commission:

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

JANUARY 20, 1899.

Hon. W. F. THAYER,
Treasurer Republican State Committee, Concord, N. H.

SIR: The Commission begs to invite your attention as follows:

In the latter part of October, 1898, the Commission received communications from citizens of New Hampshire, in effect charging Senator J. H. Gallinger with violation of section 11 of the act of January 16, 1883, commonly known as the civil-service act, which provides as follows:

"That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of

said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States."

In substantiation of such charges there was submitted a copy of a circular letter, with the statement that copies of such circular had been sent to Federal officers and employees, either by the Republican State committee or by Senator Gallinger individually as chairman of such committee, through you, its treasurer. It was also stated, in substantiation of the charge of violation of law, that, in response to these circulars of solicitation, contributions had been received from Federal officers and employees by your committee, and by Senator Gallinger as chairman of the committee, through you. You are doubtless familiar with the nature and purport of the circulars in question, an inspection of which shows that they expressly solicit contributions of money for political purposes.

Under section 2 of the civil-service act it becomes the duty of the Commission to make investigation concerning the facts in this matter and report upon the same. Since these complaints were made the Commission has been in correspondence with different persons having connection with the case, with a view to getting at the facts and determining whether or not such facts constitute a violation of law. As a means of aiding the Commission in a proper consideration and final disposition of the case, it has the honor to request that you kindly furnish it a complete and detailed statement covering your knowledge of and connection with the matters alleged, setting forth, among other things—

1. Whether Senator Gallinger individually, as chairman of the committee, expressly or by implication directed or requested you, the treasurer of the committee, to send these circulars of solicitation to Federal officers and employees;

2. Whether the committee took any action, either by motion, resolution, or otherwise, expressly or impliedly directing or requesting you to send these circulars of solicitation to Federal officers or employees;

3. Whether in sending these circular letters to Federal officers and employees you were acting upon your own personal responsibility as a citizen, or as the agent (treasurer) of the committee or its chairman;

4. What, if any, knowledge had Senator Gallinger or your committee of your action in sending these circulars to Federal officers or employees; and what, if any, connection had Senator Gallinger or your committee with such action.

The Commission does not wish to be understood as claiming or assuming any right or power to demand an answer from you to these charges or allegations; on the other hand, your right to exercise your discretion as to the nature of your reply to this communication is fully recognized. It is hoped, however, that you may see your way clear to comply with the Commission's request as stated, and thus assist it in a proper disposition of the case under consideration.

By direction of the Commission:

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

JANUARY 20, 1899.

Hon. LOUIS G. HOYT,

Secretary Republican State Committee, Kingston, N. H.

SIR: The Commission begs to invite your attention as follows:

In the latter part of October, 1898, the Commission received communications from citizens of New Hampshire, in effect charging Senator J. H. Gallinger with violation of section 11 of the act of January 16, 1883, commonly known as the civil-service act, which provides as follows:

"That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States."

In substantiation of such charges there was submitted a copy of a circular letter, with the statement that copies of such circular had been sent to Federal officers and

employees, either by the Republican State committee or by Senator Gallinger as chairman of such committee, through its treasurer, W. F. Thayer. It was also stated, in substantiation of the charges of violation of law, that, in response to these circulars of solicitation, contributions had been received from Federal officers and employees by your committee, and by Senator Gallinger as chairman of the committee, through the treasurer, W. F. Thayer. You are doubtless familiar with the nature and purport of the circulars in question, an inspection of which shows that they expressly solicit contributions of money for political purposes.

Under section 2 of the civil-service act it becomes the duty of the Commission to make investigation concerning the facts in this matter and report upon the same. Since these complaints were made the Commission has been in correspondence with different persons having connection with the case, with a view to getting at the facts and determining whether or not such facts constitute a violation of law. As a means of aiding the Commission in a proper consideration and final disposition of the case, it has the honor to request that you kindly furnish it a complete and detailed statement covering your knowledge of and connection with the matters alleged, setting forth among other things—

1. Whether the committee took any action, either by motion, resolution, or otherwise, expressly or impliedly directing or requesting Mr. Thayer, the treasurer, to send these circulars of solicitation to Federal officers or employees;

2. Whether in sending these circular letters to Federal officers and employees Mr. Thayer was acting upon his own personal responsibility as a citizen, or as the agent (treasurer) of the committee, or its chairman;

3. What, if any, knowledge had Senator Gallinger or your committee of Mr. Thayer's action in sending these circulars to Federal officers or employees; and what, if any, connection had Senator Gallinger or your committee with such action.

The Commission does not wish to be understood as claiming or assuming any right or power to demand an answer from you to these charges or allegations; on the other hand, your right to exercise your discretion as to the nature of your reply to this communication is fully recognized. It is hoped, however, that you may see your way clear to comply with the Commission's request as stated, and thus assist it in a proper disposition of the case under consideration.

By direction of the Commission:

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

To these letters the following replies were received:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1890.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of a letter from the president of your Commission under date of January 20th, concerning certain alleged violations on my part of the civil-service law, answer to which has been unavoidably delayed.

In reply permit me to say that during the late campaign in New Hampshire I served as chairman, and Mr. William F. Thayer as treasurer, of the Republican State committee. The matter of levying assessments on Federal officials was never discussed or acted on by either the executive committee or the State committee as a whole, but the raising of funds was left to the treasurer, who was an accredited officer of the State committee and not the agent of the chairman.

I am not fully informed as to what representations have been made to your Commission, or by whom information has been given, and this notwithstanding the fact that letters from the Commission on the subject were published in certain newspapers in New Hampshire two months ago, while the letter to which this is a reply is the first official information I have had that charges were preferred against me. This whole matter has been concocted by evil-minded and malicious persons, not in good faith or for the public weal, but for the purpose of personal revenge, and hence, it seems to me, is not deserving of the attention that it is receiving at the hands of the Commission.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,

J. H. GALLINGER, U. S. S.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS, UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1890.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: It having been intimated by my counsel that my reply to your letter of the 20th of January was not sufficiently explicit, I beg to submit the following additional statement, answering *seriatim* the questions submitted by the Commission:

1. I did not at any time discuss with Mr. Thayer the matter of making assessments, nor did I direct or suggest to him to whom circulars should be sent, or that any should be sent.

2. To my absolute knowledge the committee never took any action directing Mr. Thayer to send circulars of solicitation to Federal officials or employees.

3. It is not probable that Mr. Thayer would have sent these circulars if he had not been treasurer of the committee, but whatever action he took was entirely without direction of the committee or the chairman.

4. There are 100 members of the State committee and 12 members of the executive committee. Circulars of like kind have been sent out in every campaign for many years past. The committee, as well as the chairman, undoubtedly assumed that money for campaign expenses would be raised in the usual way, and that circulars would be sent the same as in previous years, but no suggestion whatever was made to the treasurer by the committee or the chairman as to whom such circulars should be sent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

J. H. GALLINGER.

KINGSTON, N. H., *January 30, 1899.*

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,
Chairman Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your recent favor, I beg leave to say that I am secretary and a member of the executive committee of the Republican State committee of this State, and hence had knowledge of the Republican campaign of 1898 in New Hampshire.

Neither the committee itself nor the executive committee took any action regarding the assessment of Federal officials.

As I understood the matter, the treasurer of the committee, Wm. F. Thayer, esq., of Concord, attended to the matter of raising funds, with the exception of an assessment of five dollars which I personally solicited of candidates for the legislature for the purpose of meeting certain expenses directly affecting the organization of that body.

Trusting that this meets the object of your inquiry, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very truly, yours,

LOUIS G. HOYT.

CONCORD, N. H., *January 30, 1899.*

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,
Chairman Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Replying to your communication of the 20th inst., I have the honor to say that on September 27th last I was elected by the Republican State committee of New Hampshire to the position of treasurer of that committee. In that capacity I collected and disbursed the funds of the committee during the campaign of 1898. Being an officer of the committee, I acted on my own responsibility, and, as I understand it, was accountable only to the committee which elected me.

Yours, respectfully,

W. F. THAYER.

CONCORD, N. H., *March 20, 1899.*

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,
Chairman Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: It being suggested that a further answer to the letter of the Commission to me, under date of January 20, 1899, may be made, I send to you the following further replies to the inquiries in that letter:

The answer to your first question is, No; Senator Gallinger, individually or as chairman of the committee, did not direct me to send circulars to Federal officers and employees.

In answer to your second question, I have to say that, so far as I know, the committee never took any action with reference to my sending circulars to Federal officers or employees.

In answer to the third inquiry, I have to say that of course I should not have signed the circulars if I had not been treasurer of the committee; but whatever may be said of my personal acts with reference to the raising of necessary campaign funds, it can not be said that I received any directions from Senator Gallinger, as chairman, or the committee itself, as to any particular persons to whom circulars were to be

sent. I may say further that neither Senator Gallinger nor the committee made any suggestion to me that the circulars were to be sent to any Federal official.

In regard to your fourth inquiry, I can not say that Senator Gallinger or the committee had any knowledge with reference to the sending of circulars to Federal officeholders. I did not discuss that matter with the Senator or with the committee. It is possible that some individual members of the committee knew that some of the circulars were sent to Federal officials, but upon that subject I am not informed.

Yours, respectfully,

W. F. TRAYER.

In March, 1899, the Commission received, by reference from Senator Chandler, the following letter from Mr. Busiel:

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., February 27, 1899.

MY DEAR SENATOR: For several weeks it has been my intention to visit Washington for the purpose of calling on the Civil Service Commission—also the Interstate Commerce Commission—to fix upon a date for a hearing on complaints made by me that in my opinion certain parties have violated the laws. Sickness has prevented carrying out my plans. I am very desirous that a hearing take place some time in April. If agreeable to you, and you can spare the time, I shall regard it as a great favor if you will call or write to the Commissioners requesting that a date be fixed for a hearing some time in April. I can see no reason for further delay and I am anxious to proceed with both hearings. If the matter is to be dropped by the Commissioners it is only fair that I be notified. Any assistance that you can render in this matter will be fully appreciated. Why I suggest April for the hearing is that I have made plans to be away from New Hampshire during the month of March.

Yours, very truly,

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Washington, D. C.

C. A. BUSIEL.

About the same time the Commission received the following letter also:

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 15.

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,
Chairman Civil Service Commission.

DEAR SIR: I write for a little information concerning the status of the case brought against Senator Gallinger of this State by ex-Governor Busiel. Nothing has been made public concerning these charges of law violation, I believe, since your correspondence with ex-Governor Busiel about the time of the last election. Have the charges been investigated? Is the matter still under consideration by the Commission, and is it the purpose of your board to take any action in the premises? You will confer a favor by informing me just how the matter stands.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. B. METCALF.

In response to these letters the Commission wrote, on March 23, to Senator Chandler and Mr. Metcalf, respectively, as follows:

MARCH 23, 1899.

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Commission has the honor to acknowledge receipt of your reference on March 8, 1899, of a letter from ex-Governor C. A. Busiel in the matter of his charges against Senator Gallinger of violation of the civil-service law. His statement is noted, that he is desirous of being in New Hampshire when a representative of the Commission is there for the purpose of looking into this matter, and that he will not be able to be in New Hampshire until some time in the month of April. You are respectfully informed that the Commission will not send a representative to New Hampshire for this purpose until after April 15, at least.

By direction of the Commission:

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

MARCH 23, 1899.

MR. H. B. METCALF,
The Union Publishing Company, Manchester, N. H.

SIR: The Commission begs to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant asking to be informed as to the status of the matter of the charges filed by ex-Governor Busiel against Senator Gallinger. In reply, you are respectfully advised that since the filing of these charges the Commission has been engaged in an effort

to arrive at the facts in the matter, in order that it might decide whether such facts constitute a violation of the law, and make its report accordingly.

The matter is still under consideration, and the Commission is still engaged in employing such available means as are at its disposal to determine the facts in the case. As soon as the Commission has concluded its investigation and made its report under the law, it will be glad to inform you accordingly.

By direction of the Commission:

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

It is proper to state at this point that, the investigation having been delayed till after April 15, in accordance with the request of Mr. Busiel and Senator Chandler, it was found at that time that the investigation would have to be still further postponed until after the beginning of the next fiscal year, on account of the lack of the Commission's appropriation for such purposes.

The following correspondence gives the further history of the case during its continuance:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., May 15, 1899.

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER.

DEAR SIR: I am about to leave Washington until June 30th, when I shall return on some public business. I have at all times been ready to attend upon the Civil Service Commission in connection with the investigation which the Commission formally voted to make concerning the assessments made upon Federal officers by the chairman of the New Hampshire Republican State committee in the political canvass of 1898. As soon as Mr. Frank S. Streeter, counsel for the chairman, made countercharges against me, I made full reply thereto, and that reply I request may be made a part of the public files. Since that time I have waited the action of the committee. As the inquiry appears to have been indefinitely postponed, I wish to say that the delay has not been caused by any desire or act of mine. The facts are perfectly clear and indisputable as charged by Governor Busiel; and the claim made in some answers brought out by some inquiries made by the Commission, that the treasurer of the committee made the assessments and collected and disbursed the moneys without the active participation of the chairman of the committee, is simply untrue, without a scintilla of facts in its support.

For either the violations of law or the failure to investigate them I am not responsible. The Commission is presumed to know and to perform its duty.

Very respectfully,

W. E. CHANDLER.

MAY 23, 1899.

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Commission has the honor to refer to your letter to Commissioner Procter under date of May 15, 1899, in the matter of the charges made by ex-Governor Busiel that circulars soliciting contributions for political purposes had been sent to Federal officers in New Hampshire. Since receiving Mr. Busiel's communication under date of October 25, 1898, with exhibits, the Commission has given such time as has been possible, with its limited force, to an effort in arriving at the facts in the matter. It would appear that the charges filed were for the purpose of showing that Senator Jacob H. Gallinger had violated the provisions of section 11 of the civil-service act, which provides:

"Sec. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate-elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States."

The charges made by Mr. Busiel are that a circular, a copy of which he submits, "has been sent to all the principal United States officeholders in New Hampshire, and they are in response sending their money contributions to Mr. William F. Thayer to be expended by him according to the directions of the chairman of the committee." He then gives the names and addresses of several persons from whom proof of the facts alleged can easily be obtained by inquiry. These are the only charges that

have been filed. The fact that Mr. Thayer expended the funds of the committee according to the directions of the chairman is not regarded by the Commission a violation of the law, and it is believed that you will so agree from an inspection of the statute quoted. Consequently it seems that the whole matter may be resolved into the question of the sending of the circulars of solicitation to United States officeholders. An inspection of the copy of the circular submitted clearly indicates that it is a circular of solicitation of contributions for political purposes, and if such circular was sent to officeholders by a Senator or other official such action seems without doubt to be a violation of the statute. You will note, however, that the charge is that this circular "has been sent" to officeholders, and it is not charged by whom it was sent. The fact that it was sent to officeholders by some one is very easy of proof, and in fact will be doubtless admitted. In order to connect Senator Gallinger with a violation of the law, it must be shown that he directly or indirectly sent, or caused to be sent, to officeholders this circular of solicitation, and the charges to bring home to Senator Gallinger a violation of law should have thus set forth. Thus far there has been no charge, and consequently no offer of proof to substantiate such charge.

As a matter of fact, it appears from the exhibits presented that this circular was sent to officeholders by Mr. Thayer, treasurer of the committee. The envelope inclosed with the circular for reply was addressed "William P. Thayer, esq., Concord, N. H. Personal." It would seem that this last fact tends to show that the sending of these circulars of solicitation, and the receiving of contributions in response to them, was the personal act of Mr. Thayer. This view of the matter is borne out by the statements received by the Commission from Senator Gallinger, Mr. Hoyt, secretary of the committee, and Mr. Thayer himself.

If it shall be alleged, with offer of proof, that the sending of this circular of solicitation was by the direction of Senator Gallinger as chairman of the committee or by the direction of the committee, the Commission will be glad to make further investigation along that line. Preparatory to such investigation the Commission will be very glad if you will furnish a statement of your knowledge as to whether this circular was sent to officeholders by the direction of Senator Gallinger or by direction of the committee, and also any further evidence upon this point, or the names of persons who can give testimony touching it.

By direction of the Commission:

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

MAY 23, 1899.

Hon. CHARLES A. BUSIEL,
Laconia, N. H.

SIR: The Commission has the honor to refer to the charges made by you that circulars soliciting contributions for political purposes had been sent Federal Officers in New Hampshire. Since receiving your communication under date of October 25, 1898, with exhibits, the Commission has given such time as has been possible, with its limited force, to an effort in arriving at the facts in the matter. It would appear that the charges filed were for the purpose of showing that Senator Jacob H. Gallinger had violated the provisions of section 11 of the civil-service act, which provides—

"Sec. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military, or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States."

The charges made by you are that a circular, a copy of which you submit, "has been sent to all the principal United States officeholders in New Hampshire, and they are in response sending their money contributions to Mr. William F. Thayer, to be expended by him according to the directions of the chairman of the committee." You then give the names and addresses of several persons from whom proof of the facts alleged can easily be obtained by inquiry. These are the only charges that have been filed. The fact that Mr. Thayer expended the funds of the committee according to the directions of the chairman is not regarded by the Commission as a violation of the law, and it is believed that you will so agree from an inspection of the statute quoted. Consequently, it seems that the whole matter may be resolved into the question of the sending of the circulars of solicitation to United States officeholders. An inspection of the copy of the circular submitted clearly indicates

that it is a circular of solicitation of contributions for political purposes, and if such circular was sent to officeholders by a Senator or other official, such action seems without doubt to be a violation of the statute. You will note, however, that the charge is that this circular "has been sent" to officeholders, and it is not charged by whom it was sent. The fact that it was sent to officeholders by someone is very easy of proof, and in fact will be doubtless admitted. In order to connect Senator Gallinger with a violation of the law, it must be shown that he directly or indirectly sent or caused to be sent to officeholders this circular of solicitation, and the charges to bring home to Senator Gallinger a violation of law should have thus set forth. Thus far there has been no such charge, and consequently no offer of proof to substantiate such charge.

As a matter of fact, it appears from the exhibits presented that this circular was sent to officeholders by Mr. Thayer, treasurer of the committee. The envelope inclosed with the circular, for reply, was addressed "William F. Thayer, esq., Concord, N. H. Personal." It would seem that this last fact tends to show that the sending of these circulars of solicitation, and the receiving of contributions in response to them, was the personal act of Mr. Thayer. This view of the matter is borne out by the statements received by the Commission from Senator Gallinger, Mr. Hoyt, secretary of the committee, and Mr. Thayer himself.

If it shall be alleged, with offer of proof, that the sending of this circular of solicitation was by the direction of Senator Gallinger, as chairman of the committee, or by the direction of the committee, the Commission will be glad to make further investigation along that line. Preparatory to such investigation the Commission will be very glad if you will furnish a statement of your knowledge as to whether this circular was sent to officeholders by the direction of Senator Gallinger or by direction of the committee, and also any further evidence upon this point, or the names of persons who can give testimony touching it.

By direction of the Commission:

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

INDIAN ROCK, ME., *June 1, 1899.*

The CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 23rd ultimo has been forwarded to me here.

The Commission will bear in mind that the original complaint of October 25, 1898, was made, not by me, but by Governor Busiel. The facts he charged were, however, known by me to be true, and I approved of his action, especially as it would prevent some of the Federal officeholders assessed from being entrapped into violating the law—although others did violate it without realizing. I think, that they were so doing. They naturally thought that if a Congressman could lawfully solicit, they could lawfully contribute.

After the complaint was known to Senator Gallinger, he directed his counsel, Mr. Streeter, to bring my name into the controversy as having at some previous time also violated the law, to which suggestion I at once made a full reply, addressed to the Commission—and I have since merely waited to see what action, if any, the Commission would take.

The Commission, I understand, promptly voted to make an investigation, and later sent interrogatories to the parties supposed to have committed or aided in the commission of the offense charged, to which certain replies were made, and the Commission have done nothing further.

Those replies, as I remember them, omit to state what was actually done in the premises. The Commission, by reference thereto, can see whether they were fully and fairly answered.

At all events, the present movement of the Commission seems to be to challenge me to state whether the assessment circular complained of was sent to officeholders by the direction of Senator Gallinger, or the State committee, and this challenge I do not feel at liberty to decline to meet.

In the first place, generally, Senator Gallinger was in fact in that canvass the whole committee, and either with his own hands or by the aid of clerks acting in his immediate presence performed all the work of the committee at Concord.

In the next place, particularly, Senator Gallinger himself drafted or settled the draft of the assessment circular, and had it printed; he made out or adopted as his own the list of Federal officials to whom it was to be sent, fixed the sum of money to be demanded of each official, caused each circular to be filled in with its special sum and superintended in the manner above stated the enveloping and directing of the circulars. In addition, the money received by reason of the circulars was paid out for political purposes upon his written orders, as the Commission, Jonathan T. Rand, and the public are well aware.

It further remains for me to say that the solicitation and reception of contributions in response to the assessment circulars were in no sense the personal act of Mr.

Thayer. It is true that he was a bank president and the treasurer of the State committee, and the account of the committee was kept at his bank by his bank clerks in the usual form of bank accounts; but Mr. Thayer's connection with the work of preparing the circulars, printing them, making the list of assessments, filling out the blanks, and sending out the circulars and receiving the money and paying it out was as nearly nominal as could possibly be the case. The assessments of the officeholders and their solicitation by means of the circulars were done outside his bank and by other brains and hands than his, namely, by the chairman of the State committee and his immediate subordinates in his presence. Any "statements received by the Commission from Senator Gallinger, Mr. Hoyt, secretary of the committee, and Mr. Thayer himself," which seem to contradict my statements herein made, were prepared for a purpose, are not correct, and will be considered ludicrous and absurd by the people of New Hampshire who know all the parties.

If the very general and nonresponsive answers of Messrs. Gallinger, Hoyt, and Thayer to the specific questions of the Commission are to be accepted, the conclusion of the committee is this: That a Senator or member of Congress may lawfully become the chairman of a political committee and make assessments upon government employees, and solicit, receive, and expend the moneys exacted, provided the nominal services of a bank president be used as treasurer of the committee, his name printed on the assessment circulars, and the funds deposited in his bank and paid out on the orders of the chairman.

If such be the law I have only to request that all the papers on file in connection with Governor Busiel's complaint may be made public, so that in future political canvasses all Senators and members of Congress may know their rights and privileges under the civil-service act as interpreted by the Civil Service Commission.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

LACONIA, N. H., June 7, 1899.

Washington, D. C.

(John R. Procter, President.)

DEAR SIR: In the matter of the petition of Hon. Charles A. Busiel, of Laconia, N. H., preferring charges against certain persons for soliciting contributions for political purposes from Federal officeholders, I have to say that my client has this day handed to me your letter dated May 23, 1899, calling attention to section 11 civil-service law, which is as follows: "That no Senator or Representative or Territorial Delegate of the Congress," etc., etc.

I have carefully examined the section to which attention is called, and beg leave to submit that the charges made by your petitioner under said section can be demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt, but the suggestion that the contributions levied by Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Republican State central committee of New Hampshire, were paid to William F. Thayer, to be expended by him according to the direction of the chairman of the committee, is correct.

We submitted in our charges and communications heretofore furnished your honorable Commission the names and addresses of the persons by whom we expected to prove our case, but it seems, according to your letter above referred to, that ex parte testimony has been taken by your honorable Commission. We cheerfully adopt the suggestions therein contained, but respectfully submit that the whole matter should have been referred to your Commission as previously indicated, but we strenuously contend that a hearing on the merits would fully justify the position taken by the petitioner, and that we expect to be able to show that said circular letter was issued, dictated, and sent out by Senator Gallinger, or those acting as clerks under his immediate control; and we think such practice is a violation of the statute before mentioned.

Our petition may be defective in this, that "has been sent to officeholders by Senator Gallinger." This fact, as you suggest in your letter, is very easy of proof. All we desire is a full hearing.

We had thought, when the matter was so plainly brought to the attention of your honorable Commission, that the same would receive the consideration which it deserves; we still think so. We had expected, and had reason to believe from your previous letters, that we should be given a full, fair, and impartial hearing in the city of Concord, where all parties could be fully heard. Then, unless your petitioner could satisfy the Commission of his position by competent testimony (not ex parte), we expected to be defeated; otherwise we had and do expect that if the claim that we set forth in the petition or charges are proven, Governor Busiel will be triumphantly vindicated. This is a matter of no trivial moment, but calls in question the good faith of your petitioner, and the methods adopted by the Republican State central committee, which is of great moment to the people of New Hampshire.

The influence that may be, and doubtless has been, exerted against the prayer of this petition we fully appreciate. On the other hand, we respectfully request a full, fair, and thorough investigation, and if such an investigation is denied us, we respectfully request that the charges, the letters, and all communications heretofore submitted to your honorable Commission be published, in order that the people of New Hampshire may fully understand and appreciate the situation.

The petitioner claims (1) a full, fair, impartial, and public hearing, according to the tenor of his petition, and says that he expects to substantiate each and every charge made in the same; (2) that if your Commission deems an amendment necessary he desires to amend his petition accordingly, and (3) that Gentlemen Gallinger, Hoyt, and Thayer, and all other interested may be cited to appear before your honorable Commission at some convenient date, in the city of Concord, in the State of New Hampshire, when and where all parties can be fully and fairly heard.

We respectfully request copies of the questions put to Senator Gallinger and others (ex parte) and their replies. This last request is made on account of the fact, as we understand from the communications, that ex parte testimony has been received.

At this time we do not desire to discuss the question through the mails, but do desire that the witnesses be summoned to attend at such convenient date as may convenience all parties interested and there examined under oath.

An early reply will greatly oblige.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. H. SHANNON,
Attorney for Chas. A. Busiel.

JUNE 27, 1899.

Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, U. S. Senator,
Concord, N. H.

SIR: Referring to your communication received by the Commission on the 2d instant you are respectfully advised that the Commission's representative will early in the day of July 11 next be in Concord, for the purpose of hearing and receiving in writing any statements touching the alleged violation of section 12 of the civil-service act by Senator Gallinger. As you no doubt are aware the Commission has no power to summon witnesses nor to administer oaths to the same nor to compel any person to testify in such matters, and it is thereby necessarily compelled to rely upon the unsworn statements of such persons as may voluntarily appear and give their statements. You will therefore see that it is necessary for you or others who had knowledge of the fact alleged against Senator Gallinger to be present, and try to prevail upon others who have knowledge of the facts charged against Senator Gallinger to be present also, in order that they may give their statements at that time. It will be impossible for the Commission's representative to travel over the State of New Hampshire to gather evidence touching the allegations referred to, and it can only rely upon those who will feel personally interested to appear and give such information and evidence as they possess, which may seem pertinent to the question involved in the investigation. I trust that you will give us your aid in this matter.

By direction of the Commission.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

JUNE 27, 1899.

Hon. JACOB H. GALLINGER, U. S. Senator,
Concord, N. H.

SIR: Referring to the matter of the alleged violation of section 11 of the civil-service act on your part, the Commission desires to say that its representatives will be in Concord early in the day of July 11 next, for the purpose of making an investigation touching such alleged violation and the charges made against you in relation thereto. The Commission will then be glad to hear and receive statements tending to disprove, as well as those tending to prove, the allegations made against yourself, and it is hoped by the Commission that all those interested in the matter may be present on that occasion. Please govern yourself accordingly.

By direction of the Commission.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

JUNE 27, 1899.

Messrs. STREETER, WALKER & HOLLIS,
Concord, N. H.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the matter of allegations of violation of section 11 of the civil-service act on the part of Senator Gallinger, the Commission desires to say to you, as it has already informed Senator Gallinger, that some of its representatives

will be in Concord early in the day of July 11 next, for the purpose of looking into such allegations and the making of an investigation in the matters relating thereto. It is quite likely that Senator Gallinger will confer with you in the matter.

As the Commission has no power to summon witnesses or to administer oaths to such witnesses, and is compelled to rely upon the personal statements of such persons as may possess any knowledge relative to the question in issue, we are compelled to ask those interested to prevail upon persons having knowledge of the facts to be present on that occasion.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President*.

JUNE 27, 1899.

Hon. CHARLES A. BUSIEL,
Laconia, N. H.

SIR: Referring to the allegation made against Senator Gallinger by yourself touching the supposed violation of section 11 of the civil-service act, the Commission desires to state that its representatives will be in the city of Concord early in the day of July 11 next, for the purpose of making investigation in the matter referred to in your allegation. It is but proper that I should say that the Commission has no power in itself to subpoena witnesses or to compel persons to testify in any such investigation, and can only rely for its evidence upon the personal statements of persons who will voluntarily give such information as they possess touching the question involved in such investigation. If you have any personal knowledge of the facts relating to the question involved in the investigation, it is hoped that you will be present upon that occasion and give your statement in relation to such facts as may be in your possession. It is further hoped by the Commission that you will have present such persons upon that occasion as you may be aware of who possess any personal knowledge touching the questions involved which may pertain thereto.

You will see from what has been stated above that the very limited power which the Commission has in such investigation, it must receive the voluntary support of those who may be interested in the investigation referred to, and it will be out of its power to go over the State for the purpose of finding out such persons as may have or are presumed to have some knowledge of the facts involved in the investigation.

The Commission hopes to have on both sides voluntary support in making the investigation of any and all persons interested therein.

By direction of the Commission.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President*.

[Telegram.]

[LACONIA, N. H., JUNE 29, 1899.]

Hon. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Acting President Hon. JAMES B. HARLOW.

SIRS: I have yours naming July 11 next, for a hearing at Concord. Have completed arrangements accordingly. Let it be at the Eagle Hotel, Concord. I think the case of sufficient importance to require the presence of all the Commissioners personally, and I respectfully request their attendance. Please mail me immediately copies interrogatories and answers of William F. Thayer, Louis G. Hoyt, and others. Shall expect you to procure attendance of each of the several witnesses including those named in my communication to the Commission of October 25 last.

C. A. BUSIEL.

[LACONIA, N. H., JUNE 29, 1899.]

The CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, *Washington, D. C.*

SIRS: Referring to my telegram of this day, the names and addresses of the witnesses whose presence at the Eagle Hotel in this city on the morning of July 11 you are asked to request are as follows: William F. Thayer, Concord, N. H.; Edward N. Pearson, Concord, N. H.; Ira C. Evans, Concord, N. H.; Thomas Clifford, Concord, N. H.; John H. Walker, Washington, D. C.; Edward H. Carroll, Warner, N. H.; James O. Lyford, Naval Officer, Boston, Mass.; Rufus N. Elwell, Portsmouth, N. H.; James A. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H.; John A. Spalding, Nashua, N. H.; Ossian D. Knox, Manchester, N. H.; John T. Welch, Dover, N. H.; Frank Gilman, Laconia, N. H.; Henry Robinson, Concord, N. H.; W. E. Chandler, Concord, N. H.

Yours, respectfully,

C. A. BUSIEL.

JUNE 30, 1899.

Hon. C. A. BUSIEL, *Laconia, N. H.*

SIR: Your telegram received, and in reply thereto I beg to say that it will be impossible for all three of the Commissioners to be in Concord on the 11th of July, as you suggest. It is quite likely that one, and possibly two, of the Commissioners will be present on that occasion.

It is not deemed advisable by the Commission to send you copies of interrogatories and answers of Mr. Thayer and Mr. Hoyt, as you request. You seem to misapprehend the language of the Commission's letter of June 27 to you, in which your attention was called to the fact that the Commission has no power to subpoena witnesses nor to compel persons to testify in any investigation which it may attempt to make, and that it is compelled to rely for its evidence upon the personal statements of such individuals as will voluntarily give the same. It is not expected that it will be necessary to examine or to take the statements of all the persons you mention in your charges as having received the circular you refer to. If assessments were made, as claimed, upon one Government official through the instrumentality of Mr. Gallinger, he would be just as liable as if assessments had been made upon all the persons you named. This is not to be a trial, as you must know, but simply an investigation for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion as to whether the charges made and the evidence tending to sustain them will warrant the Department of Justice in presenting the matter to a grand jury in your State; and the Commission must necessarily be the judge as to how and from what source it will seek information to sustain the charges which you have made, and the member or members who may be in Concord on the 11th of July will be glad to have your statement as well as the statements of others who may have knowledge of the facts involved in the investigation.

In am, very truly, yours, by order of the Commission,

JOHN R. PROCTER,
President.

The investigation as directed by the Commission under date of June 26, 1899, notice of which was given in letters of June 27, to Messrs. Chandler, Busiel, and Gallinger, and Streeter, Walker & Hollis, was duly made. For convenience in having the report of the proceedings confirmed by the parties interested, those parts of the proceedings which give the statements of each of the principal witnesses were engrossed separately and submitted to the persons concerned for their approval. These statements were confirmed by the persons to whom submitted, and in most cases sworn to by them. They will now be given in the order in which they were taken down, but the main body of the proceedings, exclusive of these individual statements, in which, however, reference is made in each case to these statements as they occurred, is reserved for a later part of this report, and will be found on pages 247-257, where it appears in connection with, and is made a part of, Commissioner Brewer's letter to the Commission.

STATEMENT OF EX-GOVERNOR CHARLES A. BUSIEL, OF LACONIA, N. H.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Commission: In calling your attention to what I understand to be a violation of section 11 of the civil-service laws, I have no further information than is contained in my complaint of October 25, 1898, in which I stated that I believed that Senator Gallinger, chairman of the New Hampshire Republican State Committee, had sent or caused to be sent requests for contributions from Government officials for campaign purposes.

I inclosed what I believed to be a circular letter sent by the chairman of the Republican State Committee to Government officials requesting such contributions for campaign purposes. I gave you the names of several Government officers whom I desired you to summon as witnesses, from whom I expected you could obtain the facts. Unless you require the attendance of the witnesses whom I named, or others whom I might name, I have no other means by which I can substantiate the charges made in my complaint.

This is a matter of grave importance and one in which your Commission should be deeply interested. It will be a test of the civil-service laws and will demonstrate whether they were designed to operate to prevent the assessment of Government officials for campaign purposes, or whether they were enacted merely to placate those citizens in the United States who believe in civil-service laws, and to fool the unsophisticated reformers.

If the civil-service laws are so constructed that the Commission can not make a thorough investigation of charges or complaints made to them, it is high time that the people were made aware of the fact and have an opportunity to amend such laws to the end that they will meet the requirements which they were originally intended to accomplish, namely, to prevent the assessment of United States officers by any person, high or low, for campaign purposes. Unless this can be done by your Commission of what earthly good is it to have such laws and such a Commission? Would it not be a strange anomaly to have civil-service laws which would not give a commission appointed under them sufficient power to investigate fully all complaints made to them?

In my judgment the laws contemplate the fullest investigation, and in my opinion it is the duty of the Commission to act promptly. I can see contingencies where a commission might be embarrassed and inclined to escape from making an investigation, and I presume this case may be somewhat of such a nature from the fact that it involves a United States Senator. But why should a Senator escape the law more than the humblest citizen? The Constitution and the laws make no distinction on account of high position, but the persuasive power of those who have what is called "a political pull" seems to mollify in some instances the ardor of officers who have taken a solemn obligation to do their duty fearlessly and honestly, and sometimes such officers hesitate between duty and policy, and try to escape the responsibility imposed upon them. While your honorable Commission has delayed this investigation several months, I hope you are now here for the purpose of finding out the facts. The eyes of the American people are upon you, and your action in this case will have a great influence on civil-service reform throughout the entire country in the campaign of 1900. If the civil-service laws are designed to protect Government officials from political assessments you have an opportunity to fully demonstrate to the world the efficiency of the law and the power of the Commission to investigate the charges made to you in my complaint of October 25, 1898.

Personally, I am a strong believer in civil-service laws. I would have them even more stringent than the present law. This is the only protection the Government has against unscrupulous politicians who would foster on to it political bums and ward benchmen without the slightest qualification or merit, if they had the opportunity. It may work a hardship in some cases, but the advantages derived from its successful operation are so manifestly greater in comparison that the government can not get along safely and successfully without stringent civil-service laws.

It has been said that my complaint was inspired through malice, seeking revenge, and to injure the party complained of. This is in no sense true, while on the other hand I believe that unless some way is provided to prevent bribery in elections our whole political fabric will fall. Do you think governments can be stable where they exist through purchased majorities? What safety can there be in a government where the votes of honest, conscientious men are nullified by the purchase of the votes of drunkards and political bums for a money consideration or a glass of ale? It would seem that the honest yeomanry of the United States would arise and stamp out this great curse and blot upon our civilization. There is more danger from this condition of affairs and the country is in greater peril from this mercenary influence than from any which has confronted it since its formation.

This may be looked upon as idle talk of a visionary pessimist, but I hope this prediction may be preserved so that future generations may know that there was one man, at least, who regarded bribery in elections as dangerous to the safety of a republican form of government. I have nothing but the purest of motives in this matter. I believe it to be for the best interests of the party with which I affiliate, as well as for the public good. In making this complaint I have no hostile feeling or quarrel with Senator Gallinger, but he, of all men, must have been familiar with the law, and must have known that assessment of Government officeholders is a violation of section 11 of the civil-service laws. We look to our Senators as statesmen who should lift up to a higher plane their constituency, and set an example of honesty and purity in elections, instead of encouraging them by their own acts to be venal and to foster the system of purchasing majorities and then claim great victories. Bribery in elections should have the most profound consideration of Congress, and laws enacted to prevent not only United States officers but Senators and Representatives, from using, contributing, or soliciting funds for campaign purposes. The standard of our Congress is impaired from the fact that it frequently happens when fortune has smiled upon a man, he desires to enter public life, regardless of his natural qualifications. He may formerly have been a bartender or a billposter, and so far as intellect is concerned he may not have improved from the coarse brute. But with his wealth he purchases an election to the United States Senate or House of Representatives. No matter how barefaced this purchase may be, whoever succeeds by this method is secure in the halls of Congress in his place, so far as being disturbed by other members is concerned. This is one of the best illustrations of the degeneration of our Government.

My motive in making this complaint is for the purpose of testing the power and sincerity of civil-service laws, and to find out, if possible, whether or not they can be depended upon to punish violations of its provisions, as administered by this Commission. If the law is inoperative under the present circumstances and you are unable to make a thorough investigation, it will be worth the time and trouble which we have undergone to demonstrate to the people of the United States that they have been duped and fooled by the cunning politician, and that civil service exists in sentiment rather than in fact.

This statement, together with the interrogatories and answers which appear at pages 250-251 *infra*, was sworn to by ex-Governor Busiel on August 15, 1899, before O. W. Tibbetts, notary public, Laconia, N. H.

STATEMENT OF MR. RUFUS N. ELWELL, EXETER, N. H., COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

MR. BREWER. Did you ever receive, or did you receive during the campaign of 1898, what might be called a circular letter, designated by some persons as a political assessment?

MR. ELWELL. I had a letter from Mr. Thayer, which is the only thing which could be in any way construed to be an assessment. I should not call it an assessment, but a request from Mr. Thayer, or a letter.

MR. BREWER. I hand you this paper to see if it is substantially the same as the one you received [hands witness Exhibit A].

MR. ELWELL. I can not say that it was just like that, but it was similar.

MR. BREWER. Have you the circular which you received?

MR. ELWELL. I never kept it.

MR. BREWER. Was it similar to this, as you recollect?

MR. ELWELL. It was similar, but do not think this is a copy of it. It was a letter from Mr. Thayer asking for some money to run the campaign, and asking me for a contribution.

MR. BREWER. Was it a printed letter or typewritten?

MR. ELWELL. My impression is that it was a typewritten letter, but am not sure.

MR. BREWER. By whom was it signed?

MR. ELWELL. By Mr. Thayer.

MR. BREWER. Do you recollect whether it was headed by the names of any members of the committee?

MR. ELWELL. I saw no name on it except Mr. Thayer's name. I think it came from the bank.

MR. BREWER. Do you know what has become of the circular which you received, or the letter?

MR. ELWELL. I do not know. I presume it was burned. I threw it into the waste basket, as I did all circulars and letters which I received during the campaign.

MR. BREWER. Mr. Elwell, I want to say to you, or to any others who were called here, that I suppose you are making this statement voluntarily.

MR. ELWELL. I am making it at the request of Governor Busiel.

MR. BREWER. Mr. Elwell, will you be kind enough to state whether you made response to such invitation?

MR. ELWELL. I did not.

MR. BREWER. You did not respond, then, to the request of Mr. Thayer for contribution?

MR. ELWELL. I did not. I made contribution to my town committee, as I always do, and made no other.

MR. BREWER. That is "home rule," and is a good thing. You will pardon me if I press this question again, because I deem it quite important, for the purpose of identifying this circular letter, as to whether it had the prefix, or heading, or anything to indicate that it came from the State committee or was on the State central committee paper?

MR. ELWELL. My recollection is that it came from the bank—that is, came from Mr. Thayer—and was written at the bank. I had no occasion to try to remember it, and did not know that I should ever have. Mr. Thayer is the only man I ever knew of in connection with it.

MR. BREWER. Do you recollect whether it had any other heading other than indicating that it came from the bank?

MR. ELWELL. I do not remember that it had.

MR. BREWER. Mr. Elwell, it is suggested by my associate here to ask whether you were a member of the State central committee during that campaign.

MR. ELWELL. I was not. I resigned the day I assumed my duties as collector, which was previous to that campaign.

Mr. BREWER. Please give the date as near as you can.

Mr. ELWELL. The date of my resignation?

Mr. BREWER. Yes.

Mr. ELWELL. I sent in my resignation, I think, in March, 1898, but the committee was not called together, I think, until some few months later, so the resignation was not acted upon or accepted by it until then, but it was sent previous to the beginning of the campaign.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Elwell, have you any personal knowledge, yourself, relating to these so-called circular assessment letters, as to who caused them to be sent, who sent them out, or anything of the kind relating to them?

Mr. ELWELL. I have no knowledge of them. I had always known the State committeemen before, but know nothing of them in that campaign.

Mr. BREWER. Senator Chandler requests me to ask you, Mr. Elwell, when you assumed the duties of collector, as near as you can recollect.

Mr. ELWELL. Well, I haven't the date with me, but it is my impression that it was the 2d or 3d day of March, 1898. Am not sure as to the date.

Senator CHANDLER. Please ask him to state, in a general way, how large the salary or emoluments of the office are.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Elwell, can you give them?

Mr. ELWELL. It will be utterly impossible. They vary from a few hundred to \$3,000—that is, the collector's fees and what constitutes his salary.

Mr. BREWER. Please give me, as near as you can, the amount of the last fiscal year.

Mr. ELWELL. I can not tell. I know it was small—a few hundred dollars only.

Senator CHANDLER. That is all I desire to ask about that. I would like to ask whether the letter Mr. Elwell received from Mr. Thayer named the sum he wanted Mr. Elwell to send.

Mr. ELWELL. I could not say whether he named any specific sum or not.

Mr. SHANNON. Will the Commission ask Mr. Elwell if there was anything in that letter, which he says he supposes came from Mr. Thayer, which might indicate that it came from the bank instead of Mr. Thayer?

Mr. ELWELL. I do not think that there was, but it is my impression that it was written on bank paper. I would not swear to that.

The above was sworn to by Rufus N. Elwell, at Portsmouth, N. H., on July 15, 1899, before John F. Magraw, notary public.

STATEMENT OF OSSIAN D. KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H., POSTMASTER.

Mr. BREWER. How long have you been postmaster at Manchester?

Mr. KNOX. I took my office July 1, 1898.

Mr. BREWER. During the campaign, or the summer of 1898, after you assumed the duties of your office, did you receive any so-called circular letter, designated by some as an assessment letter, from any source?

Mr. KNOX. I did not.

Mr. BREWER. Did you receive any letter asking for contributions?

Mr. KNOX. I did not.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Knox, I would be glad to have you state frankly if you have any knowledge of, or received anything of that nature during the campaign.

Mr. KNOX. No, sir. The statement I made is absolutely correct. I received nothing, directly or indirectly, from the State Republican committee or any committee, asking contributions for political purposes.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Knox, please look at this paper. [Witness is shown Exhibit A.] Have you ever seen what purported to be a copy of that letter?

Mr. KNOX. No, sir, I never have, unless in public print. I never received but one communication from any member of the State Republican committee, and that was a letter relative to a matter connected with my office. Senator Chandler will probably remember to what I refer. That is the only communication I ever received from the committee, and I have it in my pocket if you would like to see it.

Mr. BREWER. Does that paper have anything to do with political assessments?

Mr. KNOX. No, sir, it has nothing at all to do with that.

Mr. BUSIEL. Mr. Chairman, will you please ask if Mr. Knox knows any reason why he was not called upon for an assessment?

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Knox, you can answer this question if you wish.

Mr. KNOX. I would simply say that I am not a mind reader and make no pretensions of that sort.

Mr. BUSIEL. Are you familiar with the fact as to whether there was a system in vogue at Manchester to raise its own political campaign funds, so that they do not

call on the State committee, and for that reason the State committee does not call on them?

Mr. KNOX. Governor, do you mean last year or four years ago?

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Knox, I am going to ask you a broad question. Have you any personal knowledge as to the issuing of any such circulars as I have mentioned, regarding contributions, or of anyone issuing any such papers or sending them out?

Mr. KNOX. No, sir.

The above was sworn to by Ossian D. Knox, at Manchester, N. H., on July 12, 1899, before Andrew J. Bennett, notary public.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, OF CONCORD, N. H.

Senator CHANDLER, in answer to questions from Commissioner Brewer, said: I reside in Concord, N. H. I am a Senator of the United States, representing, in part, the State of New Hampshire, and have been such for twelve years.

Mr. BREWER. Senator, I wish you would go on and make a statement covering any personal knowledge which you have concerning the questions involved. Then, if I should want to ask anything further, I will do so.

Senator CHANDLER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Commission, I desire to make a full statement of my connection with the civil-service law from the beginning (it was passed January 16, 1883), including my knowledge of the facts which are now under investigation by the Commission. When the law was passed I was a member of President Arthur's Cabinet, and the law went into effect during Mr. Arthur's Administration, and the members of the Cabinet were called upon for their opinion as to the workings of the law after it had been in existence about a year, and I gave my opinion, which has been printed.

In 1884 I declined to continue any longer upon the Republican national committee, of which I had been a member from New Hampshire for some sixteen years. In 1886 I was a private citizen and a member of the New Hampshire State committee, but it was during the Cleveland Administration, and there were no Republican Federal officeholders to call upon. There were none in 1888. In 1890, however, there was a Republican Administration, and Federal officeholders would be called upon to contribute. I was a member of the State committee in 1890, and the list was printed in the Monitor of September 17, 1890, headed by Senator Gallinger and myself, Merrimack County members. Mr. Churchill was the chairman in 1890, and I think I went off the committee in September, 1890, and have not been a member of it since. I find that in 1892 the list was printed in the Monitor on April 27, 1892, headed by Messrs. Gallinger and Lyford. I was not on it. Whether the Federal officeholders were called upon to contribute in 1890 I do not know. I was then Senator. Mr. Gallinger was not. I think he was a private citizen. In 1892, when Mr. Jewett was chairman of the committee, I urged him to advise Senator Gallinger to go off the committee. I think I wrote a letter so advising. I have the impression that I heard he wrote Senator Gallinger that he ought to go off the committee, he having been elected Senator in January, 1891, but I was informed by Mr. Jewett that Senator Gallinger refused to go off the committee, and I then advised the chairman not to call upon Federal officeholders, nor to receive any contributions from Federal officeholders, in 1892. I did not at that time know that any were called upon or that any paid any money in 1892. I did learn at some time that by a subterfuge a private individual called for money, and the money which he received he turned over to the committee, and it was expended in the usual way. I am quite sure I did not know of that until after the campaign. In 1894 there were no Federal officeholders to be assessed. Mr. Jewett was still chairman of the committee. That was the year Governor Busiel was elected governor, and the year the legislature was chosen which reelected me in 1895. In 1896 there were no Federal officeholders to be assessed, and none were assessed, to my knowledge; so up to this time there was no violation of the civil-service law that I know of by the State committee, unless the subterfuge of 1892 was a violation.

Senator GALLINGER. Will Senator Chandler permit me to ask a question?

Mr. BREWER. I think you had better wait until Senator Chandler finishes his statement.

Senator CHANDLER. We now come to 1898, when, a Republican Administration existing, there were Federal officers to call upon. I had said to Senator Gallinger, either in 1895 or 1896 (I think in 1896), that he ought to go off of the State committee, for reasons connected with contributions by Federal officers, but he had told me he should not do so. In 1898, after the State convention, much to my surprise, he assumed the chairmanship of the committee. After I recovered from my surprise, I went to the committee to endeavor to cooperate in carrying on the campaign. We

talked over the subject of raising money, and both conceded that very little money would be needed. Some would be needed. We conferred about the methods of raising that money, and private individuals and State nominees (State officers) were spoken of as persons who would be likely to contribute. Nothing was said about any contributions to be derived from Federal officers.

I was in his office the 10th of October, when, I think, we had a conversation substantially as I have stated. Between the 10th and the 17th I learned that assessment circulars had been sent to Federal officials, and about the 17th of October Governor Busiel, who was in and out of the Monitor office, asked me if I knew of these assessments, and I told him I thought that I did know. I told him I had reason to believe that a circular of assessment had been sent by the State committee to the Federal officials. The governor produced a circular which had come to his hands (the one which was sent to the Commission) which had been sent to a State officer. I informed him that I had reason to believe that the same circular had been sent to Federal officials. We had a long conference on the subject (the details of which I am entirely willing to state). The result of this was that he said he should make a complaint to the Civil Service Commission, unless there was some other way to prevent the Federal officers from sending contributions in response to this circular, which we both agreed to be illegal. The governor said he should make a complaint if he became satisfied it was illegal. I told him it was, but he said he preferred to have this confirmed by the Commission, and his letter of the 17th of October was sent by him with my knowledge. Meantime I made further inquiries, and satisfied myself that the circulars had been sent to Federal officials. When the governor received his reply he came to see me, and I conferred with him on the subject, and he then continued his determination to make a complaint, in which intention of his I freely concurred. I believed that it ought to be made. We compared notes as to the men whom we believed had received the circular, and the letter of the 25th of October was prepared and sent on. I did not go again to the committee room during that campaign. In the spring of 1897 I had procured the removal from the post-office at Lancaster, N. H., of John T. Amey, chairman of the Democratic State committee in 1896, who, while he was postmaster at Lancaster, through the treasurer of his committee, called upon Democratic officeholders to pay an assessment, and had received money. I procured his removal as postmaster of this place, which fact I remembered very distinctly. * * *

The papers were given to the public. I think I saw one or two Federal officers and advised them not to contribute. I am quite sure I wrote one not to contribute, because if he did he would commit a crime under the statute. I noticed in a newspaper a letter of Mr. Streeter's to the Commission (which was in the Manchester Union, headed "Chandler, too"). This letter was dated November 1. I thereupon wrote a letter to the Commission, dated November 3, which has never been printed, in which I answered the criticisms or charges which were made against me in Mr. Streeter's letter. For the rest of my connection with the business I think everything is in the correspondence with the Commission. I called on the Commission November 28. All three members were present, and I told them that I was at their service in connection with the whole business.

I think this is substantially all I wish to state. If the Federal officeholders who have now been requested by the Commission to come here do not come I shall state to the Commission all I know on the subject. If they come and do not testify I shall do the same thing. If they come and do testify, then my knowledge would be secondhand, and I should not be called upon to make any more specific statements. I can not say that of my own knowledge I know that the committee sent these circulars to the Federal officeholders, but I have no doubt that they did, as I have already stated in correspondence with the Commission. I was in and out of the committee rooms several times, as I have stated, and I saw who the clerks were who were at work in the office. I know them, but I have never made any statement at any time, I am quite sure, of any fact that I learned in the committee room.

I think this is all I want to volunteer to state. I shall be very glad to answer any questions.

MR. BREWER. I understand you do not decline to state any personal knowledge that you have as to who sent out those circulars?

SENATOR CHANDLER. I have no personal knowledge of their being sent out other than that derived from persons to whom they were sent. I do not know whether you call that personal knowledge. Governor Busiel calls that secondary evidence, and it would be so far as the parties who sent them out were concerned. A Federal officeholder who received this circular committed no offense. A Federal official who merely received the circular and paid committed an offense.

I decline to state, for the present, what was told me by Federal officers.

MR. BREWER. Gentlemen, if any of you have any questions which are pertinent we shall be pleased to hear them. I hope you will not ask any which are not pertinent to the questions at issue.

Senator GALLINGER. There seems to be one pertinent question which I desire to propound, through the chairman of the Commission. My colleague says there were no Federal officers in 1894 or 1896. It is a fact that there were Senators and Members of Congress on the committee in those years, and I want to ask if they are not Federal officers?

Senator CHANDLER. What I said, Mr. President, if I am right about it, was that there were no Federal officers to be assessed. My colleague may have misunderstood me, but what I meant was that there were no officeholders to be assessed.

Senator GALLINGER. I would further ask whether a Senator or Member of Congress may not be assessed as well as a postmaster? Why does my colleague draw a distinction?

Mr. BREWER. Will you kindly state your distinction, if you draw any?

Senator CHANDLER. I do not quite understand what the words "may not be assessed" mean. If the interrogatory is made plain, I will answer it.

Senator GALLINGER. What I meant, by that question, Mr. Chandler, is this. Where is the distinction made, as to the chairman of the Republican State committee, in sending them to one class or another class? If sent to postmasters and collectors of the post, why may we not send them to Senators and Members of Congress, who are supposed to draw large salaries and be able to contribute? Where does my colleague draw the distinction and exclude Senators and Congressmen?

Senator CHANDLER. I do not exclude them from the possibility of being assessed. Assessment circulars may be sent to Congressmen as well as Federal officials. I do make a distinction between contributions made by Congressmen and other Federal officeholders (if Congressmen are Federal officeholders). The distinction is stated in my letter of November 3, in reply to Mr. Streeter's attack upon me for making contributions to the State committee in 1894, when Senator Gallinger was on the State committee. He and Mr. Baker stayed on the State committee in spite of all suggestions that they should leave it, and I made contributions to the committee exactly as I stated in my letter of November 3, and I invited the Commission to take note of the facts. I have not withheld the facts.

Senator GALLINGER. Just one more question and I am done. I am not going to discuss the question of my colleague trying to get me off the committee. That has nothing to do with the case. I have a right to be on the State committee—

Senator CHANDLER. I had no earthly desire that my colleague should go off the committee back in 1892 except to prevent a violation of the civil-service laws.

Senator GALLINGER. In my colleague's letter to the Commission, under date of November 3, 1898, my colleague makes this statement: "I do not think that in either of these years (1894 and 1896) there were any other Federal officeholders on the committee besides Senator Gallinger and Congressman Baker, assuming that they may be called Federal officers." My colleague seems to be acting on the assumption that I was not a Federal officer, and yet you can see that the charges against me are now based upon the fact that I was.

Senator CHANDLER. I refer to my letter of November 3: Members of Congress, as well as Federal officeholders, are prohibited from soliciting or receiving contributions, but while all other classes of officeholders seem to be prohibited from giving money, the Congressmen are not named, and there is to me an evident distinction, which is pointed out in this letter. I have frankly stated what I did in 1888, when I was a candidate for reelection to the Senate, in 1894 when I was again a candidate, and in 1896 when I contributed \$600 to help pay a debt of the committee contracted in 1894, for which I was personally responsible. If I have committed any violation of the law I have asked and do ask the Commission to deal with it as it ought to be dealt with. There shall be no concealment of the facts as far as I am concerned.

Mr. BREWER. Senator, how long have you served on the State central committee in the last twenty years?

Senator CHANDLER. In the last forty years I have served, probably, twenty-five years. I think I went off the committee for quite a period while I was in Washington as a private citizen, and I went back on the committee and remained on it until 1890.

Mr. BREWER. During these years what proportion of the time has Mr. Thayer (who has been mentioned) been treasurer of the committee?

Senator CHANDLER. Mr. Thayer has been treasurer since 1888, I think. Mr. John Kimball was treasurer the last time in 1888, if I remember aright. Mr. Kimball had been treasurer for twenty or thirty years, and was reluctant to remain longer, but consented to remain, at my request, during 1888. On reelection, it appears to me that Mr. E. H. Woodman succeeded Mr. Kimball. Therefore, I should say that Mr. Thayer has been the treasurer for the last ten or twelve years.

The above was sworn to by William E. Chandler, at Concord, N. H., on August 10, 1899, before Edward N. Pearson, justice of the peace.

STATEMENT OF JAMES O. LYFORD, OF CONCORD, N. H., NAVAL OFFICER AT BOSTON, MASS.

Mr. BREWER. When did you enter upon your duties as naval officer?

Mr. LYFORD. June 28, 1898.

Mr. BREWER. From the time you entered the position of naval officer up to and during the campaign of 1898, in the State of New Hampshire, did you receive any so-called circular letter requesting contributions for the carrying on of the campaign in the State of New Hampshire?

Mr. LYFORD. My impression is that I received a letter or circular from Mr. Thayer, treasurer of the Republican State central committee of New Hampshire. (Exhibit A is here shown witness.) That has the general appearance of the circulars which were usually sent out in campaigns here.

Mr. BREWER. Is it the one which was sent out in that campaign (1898)? Is it substantially the same?

Mr. LYFORD. It seems to be nearly the same. I can not say positively that I received such a circular, but it is my impression that I did, and it is my impression that it is about the same in general style and form as were sent out in other campaigns. About the same, I should say, as we sent out in the campaign previous.

Mr. BREWER. You had formerly been on the Republican State central committee for New Hampshire yourself?

Mr. LYFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. BREWER. Had it been customary for the committee, in each campaign, to send out similar circulars?

Mr. LYFORD. It had.

Mr. BREWER. During the time you were upon the committee who was treasurer?

Mr. LYFORD. Mr. W. F. Thayer.

Mr. BREWER. Who sent out such circulars? Did he? In the campaign of 1898 have you any knowledge of who had the preparing and sending out of circular letters?

Mr. LYFORD. No absolute knowledge.

Mr. BREWER. Have you any personal knowledge, except as others have told you?

Mr. LYFORD. No; I have no personal knowledge, except as others might have told me as to the work which was done.

Mr. BREWER. By whom was the letter or circular which you refer to as having been received by yourself in 1898 signed, or purported to be signed?

Mr. LYFORD. W. F. Thayer, treasurer.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Lyford, did you respond in accordance with the request in the circular letter? Before you answer I feel it is my duty to say to you that you can do so or not, as you choose. I apprehend you understand that.

Mr. LYFORD. I did not respond.

Mr. BREWER. In this circular letter which you received was there any sum mentioned which you were requested to contribute, as far as you can remember?

Mr. LYFORD. Yes; my general recollection of the circular which I received (if I did receive one, and I have the impression that I did) is that some sum was mentioned.

Mr. BREWER. You do not remember the amount?

Mr. LYFORD. I think it was one or two hundred dollars.

Mr. BREWER. Do you remember whether the paper was what was known as the State central committee paper, with its heading, or what is your recollection?

Mr. LYFORD. My recollection is that it was paper of the committee.

Mr. BREWER. Was there any return or reply envelope inclosed with the circular letter sent you?

Mr. LYFORD. I should say that there was. I am not so positive about these details because of the fact of having gone through with one campaign myself, and sent out circulars with inclosed envelope. (Witness is shown envelope marked "Exhibit B" on files.) I presume that such an envelope was sent out.

Mr. BREWER. Have you any further knowledge, Mr. Lyford, touching the preparation, dictation, and sending out of circular letters in the campaign of 1898, by the committee, or any member of the committee, or anybody else?

Mr. LYFORD. Of circular letters or circular letters bearing upon this subject?

Mr. BREWER. Any letters asking for contributions?

Mr. LYFORD. No; I have not.

Mr. BREWER. When I speak of this I am speaking only of your probable understanding of what was sent to Federal officials.

Senator CHANDLER. I would like to have one or two questions asked Mr. Lyford. I would like to have him asked when he first became a member of the State committee.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Lyford, please state that.

Mr. LYFORD. I think it was 1884.

Senator CHANDLER. I would like to ask whether he was on the committee previous to the time when he went on and took my place.

Mr. LYFORD. I think not.

Senator CHANDLER. Wasn't that in 1890 or 1892?

Mr. LYFORD. I am back too far. It was the time when I took your place.

Senator CHANDLER. Were you on the committee before that?

Mr. LYFORD. I was not.

Senator CHANDLER. Were you on the committee continuously after that.

Mr. LYFORD. Yes. I should accept the Senator's statement as to when I went on because I went on to take his place. I should say 1890 or 1892, and remained on it until after the convention of 1898.

Senator CHANDLER. I would like to have Mr. Lyford state in what campaigns he knows or believes assessment circulars were sent to Federal officeholders.

Mr. BREWER. If he went on in 1892 and went off in 1896 how many campaigns could he have been engaged in?

Mr. LYFORD. I was secretary of the State committee in 1896.

Senator CHANDLER. What years were assessment circulars sent, according to his knowledge and belief, to Federal officeholders?

Mr. LYFORD. Well, Congressmen were assessed in 1896, and I don't know whether we had any Federal officeholders at that time except the Congressmen, but we asked everybody to contribute that was likely to contribute, including the Senator himself; but I was not an officeholder at that time.

Senator CHANDLER. Mr. Lyford knows what he is about generally, and assuming that he went on to the State committee in 1892, I would like to have him state what knowledge or belief he has regarding sending assessment letters to Federal officeholders, other than Congressmen, from 1892 to 1898.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Lyford, will you be kind enough to state what knowledge you have as to the assessment made by the Republican State committee in the State of New Hampshire upon Federal officials in any campaign while you were on it?

Mr. LYFORD. I have no absolute knowledge except of that year, when I was secretary of the State committee, which was in the campaign of 1896.

Senator CHANDLER. What I want to get at is, whether any assessment circular was sent to any Federal officeholders that year, excepting Congressmen and Senators.

Mr. BREWER. I will put it including Congressmen. Were any sent to Congressmen, Senators, or other Federal officials?

Mr. LYFORD. My impression is that we sent assessments to the Congressmen. We may not have sent circulars. We may have invited them personally, and also invited the Senators. I do not recall any officeholders. If Senator Chandler can recall any officeholder at that time I might recall whether we sent him any invitation. I think we sent an invitation to Judge Aldrich to contribute, he being a Federal officeholder.

Senator CHANDLER. Any others?

Mr. LYFORD. If the Senator will name any others who were holding office at that time, I will answer. I do not recall any.

Senator CHANDLER. I will ask him about the previous years. I will ask about 1894.

Mr. LYFORD. I did not know anything about the assessments that year, except that I received one myself as savings bank commissioner.

Senator CHANDLER. Then I get back to 1892, and would ask Mr. Lyford to tell what he knows about any collections from Federal officeholders in 1892.

Mr. LYFORD. I do not know anything about it. As I understand the custom, it has been the practice to assess Federal officeholders, asking them to contribute.

Senator CHANDLER. I wish you would ask Mr. Lyford how it was done in 1892.

Mr. LYFORD. From personal knowledge, I can not say anything. I had a general understanding at that time. The business of each committee is run by the executive officers, and I was not on the executive committee in 1892. I presume if any particular case was called to my mind I could tell you whether I was present when it was discussed, but I have no personal recollection of who were assessed at that time.

Senator CHANDLER. I would like to remark that in 1892 there was a Republican Administration. I would like Mr. Lyford's best recollection as to how Federal officeholders, outside of Congressmen, were assessed at—

Mr. LYFORD. If you desire my recollection as to how they got at officeholders, I think way back in 1884 or 1886 (soon after the civil-service law was passed) that the treasurer of the committee was delegated to send out the assessments, the chairman at the time being Senator Gallinger (who was then Congressman). I think it was thought that it would not do for the chairman, being a Congressman, to send out the circulars. Now that is simply a vague recollection of what was in vogue at that time, and what has been the custom since I can not say. I can tell you what we did in 1896, because that I have knowledge of.

Senator CHANDLER. Mr. Lyford has already stated what they did in 1896, and now perhaps this little discussion about prior years will brighten his memory as to what was done in 1892.

Mr. LYFORD. I can not tell you what was done in 1892. Was not Mr. Jewett chairman in 1892 and Mr. Tutterly secretary? It was the first time that Mr. Jewett was chairman.

Mr. HARLOW. Can you recollect who was treasurer in 1884?

Mr. LYFORD. Mr. John Kimball, I think, was treasurer at that time.

Mr. HARLOW. Can you recall when Mr. Thayer became treasurer?

Mr. LYFORD. It may have been in 1886 or 1888, and it may not have been until 1890.

Mr. HARLOW. Were the rules regarding the treasurer, which you mentioned a few moments ago, in force?

Mr. LYFORD. I do not recall now, but my recollection is that that question was raised in 1884 or 1886, and that there was a conference in regard to the same, and the conclusion was arrived at that the treasurer could do the work and make the assessments so as not to implicate the chairman.

Mr. BREWER. Is there anything further?

Mr. BUSIEL. When Mr. Lyford stated that the power was delegated to the treasurer, who had the authority to so delegate the power to the treasurer?

Mr. LYFORD. The governor has assumed what I have not said. I have simply given my understanding that it was the treasurer who was to do the work in 1884, or it may have been as late as 1886.

Mr. BUSIEL. The treasurer would not send out circulars asking for contributions unless he was authorized to do so by somebody. Now, who have the power to notify the treasurer?

Mr. LYFORD. I did not run the campaign and can not tell you about that.

Mr. BUSIEL. Who had the power when you did run the campaign?

Mr. LYFORD. We sent them out ourselves.

Mr. BREWER. What year was it that Governor Busiel was candidate for governor.

Mr. LYFORD. 1894.

Mr. BREWER. Who made the assessments that year?

Mr. LYFORD. I presume the chairman of the State committee.

Senator CHANDLER. Were there any Federal officeholders to assess in 1894?

Mr. LYFORD. I think not, unless it was Congressmen, Senators, and a judge of the United States court.

Mr. SHANNON. Just one question, if you please. Was Senator Gallinger on the State central committee during all the time that you remember?

Mr. LYFORD. I think he was.

The above was sworn to by James O. Lyford, at Hillsborough, N. H., on July 13, 1899, before Edward L. Kimball, justice of the peace.

STATEMENT OF HENRY ROBINSON, OF CONCORD, N. H., POSTMASTER.

Mr. BREWER. How long have you resided in Concord?

Mr. ROBINSON. I was born here and have always resided here, except for a few years when I was away at school.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Robinson, you know something about the tenor of the questions involved in this investigation?

Mr. ROBINSON. In a general way I do.

Mr. BREWER. Were you postmaster during the campaign of 1898?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BREWER. And from what date?

Mr. ROBINSON. I assumed the duties of the office September 21, 1898.

Mr. BREWER. And the election that year was held when?

Mr. ROBINSON. I am not sure of the date.

Senator CHANDLER. November 8.

Mr. BREWER. During the time you were occupying the position of postmaster, in the campaign of 1898, or that year, did you receive any circular letter, such as is designated often as an assessment letter?

Mr. ROBINSON. I did.

Mr. BREWER. Have you the document with you?

Mr. ROBINSON. I have.

Mr. BREWER. Please be kind enough to exhibit it to us. Did the envelope contain anything except the letter itself?

Mr. ROBINSON. Only the directed envelope for such answer as I might make.

Mr. BREWER. Known as a "return" envelope?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BREWER. This will be placed on file as a part of your statement, Mr. Robinson. (Letter marked "Exhibit C;" envelope marked "Exhibit D.")

Mr. ROBINSON. I do not volunteer it.

Mr. BREWER. I understand. I ask it as a personal favor, that it may go upon the records. And I ask that the same course may be taken with the envelope.

Mr. ROBINSON. I notice that the handwriting upon the letter and upon the envelope are different, but whose they are I do not know.

Mr. BREWER. These envelopes, except for the opening, are the same as when they came to you?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes, sir. No one has used or seen the circular since it was received by me. Almost immediately I consulted Senator Chandler on the subject of the assessment, and he informed me that I could in no way, directly or indirectly, through the committee, make the contribution legally. He advised me to seal it up. He showed no curiosity to see it and mentioned that he had seen one. I did seal it up and it has been sealed until this day.

(Witness is here shown circular letter, Exhibit A.)

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Robinson, will you be kind enough to look at this letter and the one which you received and see if they appear to be the same?

Mr. ROBINSON. They appear to be the same printed form, but the amount in mine is \$100, while the amount in the other has been torn out.

(At the request of Commissioner Brewer witness presents his letter, marked "Exhibit C;" also envelope in which letter was received, marked "Exhibit D," and the envelope inclosed for return letter, to be made a part of the record.)

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Robinson, will you be kind enough, now, to state whether you complied with the request and contributed the amount, or any amount?

Mr. ROBINSON. I did not comply with the request. Perhaps you will permit me to say that I did contribute to the Republican cause, but not through the committee.

May I say one word further? I wish to say that I was so situated that I was very anxious, if I could do so legally and rightfully, to make the contribution, and I wrote to the honorable chairman of this Commission a brief inquiry, which, in justice to myself, I should be pleased to submit, with his answer, if I may.

Mr. BREWER. There are no objections.

Mr. ROBINSON. (Reads his letter of October 26, 1898, addressed to the Hon. John R. Procter; and reply from Mr. Procter, under date of October 31, 1898.) I concluded, sir, that I could not make the contribution to Mr. Thayer.

Mr. BREWER. I would state that these communications are on our files.

Mr. ROBINSON. Have you anything further to state touching the matter?

Mr. ROBINSON. No, sir; I would like to say, however, if it would not be presumptuous, that I have kept myself wholly aloof from this proceeding. I wish to say this because some intimations have been made to the contrary. I have taken no part in it whatever, and have attended strictly to my official duties.

Mr. BREWER. Have you any personal knowledge (and you understand what I mean by that) as to who prepared these circulars, who sent them out or caused them to be sent out? Have you any personal knowledge in regard to the matter which you can give?

Mr. ROBINSON. Nothing except hearsay.

Mr. BREWER. Do any of you gentlemen desire to ask any questions?

(None asked.)

The above was sworn to by Henry Robinson, at Merrimack, N. H., on July 13, 1899, before William J. Leighton, justice of the peace.

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. SPALDING, NASHUA, N. H., POSTMASTER.

Mr. BREWER. How long have you been postmaster?

Mr. SPALDING. Since August, 1898.

Mr. BREWER. After you became postmaster, will you be kind enough to state whether you received any circular letter requesting contribution or making an assessment upon you?

Mr. SPALDING. I received what might be called the usual letter sent out from headquarters.

Mr. BREWER. About what time?

Mr. SPALDING. Some time in the fall. I do not remember the date particularly.

Mr. BREWER. During the political campaign?

Mr. SPALDING. Yes, sir.

Mr. BREWER. Have you that circular with you?

Mr. SPALDING. No, sir; I have not.

Mr. BREWER. Is it destroyed, or so that you could not produce it?

Mr. SPALDING. I do not know what became of it. (Witness is here shown Exhibit C.) I received a circular signed by the treasurer of the Republican State committee. I do not think there was any sum mentioned in that letter, as this one contains. I am very sure there was no amount mentioned.

Mr. BREWER. Was it signed like that.

Mr. SPALDING. It was signed by the treasurer.

Mr. BREWER. Who was that?

Mr. SPALDING. Mr. Thayer, treasurer of the State Republican committee.

Mr. BREWER. Was the one you received printed on paper with a similar heading.

Mr. SPALDING. I think it was.

Mr. BREWER. Will you be kind enough to state whether you complied with such requisition as mentioned in the circular and made contribution?

Mr. SPALDING. I made no contribution.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Spalding, have you any personal knowledge as to who sent you the communication?

Mr. SPALDING. I have none whatever. I received it as I have others.

Mr. BREWER. Have you any knowledge as to who caused its preparation and the disposition of it?

Mr. SPALDING. I have no personal knowledge.

Mr. BREWER. In your circular was there inclosed any return envelope?

Mr. SPALDING. Possibly there may have been, but I do not remember about that.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Spalding, are you a member of the State central committee?

Mr. SPALDING. No, sir; I am not.

Mr. BREWER. Have you ever been?

Mr. SPALDING. I have.

Mr. BREWER. Please tell us in what years.

Mr. SPALDING. In the campaign of '96.

Mr. BREWER. Is that all?

Mr. SPALDING. That is all.

Mr. BREWER. Were circulars sent out then?

Mr. SPALDING. There were.

Mr. BREWER. Who was treasurer at that time?

Mr. SPALDING. Mr. Thayer was treasurer.

Mr. BREWER. How long, as near as you can give it, has Mr. Thayer been treasurer of the committee?

Mr. SPALDING. I really could not tell, but think a number of years.

Senator CHANDLER. It would be well to let it appear that Mr. Spalding was chairman of the committee in 1896, and ask him whether or not Federal officeholders were assessed by him at that time?

Mr. HARLOW. Mr. Spalding, were you a Federal official in 1896?

Mr. SPALDING. No, sir; I was not.

Mr. BREWER. Were you chairman in that campaign?

Mr. SPALDING. I was chairman.

Mr. BREWER. Who sent out the circulars in that campaign?

Mr. SPALDING. They were sent out by the State central committee.

Mr. BREWER. And you were chairman?

Mr. SPALDING. I was chairman and signed the circulars.

Mr. BREWER. But at that time, as stated, you were not a Federal official?

Mr. SPALDING. I was not.

Senator CHANDLER. It occurs to me, Mr. Chairman, that it might be well to inquire if he assessed Federal officials that year?

Mr. BREWER. You may state, Mr. Spalding, whether there were any sent to Federal officials.

Mr. SPALDING. There were no Federal officials for us to assess at that time.

Mr. BREWER. How was it about sending them to Senators and Congressmen?

Mr. SPALDING. I presume that that was done, although I can not say, but they were sent very generally to Republicans.

The above was sworn to by John A. Spalding, at Nashua, N. H., on July 15, 1899, before Wm. E. Spalding, justice of the peace.

IN RE FRANK L. GILMAN, LACONIA, N. H., POSTMASTER.

Mr. BREWER. I would now state that Commissioner Harlow telegraphed to Mr. Gilman, postmaster at Laconia, N. H., inviting him to be present here to-day. I presume that he had also received an invitation from Mr. Busiel to that effect, because his name was given to us as one of the witnesses who were requested to appear. Mr. Gilman replies by telegraph, as follow:

LACONIA, N. H., July 11, 1899.

JOHN B. HARLOW,

U. S. Civil Service Com., Concord, N. H.

Impossible to leave on account illness of chief clerk; have no knowledge bearing on case.

FRANK L. GILMAN, *Postmaster.*

Mr. SHANNON. I would like to state here, if the Commission please, that Mr. Gilman's chief clerk broke his leg some time since, and has been back and forth to the office since that time.

Mr. BREWER. This telegram will be placed on the record, so far as it goes, being the statement of Mr. Gilman.

STATEMENT (ATTACHED) OF JOHN T. WELCH, DOVER, N. H., POSTMASTER.

Mr. BREWER. Gentlemen, I desire to call your attention to what I am now going to read, and the reason for my reading it. It is a letter from Mr. John T. Welch, of Dover, N. H. Mr. Welch was apparently requested (I think by Mr. Busiel) to be present, and the Commission also telegraphed him to see if he could not be present to-day. This is his response. I read it because it apparently conveys all the information which we should be able to get from him were he present.

(Reads letter from Mr. Welch, under date of July 11, 1899, as follows:)

DOVER POST-OFFICE,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER,
Dover, Strafford County, N. H., July 11, 1899.

Hon. JOHN B. HARLOW,
U. S. Civil Service Com'r.

SIR: Referring to your telegram just received, would say that I have an important engagement for to-morrow. I know nothing connecting Senator Gallinger with the political assessments in question. I received the customary circular letter from Mr. William F. Thayer, treasurer of the Republican State committee, suggesting a contribution of I think \$100. The envelope which I send herewith was, I think, inclosed for a reply. I gave the State committee nothing, though I expended an amount approaching the sum suggested by Mr. Thayer. Had I contributed I should have sent it to him. There was no compulsion, no assessment; it appeared to me to invite voluntary contributions only. It don't seem to me that I ought to be obliged to travel to Concord, when I can throw no light upon the matter in issue, and when thereby my plans for the day, formed without regard to your investigation, would be completely upset. I ask you to accept this as my statement and excuse me from attendance at Concord. I shall consider myself excused unless you wire me to-night, as my plans will carry me away from Dover on early train. Of course, I know I can do as I please in the matter, but as the Commission has come 500 miles you are certainly entitled to courteous treatment.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. WELCH.

This, I would say, will be considered the statement of Mr. Welch.

Senator CHANDLER. Mr. Welch does not state whether he formed his plans after he got Mr. Busiel's request to appear here the 11th?

Mr. BREWER. There is no reference made to it. I have read the entire communication, word for word; and I desire to state that this envelope, which was inclosed for reply (similar to one inclosed in Exhibit D) will be considered with the statement of Mr. Welch.

RESPONSE OF MR. W. F. THAYER TO INVITATION TO APPEAR BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE IN CONCORD, FILED IN LIEU OF STATEMENT FROM HIM AT THAT TIME, AND IN CONNECTION WITH STATEMENT AFTERWARDS OBTAINED FROM HIM BY MR. WALES.

CONCORD, N. H., July 12, 1899.

Hon. JOHN B. HARLOW,
U. S. Civil Service Commissioner,
Eagle Hotel, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the invitation from yourself and Commissioner Brewer to call at the Eagle Hotel this morning, and make a statement in the matter of alleged political assessment on the part of the chairman of the State Republican committee of New Hampshire.

Having made a full statement in writing by letter on January 20, 1899, and on March 30, 1899, of all that I could say with reference to the matter under consideration if I should attend the hearing, I do not feel that my presence at the hearing would be of any service to the Commission.

Very respectfully,

W. F. THAYER.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM F. THAYER, OF CONCORD, N. H.

Treasurer of the Republican State committee of New Hampshire, and president of the First National Bank.

Mr. WALES. Mr. Thayer, referring to your statements already made to the Commission, will you kindly state whether you, personally, signed all of these circulars [showing Exhibit C]?

Mr. THAYER. I do not think it is necessary to make any further statement.

Mr. WALES. The representatives of the Commission here Mr. Thayer have been requested to ask you two other questions, which are of a similar character. The first one is whether you can say in whose handwriting this circular (Exhibit C) is filled in?

Mr. THAYER. I adhere to my previous answer.

Mr. WALES. The other question is, Whose handwriting is on this envelope (Exhibit D)?

Mr. THAYER. I shall give the same answer.

Mr. WALES. I would like to ask you one other question, Mr. Thayer. In a way it is sort of a repetition of one which we asked you in writing, and somewhat of a general question, namely: If you intend, by your statement to the Commission already made in the form of a letter, that the sending of these circulars, soliciting contributions for political purposes, was your own personal act, and without any direction, express or implied, from the chairman or the committee?

Mr. THAYER. I can only say that I do not feel there is occasion for any further reply.

Mr. WALES. Just one other question. Mr. Thayer, we would be glad to have you state, directly, whether, as a matter of fact, these circulars of solicitation were sent to Federal officers by or under the direction of the chairman of the committee?

Mr. THAYER. I make the same reply.

Mr. WALES. Finally, Mr. Thayer, I would be glad if you would state in detail the method pursued in sending these circulars of solicitation to Federal officers and employees.

Mr. THAYER. I do not feel called upon to make any further reply than is contained in my previous answers.

Mr. WALES. Will you kindly give me the names and addresses of the clerks or persons who were employed in handling and sending out the circulars of solicitation?

Mr. THAYER. My answer to this will be the same as to previous questions.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JACOB H. GALLINGER, OF CONCORD, N. H.

Gentlemen of the Commission, in responding to your notice of this hearing, I did so out of respect to you personally and the honorable Commission of which you are members, and not because of any apprehension I had of the outcome, even had the inquiry been wholly ex parte. I have nothing to add to the written statements made by me some months ago, in reply to your request that I should answer, if I chose to do so, the allegations filed with the Commission, charging me with a violation of section 11 of the civil-service law. Those answers were full and complete, and I had reason to suppose that they were satisfactory to the Commission.

Gentlemen, the testimony given has been utterly inconsequential and valueless. I have neither seen nor heard anything, during the inquiry, which would warrant a justice of the peace of New Hampshire in giving the case further consideration. The charges made against me were not for the purpose of subserving the public weal, but simply and solely to gratify personal and political ends. Their utter collapse will have a salutary effect upon the people and politics of the State, however it may affect the chief actors in the drama.

No one more than the complainants appreciate the grotesqueness and absurdity of the charges. They know that they are utterly without merit and equally without excuse. They were initiated and pushed forward for selfish and personal ends. That is the sum and substance of the matter, and I mistake the purposes and functions of the Civil Service Commission if you, gentlemen, can be induced, by such representations as have been made to you, to further a scheme which represents nothing but personal spite and political animosity.

The fact is, the case has already been twice tried by the Democratic newspapers of the State, the letters of your Commission, which, in all fairness, should have been treated as confidential until this hearing was held, being made the basis for coarse and insulting editorial attacks upon me. I have endured the matter in silence for nine months, and I now solemnly protest against its continuance through any action of the Civil Service Commission of the United States.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your patience during this hearing and your courtesy

to me. The matter, so far as I am concerned, is left in your hands. As representatives of a dignified Commission and a just Government, it is for you to decide whether you shall (to gratify either personal animosity or thwarted ambition) encourage a political prosecution the unworthy nature of which is thoroughly understood by the people of this State.

I leave the matter to your careful deliberation and just conclusion.

Senator CHANDLER. I only wish to make one remark before Senator Gallinger goes away. Senator Gallinger says, referring to this statement of his (which I have seen to-day for the first time), that he had reason to suppose that it was satisfactory to the Commission. Of course, if the Commission had reached any conclusion on the subject of this case, based on the answers of Mr. Thayer and Senator Gallinger (which I did not know and had not seen, and had no knowledge of, nor had Governor Busiel), we should, in all fairness, have been informed. Senator Gallinger says he had reason to believe that he had satisfied the Commission—

Senator GALLINGER. The reason I had to suppose that my reply was satisfactory was the fact that this inquiry had not been entered upon.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD N. PEARSON, OF CONCORD, N. H.

Secretary of the State of New Hampshire, formerly manager of the Rumford Printing Company.

Mr. WALES. Mr. Pearson, will you kindly state what knowledge, if any, you have as to who was responsible, directly or indirectly, for sending a so-called circular soliciting contributions for political purposes to Federal officers and employees in the campaign of 1896?

Mr. PEARSON. I have no knowledge.

Mr. WALES. Mr. Pearson, kindly state what knowledge you have as to who ordered to be printed the circulars of the nature shown you (Exhibit "C").

Mr. PEARSON. As a former manager of the Rumford Printing Company I have no right to disclose the business intrusted to that company by any officer of the Republican State committee or by any other patron.

Mr. WALES. Do you know the handwriting with which this letter is filled in [showing Exhibit "C"]?

Mr. PEARSON. I have no further statement which I wish to make at this time.

Mr. WALES. Would that cover the question which I should like to ask about the handwriting on this envelope (Exhibit "D")?

Mr. PEARSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. WALES. As I understand you, then, Mr. Pearson, you are not willing, at present, to make any further statement as to this whole question.

Mr. PEARSON. I am not willing at any time to make any further statement.

The above was sworn to by Edward N. Pearson, on July 13, 1899, before Samuel H. Stearns, justice of the peace.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS F. CLIFFORD, OF CONCORD, N. H.

Mr. CLIFFORD. I came here this morning in response to the request received from your Commission yesterday. I was away, and saw no one until I came here last night.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Clifford, please state where you reside.

Mr. CLIFFORD. I reside in Concord and practice law here.

Mr. BREWER. Will you please state what knowledge you have touching the sending out and preparation of what is known as the circular letter sometimes designated as an assessment?

Mr. CLIFFORD. I have no knowledge whatever of that fact. I will say in explanation of my connection with the Republican State committee during the campaign of 1896, that I was there at the request of Governor Rollins, and that my duties consisted of taking charge of the canvass of the State and making assignments of speakers whenever requests were made from different parts of the State for them; and, also, I was there only part of the time. During the campaign (when it opened) our regiment was in camp, and the duties of the position I held were such that I had to give more or less of the time to making up my reports and my final papers for the muster out of the regiment. The probabilities are that I was there a fraction of each day.

Mr. HARLOW. What position did you hold in the regiment?

Mr. CLIFFORD. I was captain of a company, and Mr. Rollins, who was then candidate for governor, came to the camp and asked Colonel Rolfe if I might be absent during the campaign, and Colonel Rolfe stated it would be impossible to allow me

to go without the consent of Lieutenant Newcomb, who was mustering-out officer. Finally, Mr. Rollins and Congressman Clark both came to Colonel Rolfe, and the colonel gave me permission to be gone from camp during such hours as would be agreeable to Mr. Newcomb.

MR. HARLOW. Was your regiment mustered out at Concord?

MR. CLIFFORD. Yes, sir. We came back here the middle of September, and the regiment was given a furlough, with the exception of officers who were accountable for property, who were obliged to stay with Lieutenant Newcomb to make up final accounts. I simply make this statement to explain why I was not at headquarters more than I was.

MR. HARLOW. The captain of a company has charge of all camp and garrison equipage?

MR. CLIFFORD. Yes, sir; that is, company property.

MR. BREWER. Be kind enough to state, Mr. Clifford, the position you occupied with the committee, if it was given any designation.

MR. CLIFFORD. I do not know that it was anything more than one of the clerks at headquarters, and I was considered as having charge of the speaking department and the canvass.

MR. BREWER. Please go on with your statement.

MR. CLIFFORD. I have stated, in substance, my relations with the committee during the campaign of 1898. All the correspondence in regard to the canvass books, and sending them out; assignment of speakers and correspondence with them I had to write myself, as there was no stenographer.

MR. BREWER. Mr. Clifford, will you be kind enough to look at this paper [Exhibit "C," purporting to be one of the so-called assessment circulars is here shown to witness]? Will you now state if you have ever seen this or similar copies before?

MR. CLIFFORD. I have not. No, sir.

MR. BREWER. State what knowledge, if any, you possess in regard to the same.

MR. CLIFFORD. I have no knowledge whatever in regard to it.

MR. BREWER. Did you see any circular letters of this kind sent out to Federal officials, or have you any knowledge of their being sent out?

MR. CLIFFORD. I have not. The only circular that I know anything about, during the last campaign, was one that I prepared myself, relative to the canvass book. That is the only circular I had anything to do with in the campaign.

MR. BREWER. Did you see any of the employees of the committee sending out circulars other than those which you had charge of?

MR. CLIFFORD. Only one that I recall. I think one was sent to all the towns relating to getting the nominations of their officers to the secretary of state on or before a certain date.

MR. BREWER. I think you have answered this question, but I repeat it so that there will be no doubt. Did you see any of these circulars at the committee headquarters? (Exhibit C.)

MR. CLIFFORD. No, sir. That is the only circular of that nature I have ever seen.

MR. BREWER. Will you be kind enough to look at the writing on this envelope (Exhibit D)—are you somewhat familiar with the handwriting?

MR. CLIFFORD. I am not, sir.

MR. BREWER. Do you know whose handwriting it is?

MR. CLIFFORD. I do not.

MR. BREWER. Do you know the handwriting on this? (Exhibit C.)

MR. CLIFFORD. I do not.

MR. BREWER. Please look at the signature to the circular letter (Exhibit C) and be kind enough to state if you recognize whose handwriting that is.

MR. CLIFFORD. I do.

MR. BREWER. Whose writing is it?

MR. CLIFFORD. Mr. Thayer's.

MR. BREWER. The signature, then, of the circular is in the handwriting of Mr. Thayer?

MR. CLIFFORD. Yes, sir.

MR. BREWER. Have you any knowledge of your own, that you can give us, touching the handling of this circular letter or similar circular letters known as assessment circulars, other than what you have given?

MR. CLIFFORD. I have none, sir.

MR. BREWER. You have no further knowledge?

MR. CLIFFORD. No, sir.

MR. BREWER. Have you ever received any information or admission from Senator Gallinger touching the sending out of these circular letters?

MR. CLIFFORD. I have not. No, sir.

MR. BREWER. Is there anyone here, interested in this matter, who desires that I should ask this witness any other questions? I have tried to draw out all the knowledge which he seems to possess in regard to the matter.

Mr. CLIFFORD. My association with the committee that year was very short. In 1896 I was there day and night, and knew almost everything that was done, but in 1898 I was very busy in camp, and do not think I was there more than two or three hours a day.

Mr. BREWER. Do you know by whom such circular letters were sent out, then, in the campaign of 1896?

Mr. CLIFFORD. My recollection is that in 1896 Mr. Spalding did, but I am not positive about that. In the campaign of 1896 I was also connected with the speaking department, and did some of Mr. Lyford's work, who was secretary. I do remember that in 1896 there were some assessments made.

Mr. BREWER. Do you know what position Mr. Spalding held at that time?

Mr. CLIFFORD. He was chairman of the committee, but was at the headquarters very little.

Mr. BREWER. Do you know whether any of what was known as assessment letters were sent out to Federal officers in 1896?

Mr. CLIFFORD. I do not know to whom any were sent. I did not have anything to do with sending them out.

Mr. BREWER. Nor who sent them?

Mr. CLIFFORD. No, sir. I do not. I think there was one communication of 1896 sent to Judge Aldrich, because I kept track of the correspondence. He was judge of the United States district court of New Hampshire.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Clifford, will you be kind enough to state if you have any knowledge of the facts as to who was responsible or under whose directions these circulars were sent out in the campaign of 1898; I mean to Federal officials or anybody?

Mr. CLIFFORD. I do not know anything about any assessment circular letter being sent out.

Mr. WALES. Mr. Clifford, will you kindly give us the names and addresses of any of the clerks or persons employed in the handling or sending out of circulars of any character?

Mr. CLIFFORD. I think the secretary and Mr. John H. Walker.

Mr. WALES. Who was the secretary?

Mr. CLIFFORD. Louis G. Hoyt.

Mr. WALES. Do you think of any others?

Mr. CLIFFORD. I do not at present. I think those were the only ones who had charge of the sending out of circulars; but I was there so very little that I know but very little of the proceedings there.

Mr. WALES. Do you know the nature of any of the circulars which Mr. Walker and Mr. Hoyt sent out?

Mr. CLIFFORD. No. I know Mr. Hoyt used to draw up circulars himself and send them out, but I know nothing of what they were. He drew one circular in relation to the ballot law, but what it was I do not remember, but I know he drew it up and had it sent out. David Corser was there, but I do not know what he did. Don't think he had anything to do with circulars.

Mr. WALES. You do not think of anyone else?

Mr. CLIFFORD. Ed. Merrill. He used to send out all sorts of documents. He was really kind of a messenger there. In 1896 they sent out any quantity of printed documents of every kind.

Mr. WALES. What is his address?

Mr. CLIFFORD. I think State street, Concord.

Mr. WALES. Can you give us anything further on this line?

Mr. CLIFFORD. I do not think of anything.

The above was sworn to by Thomas F. Clifford, on July 13, 1899, at Merrimac, N. H., before Henry W. Stevens, notary public.

STATEMENT OF IRA C. EVANS, OF CONCORD, N. H., PRINTER.

Mr. WALES. I want to ask you one or two questions, Mr. Evans. Your name has been given to the representatives of the Civil Service Commission as a person who may have some knowledge touching the charges made by ex-Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler of the violation of section 11 of the civil-service act on the part of Senator Gallinger. The charges resolve themselves into two points upon which we desire evidence. First, that circular letters of solicitation were sent by some one to Federal officials and employees. The other point is the connecting of Senator Gallinger, either directly or indirectly, with the responsibility of sending these circulars to Federal officers. It will be along these two points, then, that I would like to ask you a few questions. We will be glad if you will state whether or not you did any printing for the Republican State committee during the campaign of 1898.

Mr. EVANS. I did.

Mr. WALES. And will you also state whether you printed circulars of that description (Exhibit C) of which that is a copy?

Mr. EVANS. I did not.

Mr. WALES. Did you ever see a copy like this?

Mr. EVANS. That is the first time I ever saw one.

Mr. WALES. Please state, in a general way, Mr. Evans, the nature of some of the printing you did for the committee.

Mr. EVANS. The printing was what I have done more or less of for almost twenty years. It has been mostly posters, circulars, and natural campaign work. Of course, headings similar to that one I have printed, both letter size and half letter size, and circulars of almost every size ordered by a State committee.

Mr. WALES. Do you recall the purport of any of the circulars which you printed in the campaign of 1898?

Mr. EVANS. They were generally just what they had been before—keeping the party posted on matters which they should be posted on.

Mr. WALES. It was along the lines of giving the party information?

Mr. EVANS. Yes. Giving the party information of what they were doing.

Mr. WALES. Do you recall whether among the circulars which you printed for the committee during the campaign of 1898 there were any which bore any resemblance to this one?

Mr. EVANS. None at all.

Mr. WALES. Was there anything in the nature of a circular letter relating to making contributions?

Mr. EVANS. I do not know of any.

Mr. WALES. No one of those circulars about which you know, or printed, was a request or solicitation for contributions?

Mr. EVANS. Not that I am aware of.

Mr. WALES. Are you familiar with the handwriting with which this circular is filled in? (Exhibit C.) Can you tell whose it is?

Mr. EVANS. I could not say.

Mr. WALES. Can you tell whose handwriting this is? (Exhibit D.)

Mr. EVANS. No, sir.

Mr. WALES. During the campaign of 1898 who ordered the printing which you did?

Mr. EVANS. The secretary or his clerks, but might have been under instructions from Senator Gallinger. The secretary or his clerks brought them in here. Sometimes I was here and sometimes the gentleman who had charge of the office took them. They were all wanted in a rush.

Mr. WALES. Did Senator Gallinger ever bring in any copy for a circular?

Mr. EVANS. I do not think Senator Gallinger ever came into the office during the campaign. I never saw him, at any rate.

Mr. WALES. Did you ever see him in connection with the printing for that campaign?

Mr. EVANS. He called me to his office one time in regard to some cards to be posted in the polling places for voters, calling their attention to the fact that "A cross in the circle under the eagle is a vote to sustain President McKinley, and there was one poster which was in regard to the reelection of C. A. Sulloway for Congressman. He called me up there because he thought he could explain the form and style to me better than to anyone in my employ.

Mr. WALES. Mr. Evans, can you give me the names and addresses of any of those clerks of the committee during the campaign of 1898?

Mr. EVANS. I can give you only Clifford. I do not know who the others were, but think Walker was one of them, and Brock, who was clerk of the lower house of the legislature. I don't know where he is.

Mr. WALES. Was he clerk of the committee?

Mr. EVANS. He was there some of the time. I saw him once, but whether he was clerk or not I don't know. Thought he might be helping a little; in what capacity I could not say.

Mr. WALES. Does Mr. Brock live in Concord?

Mr. EVANS. No; I think not. There was one gentleman there who used to come over sometimes to get the documents by the name of Merrill. He lives in the city. Sometimes he brought the orders over himself. They were always in a rush for them, and we would either send them over by our boys or they would come over and get a few of them at a time.

Mr. WALES. That is all you think of?

Mr. EVANS. That is all I can think of in any way connected with the clerical work there.

Mr. WALES. Now, I want to ask you one general question. Have you any knowledge whatever of the sending out of this circular to anybody? [Exhibit C.]

Mr. EVANS. I have not the slightest. I have always made it a point at every

election since I have been a voter to help out the party in every case. Have always contributed all my means have allowed. I contributed more liberally to the Charles A. Busiel election than I did to any other election because I was more able to do it at the time, and thought it was a duty. I want to say another thing in connection with this: I was never asked to do it. It was a voluntary contribution on my part.

The above was sworn to by Ira C. Evans, before Edward N. Pearson, justice of the peace.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD W. MERRILL, OF CONCORD, N. H.

Mr. WALES. Mr. Merrill, your name has been given us as a person who might possibly possess some knowledge about these circular letters soliciting contributions for political purposes. You held some position with the State Republican committee?

Mr. MERRILL. I was called the document clerk. Have held that position for a great many years. Ever since, and including the Hancock campaign, with the exception of one campaign—I think in 1890.

Mr. WALES. If I understand you, that was document clerk of the State Republican committee?

Mr. MERRILL. Yes, sir, of the State Republican committee.

Mr. WALES. Then you were engaged in sending out the documents of the State committee?

Mr. MERRILL. Yes; I was, comparatively, my own boss.

Mr. WALES. You had others to assist you?

Mr. MERRILL. I did until the last Presidential campaign. In that campaign I asked them to let me do it alone.

Mr. WALES. How was it in the case of the campaign of 1893?

Mr. MERRILL. That is the last campaign. I was there as document clerk.

Mr. WALES. Were you alone in sending out the documents?

Mr. MERRILL. Well, we had very few documents and I had no assistants.

Mr. WALES. What documents were sent out, then, by the committee during the campaign of 1898 were sent out by you?

Mr. MERRILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. WALES. What was the nature of the documents in that campaign?

Mr. MERRILL. Well, this last campaign was peculiar. We had very few national documents to send out. One thing, we had five thousand portraits of Governor Rollins which had to be distributed to every ward and town in the State. I attended to carrying a great deal of the manuscript to the printers of all the posters of political meetings and circulars.

Mr. WALES. What were these circulars?

Mr. MERRILL. The only thing that I looked at at all was the posters. I did that to see that there was no mistake in the names, that the date was right, and whether they had music, and general details. After they were printed I used to look at the posters to see that they were correct, and then ship them.

Mr. WALES. Now, Mr. Merrill, will you kindly look at this copy of a circular? [Exhibit C.] Did you ever see a circular like this?

Mr. MERRILL. No, sir; I have never seen one. I have seen circulars with that heading, of course.

Mr. WALES. What I want to find out particularly, Mr. Merrill, is whether you ever saw any circular of which this is a copy. This is printed, I think.

Mr. MERRILL. I understand. I never saw one.

Mr. WALES. If these circulars had been sent out by you, you would have remembered?

Mr. MERRILL. Naturally, I should, although I never used to look at the circulars. I directed thousands of envelopes, but never looked at the circulars.

Mr. WALES. You don't recall ever having anything to do with sending out a circular of this sort, asking for contributions?

Mr. MERRILL. No, sir.

Mr. WALES. Not to anyone?

Mr. MERRILL. No, sir. I don't think that circular was ever in that office.

Mr. WALES. You don't think that a circular of this sort was ever in the office of the State committee?

Mr. MERRILL. No, sir. I do not.

Mr. WALES. What was the nature of the circulars you spoke of as having this same heading?

Mr. MERRILL. Well, I don't just know. It might have been in regard to a canvass, asking the names of absent voters in different towns. If I remember right all our circulars had that heading. I was very busy at that time, and did not think of reading circulars.

Mr. WALES. Will you kindly state, Mr. Merrill, whose handwriting this is? [Exhibit C.]

Mr. MERRILL. I do not know, but I can swear one thing: It is not Senator Gallinger's, but as to who wrote it I can not say.

Mr. WALES. You are not familiar, at all, with that handwriting?

Mr. MERRILL. No, sir, not at all.

Mr. WALES. What about this signature?

Mr. MERRILL. I do not know that I ever saw Mr. Thayer's signature. I never have to my knowledge.

Mr. WALES. Do you recognize this handwriting? [Exhibit D.]

Mr. MERRILL. No, sir. I do not recognize that. So many used to write the addresses. There would be people in there who wanted to know if there was anything to do, and I had so many thousands of circulars that I used to give them a list and have them write the envelopes. I have had as many as thirty there writing envelopes, in a Presidential campaign.

Mr. WALES. How about the campaign of 1898?

Mr. MERRILL. I did not have any assistance at all.

Mr. WALES. Do I understand you, Mr. Merrill, to say that in the campaign of 1898 you addressed all the envelopes?

Mr. MERRILL. No, sir. Not half of them. I said I addressed thousands.

Mr. WALES. How much assistance did you have in 1898 in addressing envelopes?

Mr. MERRILL. No one, only the regular clerks there. They would take hold whenever they had time from their own duties and write what they could.

Mr. WALES. Would you be likely to recognize the writing of any of the clerks in that office?

Mr. MERRILL. No, sir. I could not tell the writing of anybody except Senator Gallinger.

Mr. WALES. Could you say whether that was the handwriting of anybody who addressed envelopes for you? [Showing Exhibit D.]

Mr. MERRILL. I could not say. I do not recognize it at all.

Mr. WALES. Will you kindly give me the names and addresses of the clerks who assisted in sending out circulars and addressing envelopes in the 1898 campaign?

Mr. MERRILL. A man by the name of Brock, Henry Brock, who, I think, is now in Canada. Am quite sure he is. Believe he is clerk of a hotel there, but do not remember the name of the hotel or the town. He told me last January, when I met him at the session of the legislature, but it slipped my mind because I did not care about it particularly. The other clerk was Captain Clifford, who has testified.

Mr. WALES. Did you read his testimony?

Mr. MERRILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. WALES. You will recall that Captain Clifford said that he had nothing to do with sending out circulars?

Mr. MERRILL. Well, I don't know as he did, unless it was, as he stated, some envelopes. All those things slipped from my mind. I only know that these parties were there working.

Mr. WALES. Do you recall the names of any other clerks or persons who were engaged in sending out circulars or addressing envelopes?

Mr. MERRILL. I do not. It was a very quiet campaign.

Mr. WALES. Won't you state, Mr. Merrill, all the knowledge you have relating, in any way, to the sending out of circulars asking for contributions of money?

Mr. MERRILL. I have no knowledge whatever, only what I saw in the papers after this investigation was begun. No knowledge whatever.

Mr. WALES. Were you ever directed by the chairman of the committee to make up a list of persons—Federal officeholders and others—to whom should be sent a request for contributions?

Mr. MERRILL. No, sir. He would not give any such orders to anyone.

Mr. WALES. Did you ever see any such list?

Mr. MERRILL. No, sir.

Mr. WALES. Did you ever see a list of names with sums of money opposite?

Mr. MERRILL. No, sir. Naturally, I should not, either.

Mr. WALES. Do you wish, Mr. Merrill, to make any further statement or explanation along this matter?

Mr. MERRILL. I have nothing to say; no statement to make.

The above was sworn to by E. W. Merrill, before Edward N. Pearson, justice of the peace.

STATEMENT OF JOHN H. WALKER.

Clerk of the Senate Committee on Pensions, Washington, D. C. Voting residence, Concord, N. H.

Mr. WALES. Mr. Walker, during the campaign of 1898, in New Hampshire, what relation did you have with the Republican State committee?

Mr. WALKER. I was employed as stenographer, and as such, of course, in a confidential capacity. I will say that having been employed in that confidential capacity I would not think of giving out any information whatever concerning anything which transpired any more than I would if I were employed by you or anybody else.

Mr. WALES. Well, Mr. Walker, I would like to ask you a few questions. Any statement which you will make we will be very glad to hear, as we are very anxious to get at the exact facts in the case. That is all we do want, and all we have been after, without any regard to where or whom they might strike. In the performance of your duties as stenographer and confidential man, where were you located during that campaign? Were you located in Concord?

Mr. WALKER. Yes; in Concord, at the committee headquarters.

Mr. WALES. Who had charge of sending out the different sorts of documents of the committee?

Mr. WALKER. I decline to make any statement whatever in relation to the matter.

Mr. WALES. Do you recall a Mr. Merrill?

Mr. WALKER. Yes; I remember Mr. Merrill.

Mr. WALES. It is only fair, right here, for me to state that we have Mr. Merrill's statement, and he says that he was called "document clerk of the committee."

Mr. WALKER. I don't know what he called himself or what his duties would be called. He sent out posters, etc., to the various towns.

Mr. WALES. Was this connection of yours with the Republican State Committee before or during the time you were clerk of the Senate committee?

Mr. WALKER. It was at the same time.

Mr. WALES. How long were you there in Concord in connection with the State committee work?

Mr. WALKER. About four or five weeks.

Mr. WALES. Have you any knowledge of the sending out to people in New Hampshire a circular letter or letter asking or soliciting contributions for political purposes—that is, for the work of the campaign?

Mr. WALKER. As I replied in the first place, I consider that my duties were confidential, and therefore have no statement to make.

Mr. WALES. Of course, I am not in a position to advise you, Mr. Walker. You appreciate that. I regretted that Mr. Pearson and Mr. Thayer took a similar attitude to yours, but, without knowing the facts except what we have ascertained, and on general principles, it seems to me better to make a full statement.

Mr. WALKER. Now you see, Mr. Wales, it strikes me that any man employed as a stenographer is, as you know, in a position where he should not say anything regarding his duties. I never have done so regarding any business with which I was ever connected. It is for that reason that I would not make any statement of my relations with the committee any more than with anybody else.

Mr. WALES. I would be glad to have you state, Mr. Walker, whether you ever saw a circular of which this is a copy. (Exhibit C.)

Mr. WALKER. I have no statement to make, Mr. Wales.

Mr. WALES. Do you know, Mr. Walker, in whose handwriting that circular is filled in?

Mr. WALKER. Well, I will answer that the same way.

Mr. WALES. Are you familiar with Mr. Thayer's signature?

Mr. WALKER. I will not answer that question either.

Mr. WALES. I would like to ask you to state, if you will, Mr. Walker, whose handwriting that is. (Exhibit D.)

Mr. WALKER. I do not wish to make any statement at all, Mr. Wales.

Mr. WALES. Mr. Walker, it has been alleged that circulars of this sort were sent out, over Mr. Thayer's signature, to Federal officers and employees of New Hampshire, and we have statements already which seem to bear out that allegation. Will you please state the method that was pursued in the issuing of these circulars, sending them out to different persons, whether Federal officers or otherwise?

Mr. WALKER. As I said before, I have no statement to make in relation to the matter in any way.

Mr. WALES. Did you ever see a list of names made up by Senator Gallinger or at his direction, or in any other way, and including names of Federal officers or other-

wise, which list was made for the apparent purpose of sending circulars to the persons indicated by those names?

Mr. WALKER. As I said, I have no statement to make.

Mr. WALES. Did you ever see a list of names with sums opposite?

Mr. WALKER. I have no answer to make.

Mr. WALES. Do you know or will you state whether the committee ever took any action in regard to sending out circulars of solicitation?

Mr. WALKER. I do not know anything about it—not a thing.

Mr. WALES. Will you state whether circulars of this sort were sent out from the headquarters of the committee?

Mr. WALKER. I have no statement to make.

Mr. WALES. Will you state, Mr. Walker, under whose directions the circulars of this nature were actually sent out—that is, were filled in with the name and amount, placed in an envelope and the envelope directed? Under whose direction was that work done?

Mr. WALKER. I have nothing to say in regard to it.

Mr. WALES. Do you know whether such circulars were sent out by Senator Gallinger, either directly or indirectly, or both perhaps?

Mr. WALKER. I decline to make any statement at all.

Mr. WALES. Will you kindly give the names and addresses of clerks and other persons employed by the committee?

Mr. WALKER. I do not know them.

Mr. WALES. Well, while you were there, during the campaign of 1898?

Mr. WALKER. I do not know what the addresses are.

Mr. WALES. Do you know the names?

Mr. WALKER. Possibly I know some of the names, but I do not know their addresses, so I do not think there is any use in giving you the names. You have the names yourself, I presume.

Mr. WALES. I have got some of them, but don't know whether we have them all or not, and did not want to leave anything undone to get at them. Do you know by whom this circular which I have shown to you was prepared?

Mr. WALKER. I decline to make further statement, and when I say I have no further statement to make I don't know why you should keep on pounding me with questions.

Mr. WALES. I do not wish to abuse your courtesy, but the reason I continue to ask you questions is with the hope that there may be something which you will be willing to answer. I will ask you two or three more and then stop. The first is, did you write out the copy for this circular—that is, did you prepare the copy of this circular for the printer?

Mr. WALKER. I did not.

Mr. WALES. I want to make one more effort, Mr. Walker, to get what information you possess in regard to this matter, and for that purpose will put one general question (at the risk of repeating, possibly). What knowledge have you as to the sending out of circulars of this sort, by whom they were sent or under whose direction, or as to who was concerned in sending them out, to Federal officers or others?

Mr. WALKER. You have already asked that in former questions.

Mr. WALES. Yes, but I said "at the risk of repeating."

Mr. WALKER. I have no further statement to make.

The above was sworn to by John H. Walker, at Salem, Mass., on July 21, 1899, before Arthur A. Averille, notary public.

Mr. George W. Sargent, employed in the Government Printing Office, having been mentioned as possessing information in relation to this matter, the following interview was had with him after the return of the committee to Washington, and copies thereof sent to Messrs. Chandler and Gallinger, under the agreement which had been made to submit to them any further evidence which might be taken:

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. GEORGE W. SARGENT, TO COMMISSIONER M. S. BREWER, SEPTEMBER 7, 1899.

Q. Mr. Sargent, where is your home?—A. My legal residence is Rochester, N. H.

Q. You are employed in the Government Printing Office in Washington?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you are secretary of the New Hampshire Republican Association?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you employed over here in the printing office in the year 1898?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. As proof reader?—A. Yes; I was proof reader there.

Q. Do you know Senator Gallinger and Senator Chandler?—A. I know them both.

Q. During the year 1898 and the campaign in that year in New Hampshire, did you at any time receive what is known as an assessment circular—printed assessment circular?—A. No, sir.

Q. Of any kind?—A. No, sir.

Q. Either signed by Mr. Thayer, treasurer of the committee, or by Senator Gallinger?—A. No circular of the kind reached me.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge as to there being any such circular sent out by Senator Gallinger or under his direction, or the direction of the Republican State Central Committee?—A. I have not. I have never seen any. I have no knowledge of it.

Q. Have you had any conversation with Senator Gallinger in regard to the sending out of such circular?—A. I have not.

GEO. W. SARGENT.

After the completion of the investigation, the full report of the proceedings therein was submitted to the chief persons interested, as indicated by the following letter to Senator Chandler, which is uniform with letters of the same date to Messrs. Busiel and Gallinger:

BOSTON, MASS., July 20, 1899.

HON. WILLIAM F. CHANDLER,
United States Senator, Concord, N. H.

SIR: Carrying out the understanding had at the beginning of the recent investigation at Concord, for the purpose of arriving at the facts in the matter of alleged violation of section 11 of civil-service act on the part of Senator Gallinger, I have the honor to transmit herewith a complete copy of the transcript of stenographic notes taken during the investigation. I send copies of such letters (to which reference was made during the investigation) as I judge are not already in your possession as originals or copies. Should you desire copy of any other letter or paper relating to the matter, I have no doubt it will be promptly furnished to you upon request.

I regret the necessary delay in forwarding this matter to you, but by faithful and continued effort Miss Yeomans has only just been able to complete it at this time.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HARLOW,
United States Civil Service Commissioner.

From Messrs. Gallinger and Busiel no reply to this communication was received, but with Senator Chandler a considerable amount of correspondence has resulted, which is given below as self-explanatory:

WATERLOO, N. H., July 22, 1899.

HON. JOHN B. HARLOW,
United States Civil Service Commissioner, Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR: In addition to the copies sent to me by you on the 20th instant I desire copies of the original questions put by the Commission to Messrs. Gallinger, Thayer, Hoyt, and any others, with their first replies; also any second letters of inquiry to which the answer by Mr. Gallinger of March 13 and the answer of Mr. Thayer of March 20 were forwarded by them. If any additional questions were put to Mr. Hoyt, I would like a copy of the same and of his reply.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

WATERLOO, N. H., July 22, 1899.

HON. JOHN B. HARLOW,
United States Civil Service Commissioner, Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR: As an additional reply to your letter to me of the 20th instant inclosing copy of the transcript of the stenographic notes of the hearing at Concord on July 11 and 12, I desire to say that I have read the first statement made by me to the Commission as reported by the stenographer and have made certain corrections which are merely verbal. I have returned this transcript to you with my corrections and request that it may be accepted by the Commission. The other persons who appeared and made statements, as requested to do, signed and swore thereto. I will do the same if the Commission will re-enclose my statement to me for that purpose.

Respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

The statement as corrected by Senator Chandler, as herein indicated, and as subsequently sworn to by him, appears above.

WATERLOO, N. H., July 22, 1899.

HON. JOHN B. HARLOW,
United States Civil Service Commissioner, Boston, Mass.

SIR: Your letter of July 20 with inclosures is at hand. I will make careful examination of the same and in due time inform you of anything which I think is erroneous contained in the report of the proceedings at Concord on July 11 and 12. On a cursory reading I notice certain omissions, namely, a failure to fully and accurately record (1) Commissioner Brewer's interruption when I was speaking calmly and fairly; (2) his direction that what I said should not be taken down, and when I quietly said that I would proceed without having it taken down, (3) his notice to me that the room was his and that he paid for it and that I should not proceed in that room, he advancing toward me threateningly as he said this.

It appears that on the next day Mr. Brewer addressed the newspaper reporters in public session, and in the course of his address stated (4) that if I had continued my insinuations he would have thrown me out of the window. Whatever official report exists of this lengthy address of Commissioner Brewer I desire to have furnished to me.

V.

It appears from your report of the testimony of the first witness, Collector R. N. Elwell, concerning a contribution he made to his town committee, that Mr. Brewer said: "That is home rule and a good thing." It is my recollection that Mr. Brewer went on at some length in amplification of this point, emphasizing the duties of good citizens to make money contributions in aid of their party. This, however, may have been later, when Postmaster Knox was testifying. What he then said is reported in the *People and Patriot* of July 12, as follows: "I would not give much for the man who does not contribute to good government." The Manchester Union of the same date reports this remark, as follows: "I contribute at my home at each campaign, and I suppose every good citizen should."

VI.

There is also omitted from your report the false statement of Attorney-General Eastman that the only time he had been asked to commence criminal prosecutions for political purposes was when I asked him to do so. This statement should come in connection with an extract taken from the report of the Commission as you now forward it to me, as follows:

[Senator Chandler here inserts an extract from the report of the proceedings of the afternoon of July 12, from the point where he (Senator Chandler) says, "Mr. Chairman, you have made some very interesting speeches since I addressed you a few moments ago," etc., down to the point where an interruption occurs and the stenographer has written, "(At this point on account of the general confusion in the room no stenographic notes were taken until, order being restored, Commissioner Harlow speaks as follows:)," all of which will be found on pages 255-256.]

VII.

The only other corrections which now occur to me which ought to be made in the above extract from your official report are as follows:

I think my remark to Attorney-General Eastman was as follows: "And I do not care if you are an attorney-general and are defending criminals when you should be prosecuting them;" to which he replied, as above stated, that the only time he was ever asked to prosecute men for political purposes he was so asked by me.

VIII.

When Senator Gallinger said he appealed for protection against accusations, I said: "Men who call another man a liar do not need any protection. I repeat, I believe Senator Gallinger has kept Mr. Thayer away."

IX.

My statement when first made that Mr. Thayer was kept away by Senator Gallinger was qualified by the words "I believe."

X.

The clause in the brackets where Mr. Brewer says, "I challenge your right to make a speech," seems to be an attempt to state the substance of what happened

while no stenographic notes were taken. This was carefully prepared afterwards by someone, but is not correct. Here was where Commissioner Brewer said that the room was his own and made his threat that I should be put out. It was here, also, I think, that he went on to say, "You are famous all over the country for making general charges which can not be substantiated."

As other errors and omissions beside the foregoing ten come to my notice I will call them to your attention. Commissioner Brewer will also doubtless contribute toward making perfect the record of an official inquiry conducted by him as chairman of a public commission, which is unique in the annals of the civil-service investigations.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

WATERLOO, N. H., July 24, 1899.

Hon. JOHN B. HARLOW,
United States Civil Service Commissioner, Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR: Please send me a copy of the vote of the Civil Service Commission to investigate the alleged assessment of Federal officeholders in New Hampshire, giving the date of its passage.

Yours, truly,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

WATERLOO, N. H., July 24, 1899.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the papers sent me, accompanying your letter of July 20, I do not find the letter from Mr. Thayer, mentioned on page 11 of the report, where it says that Mr. Brewer "reads letter." I should like to receive a copy of that letter.

Respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

Hon. JOHN B. HARLOW,
United States Civil Service Commissioner, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, MASS., July 25, 1899.

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
United States Senator, Concord, N. H.

SIR: Your several communications, under dates of 22d and 24th inst., are received. I leave for Washington to-day, and upon my arrival there the matter will receive prompt attention.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HARLOW,
United States Civil Service Commissioner.

AUGUST 2, 1899.

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
United States Senator, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned to the office for duty, and have wired you that "Copies will be sent you as soon as they can be prepared."

Referring to your several communications to me under dates of July 22 and July 24, permit me to say that the copy of the transcription of the stenographic notes taken during the investigation at Concord is exactly as furnished us by Miss Yeomans, the stenographer, who explains that the transcription is an accurate copy of the notes taken. You will recall that in two or three instances during the investigation informal conversation occurred, which it was generally understood should not be taken down and made a part of the record. This was true, as I remember it, of the conversation in which Mr. Brewer made some remark during Mr. Elwell's testimony about it being the duty of good citizens to contribute in aid of good government. As to the time when Mr. Brewer interrupted you on the afternoon of July 12, the transcript furnished you is a full and complete copy of the notes taken by Miss Yeomans, the same as in other cases. You refer to the following statement, which appears on page 20 of the transcript, not as a copy of notes taken, but as a mere parenthetical statement by the stenographer:

"(Here Senator Chandler interrupted, stating that he should say all he wished to say and wanted it to go on the record, to which Commissioner Brewer replied that it would not be taken down, as it was simply an argument and a criticism of the Commission, and was not keeping to the question in hand.

"No stenographic notes were taken from this point to the following remarks of Senator Chandler.)"

This statement was prepared solely by Miss Yeomans, the stenographer, from her best recollection of what occurred at the time, and merely for the purpose of indicating the break in her notes. What I have already said, and the further fact that no notes at all were taken for some considerable period, as indicated on page 20 of the transcript, answer the other suggestions which you make as to omissions.

I inclose herewith (1) a copy of clause 3 of the minutes of the Commission of October 28, 1898, (2) copies of minutes ordering Commissioners Brewer and Harlow and Mr. Wales to Concord, (3) copy of Mr. Thayer's letter addressed to me at Concord under date of July 12, and (4) copies of letters containing interrogatories sent to Messrs. Gallinger, Thayer, and Hoyt. No second letters of inquiry were addressed to these gentlemen, as was explained during the investigation.

These are all the copies of letters and papers requested by you, except copy of Commissioner Brewer's interview with the press on July 13; and in regard to that permit me to say that not only was such interview made no part of the official record or file, but no copy of it was kept by Commissioner Brewer except such as appeared in public print. It is suggested, however, that a full copy of the interview may be obtained from the morning edition of the Boston Herald of July 14. Your attention is also particularly invited to a further interview with Commissioner Brewer, which appears in the morning edition of the Boston Herald of July 15, which may be of interest and information to you.

On June 26, 1899, the Commission arrived at an agreement whereby Commissioners Brewer and Harlow and Mr. Wales should proceed to Concord to make the investigation, but this agreement was not made of record in the minutes until the dates June 30 and July 6, as will appear from the inclosed copies; but on June 27, in pursuance of the agreement arrived at on the day previous, the Commission wrote to you and Governor Busiel, informing you as to the time the representatives of the Commission would be in Concord to make the investigation which was fixed for July 11.

As suggested by you, a copy of your statement made before the Commission's representatives in Concord is herewith inclosed for your signature and oath, if you so desire, and its return to the Commission at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HARLOW, *Commissioner.*

WATERLOO, N. H., August 3, 1899.

HON. JOHN B. HARLOW,
United States Civil Service Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The copies for which I am waiting are—

(1) Of the original questions put by the Commission to Messrs. Gallinger, Thayer, Hoyt, and any others, with their first replies.

(2) Of any second letters of inquiry to which were made the answers by Mr. Gallinger of March 13 and the answer by Mr. Thayer of March 20 (of these 13th and 20th answers I have copies), and of any additional questions to Mr. Hoyt and any reply.

(3) Of Mr. Thayer's letter of July 12.

(4) Of the vote of the Commission to investigate, with date.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

WATERLOO, N. H., August 3, 1899.

HON. JOHN B. HARLOW,
Civil Service Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I notice additional errors and omissions in the typewritten report of the proceedings of July 11 and 12:

(1) On page 8 I am erroneously made to say "I am for it" prior to my remark "I desire to make a statement to the Commission at the proper time."

(2) On the last page but one of the typewritten stenographic report Commissioner Brewer is made to refer to the suggestion from some one that the Commission "would do nothing serious because a United States Senator was the offender." It is my impression that this complaint of his was in one of his many speeches and that he charged me with having written such a suggestion. I denied it; he insisted and you interposed to tell him he was mistaken.

(3) Going on with his speech he said that I had charged the Commission with acting in bad faith. I also denied this, but he reiterated the assertion with vehemence. I had not before charged even Mr. Brewer with the bad faith with which I do now charge him.

I will, as soon as I can, furnish to the Commission the evidence upon which I base my requests in my letter of July 22 to have the record of the hearing corrected.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

CONCORD, N. H., August 5, 1899.

HON. JOHN B. HARLOW, *Commissioner*.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 2d is at hand inclosing to me the copies desired.

There was no general understanding that part of the proceedings should not be taken down. Mr. Brewer gave repeated orders that his speeches should not be taken down and nobody could overrule him.

There was no such understanding as to his address, made during Mr. Elwell's testimony, asserting the duty of good citizens to make political contributions.

No doubt Miss Yeomans desired to write, in her parenthetical statement, a fair account of what took place while in her amazement her pen had ceased to move, yet the statement is not full nor accurate, but reads as if inspired by Mr. Brewer who sat squat by her ear.

To prove the correctness of the statements of errors and omissions made to you in my letters of July 22 and August 3, I will shortly file a memorandum made up from the various newspaper reports of what Mr. Brewer directed Miss Yeomans not to take down.

To Mr. Brewer's interviews in the Boston Herald of July 14 and 15 I shall doubtless give due attention.

My statement before the committee, sworn to by me, will be returned to you.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

AUGUST 11, 1899.

HON. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

United States Senator, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letters under date of August 3 and August 5, 1899, the first of which was received before Commissioner Procter left the city and was brought to his attention, Commissioner Brewer having been absent from the city since the first of the month.

Referring to your statement made in both these communications that you will shortly furnish to the Commission evidence upon which you base your request to have the record of the hearing corrected, Commissioner Procter agrees with me in the view, which we think will receive your concurrence also, that the records of the investigation as transcribed by the stenographer from her notes can not, of course, be changed by any other evidence, as long as the transcription agrees with the notes taken; but, of course, we shall be glad to receive any statement you may desire to submit in the matter, and to place it on file with the record as we have it.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HARLOW, *Commissioner*.

WATERLOO, N. H., August 14, 1899.

HON. JOHN B. HARLOW,

Civil Service Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th is received; as to the correction of the record of the hearing at Concord, N. H., on July 11 and 12.

If the Commission mean that the fact that Miss Yeoman's shorthand notes were written as she now transcribes them, and the fact that where she failed to take down what happened she later wrote in certain statements in parentheses, can not be literally blotted out, it gives me pleasure to agree with the Commission on this narrow point.

But that the notes, transcription, and parentheses import absolute verity and that the Commission can not as to errors and omissions receive other evidence and establish the exact facts and make them a part of their record for the purposes of any action which they may take in the premises—if that is what your proposition means—I deny.

I not only desire to submit and have filed my statement as to certain answers and omissions, but I also desire to have the Commission admit the correctness of my statement, or deny the same, as may seem to them judicious.

That statement is contained in Exhibit 31, annexed to my letter of August 10, addressed to the President, asking for the removal of Commissioner Brewer, to

which exhibit the Commission will doubtless have access, and I now ask you whether or not that statement is correct?

A copy of my letter to the President, without the exhibits, is herewith inclosed for the files of the Commission.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

AUGUST 10, 1898.

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
United States Senator, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant.

Referring to the statement made in my letter of the 11th instant, permit me to say that the idea intended to be conveyed was that any statement which you desire to submit tending to show errors or omissions in the transcript of the stenographic notes taken during the investigation at Concord, the Commission will be glad to receive and make a part of the record, and that upon the whole record the Commission will take its action.

As to your request for the Commission's decision whether your statement as to errors or omissions is correct, I can only say now that the Commission has no knowledge of the nature of such statement, not having been furnished with a copy of it either by you or through a reference from the President.

Referring to the copy of your letter to the President, with certain exhibits which you inclose in your letter to me, I notice copy of a letter from Senator Gallinger to L. F. Hanson, esq., under date of October 25, 1898, the subject of which letter is the acknowledgment of receipt of \$25. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that this is the first knowledge the Commission has had of the existence of such a letter, and I am unable to understand your motive in withholding this information from the Commission and not submitting it as evidence, after having the fullest opportunity to do so. I am the only Commissioner at present in the city, but I feel justified in saying that the Commission will be glad to receive from you the original or an authenticated copy of that letter, together with evidence to show that Mr. Hanson was, on October 25, 1898, a Federal officeholder.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HARLOW,
Acting President.

FARRAGUT HOUSE,
Rye Beach, N. H., August 24, 1899.

Hon. JOHN B. HARLOW,
Civil Service Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 19th in reply to mine of the 14th is at hand to-day. Permit me to say that the Commission has knowledge of the nature of my statement of errors and omissions. That you should deny this seems strange to me. The statement is contained in two letters to you dated July 22 and August 3.

What I said you would find in addition (annexed as Exhibit 31 to my letter to the President of August 10,) were certain newspaper proof of the correctness of that statement. As soon as I can have another copy made I will furnish it to you.

As to the Hanson letter, it is untrue, as you state, that I had the fullest opportunity to submit it to the Commission. I had totally forgotten its existence at the time that Commissioner Brewer interrupted me, said that the room was his private room, and that I should not continue to speak therein and threatened to put me out, as detailed in Governor Busiel's letter to the President. After that I refused to have anything more to do with that part of the Commission, which had been supposed to be in public session. All this you very well knew, because I told you so explicitly.

The letter to Mr. Hanson is genuine. As soon as I can place my hands upon an authenticated copy of it I will furnish it to the Commission, if they have not before that time obtained one. But the position you assume is preposterous and of a piece with Mr. Brewer's performance at Concord. Here is a Federal officeholder whose office is next to the Commission's office in the Federal building in Boston, and you demand that I should furnish you evidence that an alleged letter written to him is genuine, and that he was a Federal officeholder on October 28, 1898. The next demand upon me probably will be that I shall prove that Senator Gallinger was a United States Senator on October 25, 1898.

My dear Mr. Harlow, you seem to have been taking many lessons from Commissioner Brewer.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

AUGUST 30, 1899.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER,
United States Senator, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 24th instant has just reached me. From a careful reading of my letter to you of August 19, I am unable to understand your reply of August 24, as it does not seem to be responsive to what I intended to convey. We each seem to have difficulty in understanding the other.

In a letter under date of August 3, you state:

"I will, as soon as I can, furnish to the Commission the evidence upon which I base my requests in my letter of July 22 to have the record of the hearing corrected."

In a letter under date of August 5 you say:

"To prove the correctness of the statements of errors and omissions made to you in my letters of July 22 and August 3 I will shortly file a memorandum made up from various newspaper reports of what Mr. Brewer directed Miss Yeomans not to take down."

Upon this point you state in your letter of August 14:

"I not only desire to submit and have filed my statement as to certain answers and omissions, but I also desire to have the Commission admit the correctness of my statement, or deny the same, as may seem to them judicious. That statement is contained in Exhibit 31, annexed to my letter of August 10, addressed to the President, asking for the removal of Commissioner Brewer, to which exhibit the Commission will doubtless have access; and I now ask you whether or not that statement is correct."

The above-quoted statements in your letters of August 3 and August 5 seemed clearly to state your intention to submit to the Commission (in addition to what you had already written me) a further full and complete statement as to "omissions and errors" in the transcript of the stenographic notes taken at the investigation. Accordingly your letter of August 14 seemed to me clearly to indicate that you had prepared such statement and annexed it to your letter to the President as Exhibit 31; and in replying to you upon this point my only purpose was to inform you that as yet the Commission has not received the statement to which I understood you to refer. You will note your repeated reference to a further statement that you intended to submit, and then your information to me that you had annexed such statement to your letter to the President—from all of which, it seems to me, my understanding of the matter was warranted; but apparently, judging from your letter just received, I misunderstood you, and of course I regret it.

In this matter of "corrections and omissions" of the transcript of the notes taken at the investigation I am sure the Commission is willing to receive and make part of the file any statements which you desire to submit. Those which you have already submitted have been placed with the file, and if you so desire the Commission will be willing to have you submit any further statements, which will also be placed with the file, and upon the whole record as thus found the Commission will take its action. If I understand you correctly, I think this course will be satisfactory to you.

As to the Hanson letter we have apparently again misunderstood each other. I was naturally surprised to note the copy of such letter embodied as a part of your letter to the President, as no reference to such a letter or to Mr. Hanson had ever been made to the Commission by anyone since the charges against Senator Gallinger were first filed with the Commission. There is no reference whatever to this matter in the allegations made by yourself or ex-Governor Busiel, or in the correspondence in the case; and Mr. Hanson was not named among the persons having knowledge of the facts covered by the charges, nor was this letter submitted as evidence during the investigation. Furthermore, no intimation as to the existence of such matter was brought out in the investigation.

I am unable to understand you when you say that you did not have the fullest opportunity to submit this matter to the Commission. It seems to me that opportunity was had when you made your first statement to us while we were in Concord. Again, on July 12, some time before the interruption you mentioned, reference was made to your statement of the day previous to the effect that later you might have further information to give the Commission, and you were asked to then submit any further evidence. In your reply you stated, as appears from the records, "I have no further statement to make in the nature of evidence." This appears to have been another opportunity to have given this information. Then you will remember that late in the afternoon or early evening of July 12 I called at your room in the hotel, accompanied by Mr. Wales, and there stated to both you and ex-Governor Busiel that I would then be glad to receive any further statement or information from either of you in regard to the case which we were investigating. I said that for this purpose I would call in our stenographer. Your reply was, substantially, "No; I merely desire to have an informal talk with you." It seems to me that this was still another opportunity to furnish me, as a representative of the Commission, the information as to the Hanson letter, if in your possession at that time.

I have gone over the matter in this way to explain to you what I meant when I said in my letter of August 19 that you had the fullest opportunity to furnish the Commission with this information. Of course, your statement that you did not have the information in mind is a full explanation of the matter.

I have not questioned the genuineness of the Hanson letter. I requested the original or a copy from you in behalf of the Commission, for the reason that, as you apparently had the original or a copy, it seemed the most natural and direct course to apply to you for it, and also for the reason that I presumed, as I still do, a desire on your part to assist the Commission, so far as you may be able, in arriving at all the facts in the case. My further request for evidence to show that Mr. Hanson was a Federal officeholder on October 28, 1898, was made for the same reasons, and also with the idea that this evidence is required in order to give the letter its fullest value as evidence. This latter request was made with the idea that the Commission could obtain this information from you more easily and more directly, perhaps, than from any other source.

In general, permit me to assure you that the requests and statements in my letter of August 19 were made in the utmost good faith.

I hope, with this explanation, you will thus accept them.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HARLOW, *Commissioner*.

In reply to this letter Commissioner Harlow received the following memorandum:

Commissioner HARLOW: I send you the enclosed, but for the life of me can not see why you do not ask Mr. Hanson for the original and the receipt.

WM. E. CHANDLER.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

Accompanying this memorandum was a paper apparently a facsimile copy of a typewritten letter upon the regular letter head of the Republican State committee of New Hampshire, signed by Senator Gallinger, as follows:

CONCORD, N. H., *October 25, 1898.*

MY DEAR MR. HANSON: Your favor of yesterday, with inclosure of \$25 to be used in the First Congressional district, is this moment received. I inclose receipt for same and will see that the money is applied according to your desires.

Sincerely, yours,

J. H. GALLINGER, *Chairman*.

L. F. HANSON, Esq.,
121 Post-Office Building, Boston, Mass.
(Inclosure.)

Upon the basis of this information the Commission immediately (on September 11, 1899) wrote to its representative in Boston to ascertain the facts in relation to this supposed letter of Senator Gallinger's to Mr. Hanson. In reply the Commission was informed by its representative that Mr. Hanson had removed to New York, and thereupon the Commission at once forwarded the papers to a member of its force who was at that time in New York on official business, instructing him to see Mr. Hanson and ascertain all the facts in the case as far as possible, and if possible to secure possession of the original letter.

Mr. Hanson was found by the Commission's representative at the pension office at 65 Bleecker street, and upon the matter being fully explained to him he made this statement: "Not knowing what my rights are in the matter, I prefer to make no statement at this time, but would like a copy of the letter and the interrogatories in order that I may give the matter further consideration." Mr. Hanson's position was communicated to the Commission by telegraph, and the Commission instructed its representative to take no further action in the matter for the present.

Mr. Hanson had stated to the Commission's representative that he would be in New York until the latter part of October and could be reached at the address given above. Accordingly a further effort was made to get the desired information from him, as will appear from the following:

NOVEMBER 23, 1899.

To the COMMISSION: In obedience to direction of the Commission I proceeded to New York on October 29 for the purpose of getting information from L. F. Hanson, who, it is alleged, had in his possession a letter from Senator Gallinger acknowledging the receipt of \$25 to be used for political purposes in New Hampshire.

As Mr. Hanson was attending court and making an investigation in Brooklyn, he did not appear at his office, and I was unable to see him until Wednesday afternoon. Having succeeded in getting the name of the hotel at which he was stopping, I awaited his return in the evening and had an interview with him, both on Wednesday evening, Thursday morning, and Thursday evening. I found that, while he did not deny having paid money to the campaign in New Hampshire, he was averse to giving any information at the present time for fear that it might prejudice his standing in the pension office, and gave me his reasons for not giving information, which I was compelled to accept as satisfactory.

He did admit, however, that he had received the New Hampshire circular, which was addressed and delivered to him in a Government building.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *Commissioner*.

Before proceeding to make its report upon the investigation in this matter made in Concord in July the committee, in accordance with its promise given during the investigation, called upon Messrs. Shannon, Chandler, and Gallinger for any further briefs in connection therewith which any of them might wish to present. None was, however, received. The committee accordingly proceeded to make its report, basing the same upon the whole file as then in hand, as follows:

NOVEMBER 8, 1899.

To the COMMISSION: In compliance with your directions we proceeded to Concord, N. H., reaching there the evening of July 10, 1899, for the purpose of inquiring into the alleged violation of section 11 of the civil-service act by Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, the allegations to this effect having been made by ex-Governor Charles A. Busiel and Senator William E. Chandler.

On the evening of July 10 we conferred among ourselves and fixed upon a plan of procedure, agreeing, among other things, that our inquiry should be as informal as possible, owing to the limited powers of the Commission in the matter of obtaining evidence; that, in accordance with the request of Governor Busiel, we would begin the inquiry at the Eagle Hotel, in Concord, and there continue it so long as we were able to secure evidence, and then, if necessary, to visit persons individually in the vicinity of Concord and elsewhere who it might be reasonably presumed had a knowledge of the facts in the case; that Senator Gallinger, Senator Chandler, and Governor Busiel should be allowed to be present, if they so desired, during the entire inquiry and given the privilege of submitting questions to us as the committee of investigation, to be propounded to persons making statements, if, in the judgment of the committee, such questions were pertinent; that the committee would receive no arguments from anyone in support of the allegations or against them, inasmuch as our only purpose was to arrive at the facts without regard to what they might show or whom they might involve, and the Commission being deemed competent to decide upon the facts as obtained without the aid of any oral argument to the committee; that nothing should be given to representatives of the press, at least until the inquiry was closed; that each side of the matter should be given full opportunity to offer any evidence they might desire; that our stenographer should take notes of all statements made by persons as to their knowledge of the facts, including questions propounded to them and their answers; that no attempt should be made by the committee to arrive at any conclusion in the matter, but merely to secure all evidence possible tending to prove or disprove the allegations, and submit the same to the Commission for its action.

At this same conference Commissioner Harlow and Mr. Wales requested Commissioner Brewer to take immediate charge of the inquiry, acting as chairman, so to speak, and propounding necessary questions to persons making statements. Commissioner Brewer demurred and expressed his desire that one of the other members of the committee should so act, but upon Commissioner Harlow and Mr. Wales insisting that he act he finally consented, and the inquiry as conducted by Mr. Brewer was in accordance with what was unanimously agreed upon.

It was further thought advisable to have an informal preliminary conference on the morning following (Tuesday) with Senator Chandler, Governor Busiel, and Senator Gallinger, and outline to them the plan to be followed, viz, to have them present throughout the inquiry, if they so desired, and to take statements of persons having knowledge of the facts, and such other evidence as could be obtained. A report of this conference is shown in the stenographer's transcript of notes, which is made a part of this report. It is not considered necessary to go into detail as to what the stenographic report already shows, namely, how Governor Busiel and Senator Gallinger were each allowed to select Lawyer E. H. Shannon and Attorney General Eastman, respectively, to sit with them as advisers, and how finally, it being found practicable, representatives of the press were admitted to the hearing, etc.

Attention is invited at this point to Governor Busiel's allegations as filed with the Commission, which consisted of the statement that a circular letter (a copy of which was furnished and appears in the file) soliciting contributions for political purposes was sent, during the fall campaign of 1898, to Federal officers and employees. There was nothing in his allegations, however, which connected Senator Gallinger with the sending of these circulars to Federal officers and employees, such circulars being signed by Mr. Thayer, the treasurer of the Republican State committee, and being accompanied by a return envelope addressed to Mr. Thayer, one of such envelopes furnished the Commission being marked "Personal" and another one not so marked.

On June 1, 1899, Senator Chandler wrote the Commission, specifically and expressly charging Senator Gallinger with being connected with the sending out of these circulars to Federal officers and employees. It was the charges of both Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler that the committee proceeded to inquire into.

The first person whose statement was taken was Governor Busiel himself. In answer to questions he stated that he had no direct knowledge as to how or by whom these circulars were sent out; that what knowledge he had was secondhand, and that he expected to prove his allegations by others. He further stated, in answer to questions, that the circular of solicitation which he had forwarded to the Commission with his complaint he had received, not from a Federal official, but from a State official, whose name he declined for the present to give. It should be stated here that he did not afterwards give the name of the person.

It may be well to state at this point that, outside of Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel themselves, so far as the committee is aware, not more than one, or possibly two, persons appeared and made statements at the request of Governor Busiel or Senator Chandler, the others appearing in response to requests made by the committee itself, such requests being sent to all persons who, it was learned, might be presumed to have any knowledge of the facts. All such persons, with a few exceptions which will be mentioned later, either appeared and made statements or sent letters which they requested to be regarded as statements of their knowledge of the facts. After the committee had taken the statements of all persons who appeared at its rooms and secured such evidence as was possible to obtain there, Mr. Wales, accompanied by the stenographer, personally called upon such persons as had been requested to appear, and who had not presented themselves, and took their statements, and also upon one or two others whose names he secured from persons making statements.

Among the Federal officeholders who appeared and made statements, James G. Lyford, naval officer at Boston; Henry Robinson, postmaster at Concord; Rufus N. Elwell, collector of customs at Portsmouth, N. H., and John A. Spaulding, postmaster at Nashua, N. H., all stated that they received a circular letter, signed by Mr. Thayer, soliciting contributions. None of the persons, including Senator Chandler, who made statements, stated that they had any personal knowledge whatever of how or by whom these circulars were sent out, or whether Senator Gallinger was directly or indirectly connected with their being sent out; all of them stating substantially that they had no such knowledge, with the exception of Edward N. Pearson, John H. Walker, and perhaps Edward M. Merrill and William F. Thayer.

Mr. Merrill stated that he was document clerk of the State committee during the campaign of 1898, and had held the same position for many years, and that he was engaged in sending out the documents of the committee, and that so far as he knew all documents sent out by the committee during the campaign of 1898 were sent out by him. Upon being shown a copy of the so-called assessment circular he stated that he had never before seen anything of the sort, and that if they had been sent out by him he would doubtless have remembered it, although he admitted directing thousands of envelopes, and sending out circulars without looking at the circulars, but stated positively his belief that no circular of that sort was ever in the office of the State committee. Upon being shown the handwriting on the envelope in which the circular was sent to Postmaster Robinson, he stated that he did not know whose handwriting it was and was not at all familiar with it, nor did he recognize the handwriting with which this circular to Postmaster Robinson was filled in. He stated, in answer to the general question, that he had no knowledge whatever as to the sending out of the circulars in question.

Although Mr. Thayer had, prior to our visit to Concord, written to the Commission in response to interrogatories upon the matter, the committee deemed it best to request him to appear and answer further questions. He replied by letter, stating that he had nothing further to state. It was then thought advisable for Mr. Wales to call upon him personally, which was done. To questions whether he personally signed all the circulars sent out; as to whose handwriting the circular was filled in with which was sent to Postmaster Robinson; in whose handwriting the envelope was addressed in which Postmaster Robinson's circular was sent; whether the send-

ing of these circulars was his own personal act, without any direction, express or implied, from the chairman or the committee; whether those circulars were sent by or under the direction of the chairman of the committee; what method was pursued in sending these circulars; and what were the names and addresses of clerks or persons employed in handling and sending these circulars—Mr. Thayer replied that he did not feel that there was any necessity or occasion for him to make any further statement than that already made in his letters to the Commission. In these letters Mr. Thayer states, in substance, that in the capacity of treasurer of the committee he collected and disbursed the funds of the committee during the campaign of 1898, and acted on his own responsibility; that Senator Gallinger, individually or as chairman of the committee, did not direct him to send circulars to Federal officers and employees; that so far as he knew the committee never took any action with reference to his sending circulars to Federal officers or employees; that it can not be said that he received any directions from Senator Gallinger as chairman, or the committee itself, as to any particular persons to whom circulars were to be sent; that neither Senator Gallinger nor the committee made any suggestion to him that the circulars were to be sent to any Federal official; that it can not be said that Senator Gallinger or the committee had any knowledge with reference to the sending of circulars to Federal officeholders, and that he did not discuss that matter with the Senator or the committee. It will be noted that these statements made by Mr. Thayer in his letters to the Commission do not directly and completely answer the various questions which were later put to him, and in answer to which he declined to make any further statement.

Mr. Pearson is secretary of state of New Hampshire, and prior to and during the campaign of 1898 was manager of the Rumford Printing Company. To the question as to who was responsible or connected, directly or indirectly, with the sending of these circulars of solicitation to Federal officers and employees, he stated that he had no knowledge. In answer to the question as to what knowledge he had as to who ordered these circulars to be printed, he stated that, as former manager of the Rumford Printing Company, he had no right to disclose the business intrusted to that company by any officer of the Republican State committee, or of any other patron. He declined to state whether he knew the handwriting in which the envelope and blanks of the circular letter were written, sent to Postmaster Robinson, and declined to make any further statement in the matter.

Mr. Walker, during the campaign of 1898, was employed as stenographer of the Republican State committee. He stated that during the campaign he was stenographer in a confidential capacity to the State committee, and was located at the committee headquarters in Concord. To the question of who had charge of sending out different sorts of documents and circulars of the committee he declined to make answer. To the question as to his knowledge of the sending of these circulars he declined to answer. He also declined to state whether he ever saw one of these circulars, a copy of which was exhibited to him; also whether he recognized the handwritings of the papers before referred to; also as to what method was pursued in issuing these circulars; also whether he ever saw a list of names made up by Senator Gallinger, or at his direction, or in any other way, including names of Federal officeholders or otherwise, which list was made for the apparent purpose of sending circulars to the persons indicated by the names; also whether he ever saw a list of names with sums opposite; also whether these circulars were sent out from the headquarters of the committee; and under whose direction these circulars were actually sent out, that is, were filled in with the name and amount, placed in an envelope, and the envelope directed; also whether they were sent out by Senator Gallinger or under his direction, or both; also by whom the draft of this circular was prepared; and also the general question, what knowledge he had as to the sending out of these circulars, by whom they were sent, or under whose direction, and by whom prepared. In answer to the question of whether he prepared the draft of the circular for the printer he replied that he did not. In answer to the question whether the committee ever took action in regard to the sending out of these circulars, he replied that he did not know. Mr. Walker gave as a reason for declining to answer questions that, being employed in a confidential capacity, he should not make a statement regarding his duties.

It may be well at this point briefly to call the Commission's attention to the efforts made to secure Mr. Walker's statement, as an illustration that everything possible was done to get at the facts in the matter. After various inquiries it was learned that Mr. Walker was last heard of in Salem, Mass. The postmaster was communicated with, and, after trying to locate him at five or six places in Salem, he was finally found.

After the committee returned to Washington, Mr. George W. Sargent, an employee in the Government Printing Office, was asked to call at the office of the Commission and make a statement, his name having been given as a person possessing knowledge of the facts. He stated, however, that he had no such knowledge.

From all the evidence thus obtained, the committee finds, as matters of fact, that during the political campaign in the fall of 1898 in the State of New Hampshire Jacob H. Gallinger was chairman of the State Republican committee, Louis G. Hoyt was secretary, and William F. Thayer was treasurer; that there was an executive committee composed of 17 persons, including Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Hoyt; that during the campaign a circular letter soliciting contributions, printed upon the letter head of the State committee, containing the names of the officers mentioned and the names of the executive committee, and signed by W. F. Thayer, treasurer, was sent to and received by certain Federal officials, namely: John A. Spalding, postmaster at Nashua; Henry A. Robinson, postmaster at Concord; Rufus N. Elwell, collector of customs at Portsmouth; and James A. Lyford, naval officer at Boston. We are unable to find from the evidence adduced who did send these circulars out or who was responsible for their being sent out, and, without passing upon the effect of the circular being printed upon the letter head of the committee containing Senator Gallinger's name, we are unable to find any evidence connecting him, directly or indirectly, with the sending out of these circulars; and outside, of course, of the presumption that a man is innocent until proven guilty, we are unable to find any evidence upon which to base an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Senator Gallinger. But the fact of the circulars being signed by Mr. Thayer, the treasurer, seems, in the opinion of the committee, to raise the presumption that they were sent out by him, and we have been unable to find any evidence to overcome this presumption.

It is noted, on the other hand, that Senator Gallinger, in his letter to the Commission under date of March 13, 1899, states that he did not direct or suggest to Mr. Thayer to whom circulars should be sent, or that any should be sent; that to his absolute knowledge the committee never took any action directing Mr. Thayer to send these circulars to Federal officers or employees; and that whatever action Mr. Thayer took was entirely without direction of the committee or the chairman.

Since the committee returned to Washington, namely, on September 19, 1899, a letter has been received from Senator Chandler, addressed to Commissioner Harlow, inclosing what appears to be a facsimile copy made from a photograph negative of a letter addressed by Senator Gallinger to Mr. L. F. Hanson at Boston, who is understood to be a special pension examiner, which letter is one acknowledging the receipt of \$25 "to be used in the First Congressional district." The letter goes on to state that a receipt for the same is inclosed, and that the money will be applied according to Mr. Hanson's desires. It is understood that the Commission is still engaged in an effort to arrive at the facts in regard to this letter.

The committee made no inquiry touching the question as to whether any of these circulars were sent to Federal officers and employees in the rooms or buildings occupied by them in the discharge of their official duties, for the reason, first, that the allegations by Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler were confined to the sending of these circulars by Senator Gallinger to Federal officers and employees in violation of section 11 of the civil-service act, and also for the reason that in an opinion under date of April 14, 1894, Attorney-General Olney held that sending circulars of solicitation through the mails to Federal officers in the rooms or buildings occupied by them in the discharge of their official duties was not a violation of section 12 of the act.

In view of the refusal to answer material questions on the part of certain persons, as herein pointed out, who, it would seem, are in a position to give information which would aid in determining the fact whether Senator Gallinger was in any way concerned in the sending out of these circulars to Federal officers and employees, and in view of the Commission's lack of authority to compel the testimony of witnesses, it is respectfully recommended that the whole case be referred to the Attorney-General for his consideration and action.

Very respectfully,

M. S. BREWER,
JOHN B. HARLOW,
G. R. WALES,
Committee.

NOVEMBER 8, 1899.

To the COMMISSION:

While at Concord, N. H., engaged in an investigation of the charges made by Ex-Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler against Senator Gallinger, we took occasion, also, to look into the matter of the charges made in a letter addressed to the Commission by Messrs. Streeter, Walker & Hollis, under date of November 1, 1898.¹

¹ See page 161 for this letter.

These charges were that Senator William E. Chandler, in violation of section 14 of the civil-service act, during the campaign in New Hampshire in 1896, made contributions to the fund of the Republican State committee, Senator Gallinger, Congressman Henry M. Baker, and other Federal officials being members of the committee at the time.

Section 14 provides:

"Sec. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States hall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever."

The charge was also made of a similar violation in the campaign of 1894. Our inquiries, however, were directed mainly to the charge of violation in 1896, inasmuch as even if there were a violation in 1894 prosecution therefor would be barred under the statute of limitations.

Messrs. Streeter, Walker & Hollis stated in their letter that an inquiry of Hon. John A. Spalding, chairman of the committee in 1896, would be all that would be necessary to verify the facts. Attention is invited to the signed statement of Mr. Spalding herewith. Mr. Spalding states, in substance, that in the campaign of 1896 he was chairman of the State Republican committee; that Mr. Lyford was secretary and Mr. Thayer was treasurer; that neither he nor any of the officers of the committee were at the time Federal officers or employees; that he himself was responsible for the solicitation of contributions; that Senator Gallinger or Congressman Baker were not in any way connected with the solicitation of contributions; that there was no vote or order of the committee that solicitation should be made; that when contributions were made they were made directly to the treasurer; "and that Senator Chandler's contribution was made in this sort of way—the paper in which Senator Chandler was interested made a reduction upon their bill to the committee."

Attention is also invited to a letter from Senator Chandler under date of November 3, 1898, in which he admits that during the campaign of 1898, while Senator Gallinger and Congressman Baker were still members of the State committee, he gave Mr. Spalding, the chairman, a contribution of \$600.

Attention is further invited to next to the last paragraph of Senator Chandler's letter under date of November 3, 1898, in which he gives his opinion as to the proper construction of section 14 of the civil-service act, his view being that section 14 does not prohibit Senators or Members of Congress from making contributions. Upon this point it is noted that in section 11 and in the latter part of section 14, when the class of persons intended is enumerated, Senators and Representatives are expressly mentioned, while in the first part of section 14 the enumeration of the class of persons who are prohibited from making contributions to another enumerated class does not include Senators and Representatives. It is true that the language defining the persons who shall not make contributions include the very general language, "person in the service of the United States;" but this same general language is used immediately below in section 14 in enumerating the class of persons to whom the first class shall not make contributions, and is followed by "or to any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives," etc. Inasmuch as in the enumeration of one class of persons Senators and Members of the House are expressly mentioned, together with this general language, "person in the service of the United States," it would seem, under the rules of construction, that when this identical general language is used in the enumeration of another class of persons which does not also expressly mention Senators and Members of the House, such general language can not be regarded to include Senators and Members of the House.

In view of the foregoing, it would seem that the case of the charges against Senator Chandler requires no further action, and we therefore recommend that it be closed.

Very respectfully,

M. S. BREWER,
JOHN B. HARLOW,
G. R. WALES,
Committee.

¹ See page 163 for this letter.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN A. SPALDING IN THE MATTER OF ALLEGED SOLICITATION OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS DURING THE CAMPAIGN OF 1896 IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. WALES. Mr. Spalding, during the campaign of 1896 what was your relation with the New Hampshire State Republican committee?

Mr. SPALDING. I was chairman.

Mr. WALES. Mr. Spalding, were you a Federal officeholder at that time?

Mr. SPALDING. I was not.

Mr. WALES. Who were the other officers of the committee?

Mr. SPALDING. Mr. Lyford was secretary and Mr. Thayer was treasurer.

Mr. WALES. Were there any of the officers of the committee—those you have named, or others—who were at the same time Federal officers or employees?

Mr. SPALDING. There were not.

Mr. WALES. During the campaign of 1896 were circular letters of solicitations for contributions sent out?

Mr. SPALDING. They were.

Mr. WALES. I think you have stated to Commissioner Brewer, Mr. Spalding, in relation to the investigation of the campaign of 1896, that during the campaign of 1896 these circulars of solicitation were not sent to any Federal officers except, perhaps, Senators, Congressmen, and United States judges?

Mr. SPALDING. No, for the reason there were none.

Mr. WALES. During this campaign of 1896, under whose direction, in other words, who was responsible for the sending out of these circulars?

Mr. SPALDING. I was responsible; that is, I signed the circulars.

Mr. WALES. In that campaign was Senator Gallinger or Congressman Baker in any way connected with the sending out of these circulars?

Mr. SPALDING. No; but they were frequent visitors at headquarters, and we frequently talked together, and they may have suggested something, but they were not responsible.

Mr. WALES. Was there any vote or order of the committee that they should be sent out?

Mr. SPALDING. I don't recollect anything of the kind. All our routine business was done in about the usual way. Different men had different methods, but everything we had put out we saw it reached the voting people of New Hampshire in the best way possible.

Mr. WALES. When contributions were sent in, they were directly made to whom?

Mr. SPALDING. To the treasurer.

Mr. WALES. Do you recollect whether Senator Chandler made a contribution during that campaign?

Mr. SPALDING. Senator Chandler's contribution was made in this sort of way. The paper in which Senator Chandler was interested made a reduction upon their bill to the committee.

JOHN A. SPALDING.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the committee the matter was referred to the Attorney-General in the following letter:

DECEMBER 22, 1899.

The honorable the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

SIR: The Commission has the honor to submit herewith a copy of a circular letter soliciting contributions for political purposes, printed on the letter head of the executive committee of the Republican State committee of New Hampshire, and signed by W. F. Thayer, treasurer.

During the month of October, 1898, the Commission received communications from ex-Governor Charles A. Busiel, of Laconia, N. H., charging that these circular letters were being sent to Federal officers and employees in violation of section 11 of the civil-service act, which provides:

"That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate-elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States."

The only Senator, Member of Congress, or Federal official whose name appeared as a member of the committee was that of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger. There was

nothing in the allegations made by Governor Busiel, however, connecting Senator Gallinger, chairman of the committee, with the preparation or sending of the circulars. Later, Senator William E. Chandler called at the office of the Commission to inquire as to what steps the Commission had taken upon Mr. Busiel's charges. After careful consideration and considerable correspondence the Commission addressed letters to Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler under date of May 23, 1899, pointing out the imperfections in the charges, in that they contained nothing connecting Senator Gallinger with a violation of law. In reply, Senator Chandler addressed a letter to the Commission under date of June 1, 1899, specifically and expressly charging Senator Gallinger with being connected with the preparation and sending out of these circulars to Federal officers and employees. Afterwards, namely, June 26, 1899, the Commission ordered a committee of its representatives to proceed to Concord, N. H., for the purpose of further inquiring into the matter and ascertaining all facts having a bearing upon the case. This committee began its investigation in Concord on July 11, 1899.

From all the evidence which it has been possible to obtain, the Commission finds as matters of fact that during the political campaign in the fall of 1898, in the State of New Hampshire, Jacob H. Gallinger was chairman of the State Republican committee, Louis G. Hoyt was secretary, and William F. Thayer was treasurer; that there was an executive committee composed of seventeen persons, including Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Hoyt; that during the campaign a circular letter soliciting contributions for political purposes, printed upon the letter head of the State committee, containing the names of the officers mentioned and names of the executive committee, and signed by W. F. Thayer, treasurer, was sent to and received by certain Federal officials, namely, John A. Spalding, postmaster at Nashua; Henry A. Robinson, postmaster at Concord; Rufus N. Elwell, collector of customs at Portsmouth, and James A. Lyford, naval officer at Boston. The Commission has been unable to adduce proof as to who was responsible for the sending of these circulars to Federal officers and employees. Some of the persons, including Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel, who were questioned by the representatives of the Commission, stated that they had no personal knowledge of how or by whom these circulars were sent out, or whether Senator Gallinger was directly or indirectly connected with their being sent out. Other persons from whom the representatives of the Commission endeavored to secure statements were Edward N. Pearson, John H. Walker, Edward M. Merrill, and William F. Thayer.

Mr. Merrill stated that he was document clerk of the State committee during the campaign of 1898; that he had held the same position for many years; that he was engaged in sending out the documents of the committee, and that, so far as he knew, all documents sent out by the committee during the campaign of 1898 were sent out by him. Upon being shown a copy of the so-called assessment circular he stated that he had never before seen anything of the sort, and that if such circular had been sent out by him he would doubtless have remembered it, although he admitted directing thousands of envelopes and sending out circulars without looking at the circulars, but stated positively his belief that no circular of that sort was ever in the office of the State committee.

Mr. Thayer had prior to the visit of the Commission's representatives at Concord written to the Commission, in response to interrogatories, stating that in his capacity of treasurer of the committee he collected and disbursed the funds of the committee during the campaign of 1898; that Senator Gallinger did not direct him or suggest to him to send circulars to Federal officers or employees, and that the committee never took any action or made any suggestion with reference to his sending circulars to Federal officers or employees. The representatives of the Commission further questioned Mr. Thayer as to whether he personally signed all the circulars sent out; as to whose handwriting the circular was filled in with which was sent to Postmaster Robinson; in whose handwriting the envelope was addressed in which Postmaster Robinson's circular was sent; whether the sending of these circulars was his own personal act without any direction, expressed or implied, from the chairman or the committee; whether these circulars were sent by or under the direction of the chairman of the committee; what method was pursued in sending these circulars, and what were the names and addresses of clerks or persons employed in sending the circulars. To these questions Mr. Thayer replied that he did not feel that there was any necessity or occasion for him to make any further statement than that already made in his letters to the Commission. It will be noted that these statements made by Mr. Thayer in his letters to the Commission do not directly and completely answer the various questions which were put to him, and in answer to which he substantially declined to make any further statement.

Mr. Pearson is secretary of state of New Hampshire, and prior to and during the campaign of 1898 was manager of the Rumford Printing Company. To the question as to who was responsible for or connected directly or indirectly with the

sending of these circulars of solicitation to Federal officers and employees, he stated he had no knowledge. In answer to the question as to what knowledge he had as to who ordered these circulars to be printed, he stated that as former manager of the Rumford Printing Company he had no right to disclose the business entrusted to that company by any officer of the Republican State committee, or any other patron.

Mr. Walker during the campaign of 1898 was employed as stenographer to the Republican State committee. He stated that during the campaign he was stenographer in a confidential capacity to the committee and was located at the committee headquarters in Concord. To the question of who had charge of sending out different sorts of documents and circulars of the committee, he declined to make answer. To the question as to his knowledge of the sending of these circulars, he declined to answer. He also declined to state whether he ever saw one of these circulars, a copy of which was exhibited to him; also whether he recognized the handwritings of the papers before referred to; also as to what method was pursued in issuing these circulars; also whether he ever saw a list of names made up by Senator Gallinger, or at his direction, or in any other way, including names of Federal officeholders or otherwise, which list was made for the apparent purpose of sending circulars to the persons indicated by the names; also whether he ever saw a list of names with sums opposite; also whether these circulars were sent out from the headquarters of the committee; and under whose direction these circulars were actually sent out—that is, were filled in with the name and amount, placed in the envelope, and the envelope directed; also whether they were sent out by Senator Gallinger or under his direction, or both; also by whom the draft of this circular was prepared; and also the general question what knowledge he had as to the sending out of these circulars, by whom they were sent, or under whose direction, and by whom prepared. In answer to the question of whether he prepared the draft of the circular for the printer, he replied that he did not. In answer to the question whether the committee ever took action in regard to the sending out of these circulars, he replied that he did not know. Mr. Walker gave as a reason for declining to answer questions, that, being employed in a confidential capacity, he should not make a statement regarding his duties.

Senator Gallinger, in letters written to the Commission in response to interrogatories, stated that he did not direct or suggest to Mr. Thayer to whom circulars should be sent, or that any should be sent; that to his absolute knowledge the committee never took any action directing Mr. Thayer to send these circulars to Federal officers or employees, and that whatever action Mr. Thayer took was entirely without direction of the committee or the chairman.

On September 19, 1899, some three months after the representatives of the Commission were in Concord, a letter was received from Senator Chandler inclosing for the files of the Commission what appears to be a facsimile copy, made from a photograph negative, of a letter addressed by Senator Gallinger to Mr. L. F. Hanson, of Boston, who is understood to be a special pension examiner, which letter is one acknowledging the receipt of \$25, "to be used in the First Congressional district." The letter goes on to state that a receipt for the same is inclosed, and that the money will be applied according to Mr. Hanson's desires. A copy of the facsimile copy is inclosed for your information. The Commission has made several efforts to obtain a statement from Mr. Hanson of the facts in regard to this letter, but has been unsuccessful, Mr. Hanson declining to make any statement. Furthermore, Senator Chandler has been requested to furnish the Commission either the original letter or an authenticated copy, but he has not done so. The Commission regards it as important that the facts and circumstances as to Senator Gallinger's sending to Mr. Hanson such a letter be ascertained.

In view of the failure to answer material questions on the part of certain persons as herein pointed out, and particularly on the part of Mr. Hanson, which persons it would seem are in a position to give information which would aid in determining the fact whether Senator Gallinger was in any way concerned in soliciting and receiving political contributions from the Federal officers and employees, and in view of the Commission's lack of authority to compel the testimony of witnesses, the whole matter is respectfully submitted to you for your consideration and action. In connection with this matter, the question is also submitted, for your consideration and action, of the possible violation of section 12 of the civil-service act, which provides as follows:

"That no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act, or in any navy-yard, fort, or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever."

The following is a list of names and addresses furnished the Commission of persons having knowledge of the facts in the case:

William F. Thayer, Concord, N. H.; Edward N. Pearson, Concord, N. H.; Ira C.

Evans, Concord, N. H.; Thomas Clifford, Concord, N. H.; John H. Walker, Washington, D. C.; Rufus N. Elwell, Portsmouth, N. H.; James A. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H.; John A. Spalding, Nashua, N. H.; Ossian D. Knox, Manchester, N. H.; John T. Welch, Dover, N. H.; Edward H. Carroll, Warner, N. H.; James O. Lyford, Naval Officer, Boston, Mass.; Frank Gilman, Laconia, N. H.; Henry Robinson, Concord, N. H.; W. E. Chandler, Concord, N. H.

By direction of the Commission.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

P. S.—Since the above letter was written, and just as it is to be mailed, a letter is received from the United States attorney for the district of New Hampshire asking for all documentary evidence in possession of the Commission on this matter. In accordance with this request a special messenger will start at once for Concord with the complete file in the case, and he will personally place the same at the disposal of the district attorney. This course is taken both to avoid the delay of making copies of the file and also the natural delay of the Christmas mails.

JOHN R. PROCTER.

Accompanying this letter were copies of the assessment circular and of the supposed letter from Senator Gallinger to Mr. L. F. Hanson, which have been previously presented in this report.

As germane to this matter, and forming a part of the Commission's files upon the subject, the following copy of a letter from Senator Chandler to the President of the United States (including also copy of letter from ex-Governor Charles A. Busiel to the President), which was forwarded to the Commission by Senator Chandler with his letter of August 14, 1899, together with the replies to the criticisms therein made to the Commission by the members of its investigating committee, are given:

CONCORD, N. H., *August 10, 1899.*

To the PRESIDENT:

SIR: The conduct of Civil Service Commissioner Mark R. Brewer in connection with the investigation, so called, of the unlawful assessment of the Federal office-holders of New Hampshire in the canvass of 1898 shows him to be unfit to hold his office, and I respectfully request his removal. If he is retained, being your only appointee in the Commission, it will be impossible to contend in the canvass of 1900 that the Republican party has in good faith enforced the civil-service laws.

During that canvass of 1898 circular letters issued in behalf of the Republican State committee were sent to the New Hampshire incumbents of Federal offices, whether living within the State or in Washington. Each circular was filled in with the special amount demanded from the person to whom it was sent, was signed by William F. Thayer, a bank president, who was the treasurer of the committee, and was headed by United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger as chairman of the committee.

Copies (1) of the circular sent out, (2) of an acknowledgment by Senator Gallinger of the receipt of money from a Federal officeholder, and (3) of one of the orders signed by Senator Gallinger upon which the moneys collected were paid out for political purposes are annexed.

COPY OF ASSESSMENT CIRCULAR.

[Jacob H. Gallinger, chairman; Louis G. Hoyt, secretary; William F. Thayer, treasurer.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
WHITE'S OPERA HOUSE,
Concord, N. H., *October 8, 1898.*

(Confidential.)

—(Name of officeholder.)

DEAR SIR: The importance of this campaign to the Republicans of New Hampshire can not be overestimated. The State committee is doing everything in its power to make the victory complete, and expects of every individual Republican that he will do his full duty. To meet the expectations of Republicans, both in State and nation, there is an immense amount of work to be done, involving large expense. Absent voters must be brought home, literature must be sent to all sections of the State, speaking must be maintained throughout the campaign, while the bills for traveling expenses, of speakers, postage, telegraphing, printing, etc., will necessarily be large. No help will be received from the national or Congressional committee. We must look to those who are honored by the party in this State to meet the expenses of the campaign.

Knowing the interest that you feel in Republican success, I take the liberty of asking you to contribute \$—, which you can send by check or money order, in the inclosed stamped envelope, to the treasurer of the Republican State committee, Concord, N. H.

Please inclose this circular with your remittance, that there may be no mistake in the name.

W. F. THAYER, *Treasurer.*

COPY OF AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT GIVEN FOR MONEY RECEIVED FROM A FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDER.

[Jacob H. Gallinger, chairman; Louis G. Hoyt, secretary; William F. Thayer, treasurer. Executive committee—Jacob H. Gallinger, ex officio; Louis G. Hoyt, ex officio; Albert S. Wetherell, J. Frank Seavey, Stephen S. Jewett, James E. French, Frank S. Streeter, Nathan P. Hunt, John McLane, Clement J. Woodward, George H. Stowell, George H. Adams, Frank P. Brown.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
WHITE'S OPERA HOUSE,
Concord, N. H., October 25, 1898.

MY DEAR MR. HANSON: Your favor of yesterday, with inclosure of \$25 to be used in the First Congressional district, is this moment received. I inclose receipt for same, and will see that the money is applied according to your desires.

Sincerely, yours,

J. H. GALLINGER, *Chairman.*

L. F. HANSON, Esq.,
121 Post-office Building, Boston, Mass.
(Inclosure.)

COPY OF ONE OF THE ORDERS UPON WHICH MONEY WAS PAID OUT FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

\$100.

HEADQUARTERS OF REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
Concord, N. H., October 31, 1898.

William F. Thayer, treasurer, pay to Louis G. Hoyt one hundred dollars for town of Rye, and charge to the account of Republican State committee.
No. 93.

J. H. GALLINGER, *Chairman.*

[Indorsements.]

Pay to Jonathan J. Rand.

LOUIS G. HOYT.
JONATHAN J. RAND.

The issue of the circular letters coming to the knowledge of ex-Governor Charles A. Busiel, of Laconia, N. H., he wrote a letter to the Civil Service Commission, dated October 17, 1898, asking whether such acts were a violation of the civil-service law; and if so (he further asked), "Will your Commission investigate and punish any such offense of which you may be notified?"

On October 20, 1898, the Commission replied to Governor Busiel that the civil-service law made it "a misdemeanor for a Senator or Representative in Congress to solicit or receive, directly or indirectly, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment" such as had been described; that in such a case "it would be the duty of the Commission upon the presentation of a prima facie case to bring it to the attention of the Attorney-General;" and that upon satisfactory evidence the Commission would "promptly make investigation into the facts and do all in its power toward the punishment of any violation that may have occurred."

On October 25, Governor Busiel responded by letter to the Commission forwarding a copy of the circular, stating that it had been sent to all the principal United States officeholders in New Hampshire and specifically giving the names of nineteen witnesses from whom he asserted proof of the facts could be ascertained.

On November 1, Senator Gallinger, either learning or correctly supposing that I had knowledge and approved of Governor Busiel's complaint, caused his counsel, Hon. Frank S. Streeter, to write to the Commission a letter of that date, making the countercharge that I had also violated the civil-service law by making political contributions to the State committee in 1894 and 1896 while he, being a Senator, was a member of the committee; and on November 3 I wrote a letter to the Commission stating the exact facts and expressing the opinion that I had done nothing illegal, but asking the Commission to "take such action as to law and justice may appertain."

On November 28, in Washington, I called at the office of the Commission and found there Commissioner Brewer alone. The case being mentioned he said he thought a Senator might be a chairman of a political committee when contributions were called for and received from Federal officeholders if a private citizen were treasurer of the committee. Commissioners Procter and Harlow entered almost immediately and I then said to the Commission that my name had been formally brought into the controversy and that I would appear before them at any time they might desire me to do so.

On October 28 (as I learned) Commissioners Procter and Brewer had passed the following vote.

"Alleged political assessments. Ordered that a personal investigation be made of the charges filed by ex-Governor Charles A. Busiel relative to political assessments alleged to have been levied upon Federal officeholders in New Hampshire."

After the foregoing events, Governor Busiel and myself waited to hear of some movement from the Commission; but until May 23, 1899, indeed until July 11, 1899, we waited in vain. During all this period for more than six months we were kept in entire ignorance of any intentions or of any actions of the Commission. If we were to be considered as complainants or prosecutors we were as such entirely ignored by the Commission. There are one or two minor exceptions to this statement not materially affecting its truth and force.

But although the complainant was thus ignored by the Commission, the accused parties were not also ignored. They were taken into confidence and consultation by Commissioner Brewer; and here begins the narration of his misconduct, following up his declaration to me of November 28 that he believed nothing illegal had been done.

Commissioner Brewer, in conference, as we believe, with Mr. Streeter, counsel for Senator Gallinger, arranged that certain questions should be forwarded by the Commission to Senator Gallinger, the chairman, to Mr. Thayer, the treasurer, and to Mr. Louis G. Hoyt, the secretary, of the State committee, and gave Senator Gallinger to understand that upon receiving the answers which were to be made to show that Mr. Thayer had sent out the circulars the Commission would accept them as satisfactory.

On January 20, 1899, such questions in writing were sent to the above-named three persons, and on January 28 Senator Gallinger replied, and on January 30 Mr. Thayer and Mr. Hoyt replied.

But cunningly framed as the questions had been yet these first answers were so faulty that the Commission could not be induced upon them alone to carry out Commissioner Brewer's prearrangement. Mr. Streeter, therefore, again came to Washington and it was arranged that further replies should be made, and they were so made and forwarded to the Commission, Senator Gallinger's dated March 13 and Mr. Thayer's dated March 20, 1899, and Commissioner Brewer then gave the looked-for assurances that the explanations were satisfactory and that no further proceedings would be taken by the Commission.

Upon the case even as stated up to this point, Commissioner Brewer's conduct shows that he ought to be removed from office. His expression of a prejudice; his ignoring of the complainant who knew nothing of all the questions put to the accused parties and their answers; his private communications and arrangements with the accused, and his assurances that their explanations were satisfactory, should be enough to fatally condemn him. But there is more to come.

On May 15, 1899, being about to leave Washington until June 30, and while knowing nothing of the second answers of Messrs. Gallinger and Thayer, yet being convinced, for reasons not necessary to now give, that the Commission intended to take no action, I wrote a letter stating that I had at all times been ready to attend the inquiry the Commission had formally voted to make; that as it appeared to have been indefinitely postponed, I wished to say that the delay had not been caused by any act of mine, and that the claim made that Mr. Thayer "made the assessments and collected and disbursed the money without the active participation of the chairman of the committee is simply untrue without a scintilla of facts in its support."

Prior to the receipt of this letter of mine of May 15, Commissioner Brewer evidently had no intention that either Governor Busiel or myself should be at any time notified that shortly after March 20 Senator Gallinger had been informed that the explanations of March 13 and 20 were satisfactory to the Commission and that the case had been ended so far as the Commission was concerned. Feeling now compelled, however, to give further attention to an unwelcome subject, the Commission directed that a letter dated May 23, 1899, should be sent to Governor Busiel and a similar letter to me. It states that since October 25, 1898, "the Commission has given such time as has been possible with its limited force to an effort in arriving at the facts in the matter." The letter then seems to accept the fact that "the sending of these circulars of solicitation and the receiving of contributions in response to them was the personal act of Mr. Thayer." Indeed the

Commission says: "This view of the matter is borne out by the statements received by the Commission from Senator Gallinger, Mr. Hoyt, secretary of the committee, and Mr. Thayer himself." The letter, however, adds that a further investigation will be made if it should "be alleged with offer of proof that the sending of this circular of solicitation was by the direction of Senator Gallinger."

This letter, which reads as if prepared by Commissioner Brewer, is signed by Commissioner Procter "by direction of the Commission." It would seem as if he must have signed it in ignorance or by inadvertence. But he ought to have known that the Commission had possessed force enough to have interviews with the counsel for the accused parties, to prepare questions to them, to receive their first answers, and to suggest and receive further answers, and that it had kept these second answers carefully concealed from the complainant while assuring the accused parties that they were satisfactory and that there would be no further proceedings.

On June 1, 1899, I replied to the foregoing letter of May 23. I had, on February 9, being in Commissioner Procter's office, been allowed to glance at Mr. Gallinger's statement of January 28, and the statement of Mr. Thayer of January 30, but was in utter ignorance of their subsequent "satisfactory" statements of March 13 and March 20, 1899. In this, my letter of June 1, I referred to the replies, meaning, of course, the first ones which I had seen and not the last, of which I was ignorant; and I said, "These replies, as I remember them, omit to state what was actually done in the premises." "At all events the present movement of the Commission seems to be to challenge me to state whether the assessment circular complained of was sent to officeholders by the direction of Senator Gallinger or the State committee, and this challenge I do not feel at liberty to decline to meet."

Then I proceeded to say that Senator Gallinger as chairman "was in fact, in that canvass, the whole committee, and either with his own hands or by the aid of clerks acting in his immediate presence performed all the work of the committee at Concord," and that in the manner above stated he issued the circulars, which "were in no sense the personal act of Mr. Thayer, whose connection with them as bank president and as treasurer of the committee was as nearly nominal as could possibly be the case."

In like manner, on June 7, Governor Busiel, by his counsel, Mr. E. H. Shannon, made reply to the Commission, reiterating his charges, and saying, "We respectfully request copies of the questions put to Senator Gallinger and others *ex parte* and their replies."

On consideration of all the foregoing premises the Commission, on June 27, 1899—eight long months after the charges had been formally made—decided to begin to properly make the investigation of the case, through communication with the complainant, whom they had all this time ignored, while freely conferring with the accused parties, secretly receiving explanations from them and informing them that these were satisfactory and that no further action would be taken.

On that date, June 27, 1899, letters were written to Governor Busiel and myself informing us that early in the day of July 11 the Commission's representative would be at Concord, N. H., for the purpose of receiving evidence. We were informed that the Commission had no power to secure any except volunteer testimony, and that it was therefore important that we should try to prevail upon witnesses to attend.

Governor Busiel, in a telegram of June 29, asked the Commission to do two things, namely, (1) mail him immediately copies of interrogatories and answers of William F. Thayer, Louis G. Hoyt, and others, this being a repetition of his demand of June 7, and (2) endeavor to procure the attendance of the witnesses which had been named.

On June 30 the Commission replied, "It is not deemed advisable by the Commission to send you copies of interrogatories and answers of Mr. Thayer and Mr. Hoyt, as you request," and reiterated that it was powerless to secure the attendance of witnesses, and said that "the Commission must necessarily be the judge as to how and from what source it will seek information to sustain the charges which you have made."

On July 3 Governor Busiel again telegraphed, "Can see no harm in at least respectfully requesting presence each of the few witnesses named by me."

Under these conditions the investigation, so called, of July 11, 1899, began, nearly nine months after the complaint had been made, and long after the Commission had secretly conferred with the accused parties, received explanatory papers from them, declared them satisfactory, had kept the complainant in ignorance of what was going on, had denied him access to the testimony they had privately taken, had refused to ask the witnesses to appear, and had proclaimed their hopeless inability to obtain the testimony of any witness. This had been the work of Commissioner Brewer, and it was not surprising that he appeared on July 11, assumed the function of chairman over his senior, Commissioner Harlow, and proceeded to carry out his understanding with Senator Gallinger.

Yet it is useful to observe how the scheme progressed and developed. Senator

Gallinger appeared with the attorney-general of the State, Mr. E. G. Eastman, as his counsel. In the letters of the Commission of May 23 it had been said, as to the circular headed by Senator Gallinger, "The fact that it was sent to officeholders by someone is very easy of proof, and in fact will be doubtless admitted."

The natural course, therefore, would have been to ask Senator Gallinger and the attorney-general if this fact was admitted. But this question was not put, because Commissioner Brewer hoped that the officeholders would all stay away and that even this fact would fail of proof. The witnesses had all been requested by Governor Busiel to come, but only two responded on July 11. One said he received a circular, but thought it had come from the bank, with the bank's heading on the paper, and the other said he did not receive the circular.

As I look back upon the hearing, I wonder why Commissioner Brewer did not at this point spring the conclusion of the hearing which had been prearranged with Senator Gallinger, by producing his secret evidence and then allowing the Senator to read his proclamation of the collapse of the inquiry. But the two commissioners and Special Agent Wales, acting together, had a little more prudence. Governor Busiel demanded that the Commission should ask the other witnesses to come, and under his pressure they were then, July 11, for the first time, asked by the Commission to appear, by telegrams hastily dispatched.

On the morning of July 12 enough of the Federal officeholders appeared to prove clearly, notwithstanding they were earnestly warned by Commissioner Brewer not to speak unless they did so voluntarily, that the circulars headed by Senator Gallinger were in fact sent to the Federal officeholders, although all who testified had omitted to pay, in response to the assessment.

Thereupon it became necessary for Commissioner Brewer and Senator Gallinger to proclaim in another way their imagined collapse of the inquiry. So in the afternoon of July 12 Commissioner Brewer proceeded to read a letter of that date from Mr. Thayer, then in Concord, refusing to appear, and next produced and read to the public the secret second statements of Senator Gallinger and Mr. Thayer, dated, respectively, March 13 and March 20, and then, as it had been arranged, Senator Gallinger was ready to read a lengthy paper, which he had been exhibiting, consisting mainly of a denunciation of me; an assertion that he had reason when the March answers were filed to believe that they were satisfactory to the Commission, and a declaration of the "utter collapse" of the case.

It seemed to me, however, to be my duty at this juncture and before the perorations to endeavor to say that things are not always what they seem; that the March answers had not been known or suspected by Governor Busiel or myself until that very moment; that the facts stated in my letter of June 1 remained true, and that it was the duty of the Commission to endeavor to find out exactly by whom the circulars were sent out, and I ventured in mild and courteous language to criticise the Commission for not earlier asking the witnesses to come; and a little later to state that in my belief Mr. Thayer had been kept away by Senator Gallinger.

These perfectly allowable remarks of mine caused most unseemly exhibitions on the part of Commissioner Brewer, Senator Gallinger, and Attorney-General Eastman, which will be further alluded to and will be described by Governor Busiel, after which Senator Gallinger proceeded to read not the whole of his lengthy address, but only his conclusion, which asserted that when the March answers were filed he had reason to believe they were satisfactory, and his declaration that the case had collapsed. His exact language was: "Those answers were full and complete and I had reason to suppose that they were satisfactory to the Commission." The bulk of the address he later embodied in a newspaper interview, to which I will reply in due time.

Thus ended Commissioner Brewer's farcical ceremonial. In it he was the central figure, not as a just judge, but as a grotesque performer. From beginning to end he was garrulously disquisitional. Let me enumerate:

I.

He was constantly and needlessly in every case repeating the statement that witnesses must understand that they were only testifying voluntarily as a favor to the Commission.

II.

He constantly directed Miss Yeomans, the official stenographer, what to take down and what not to take down, making the official record not what actually took place but what he chose to have appear to have taken place—this after he had refused to permit Governor Busiel to have a shorthand writer present. At first he refused to allow newspaper reporters to be present; but when he grew more and more garrulous and bolder he let them all in, and they have preserved the parts of the Commissioner's sayings which are missing from the official record. These are partly shown by me in letters to Commissioner Harlow of July 22 and August 3.

III.

He opened the testimony by obtruding into the statement of the first witness, Collector Elwell (who was speaking of his contribution to his town committee), the saying, "That is home rule and a good thing," and either then or when the next witness, Postmaster Knox, was speaking, he thrust in the declaration: "I would not give much for the man who does not contribute to good government."

IV.

When not foolishly garrulous or earnestly argumentative I regret to be obliged to say he played the part of an intrenched bully. When I properly and mildly complained that the Commission had not taken sufficient pains to ascertain who did send out the circulars, he interrupted me, directed that what I said should not be taken down, and when I quietly and good naturedly said that I would proceed without having it taken down he said that the room was his, and he paid for it, and that I should not proceed therein, advancing toward me threateningly as he said this; and then or at some other point saying, "You are famous all over the country for making general charges which can not be substantiated." The next day he assembled the newspaper reporters and harangued them at great length, stating to them that if I had persisted in my insinuations he would have flung me out of the window. He also boasted of his intimacy with the President, and indecently dragged in and attacked Governor Pingree, of Michigan.

Mr. President, in order to enable you to reach a just judgment concerning Commissioner Brewer's conduct, which it is complained requires his removal, it is desirable that you should consider whether it merely grew out of injudicious impatience at being unduly pressed to take official notice of facts which did not exist, or whether he was, as I allege, a deliberate conspirator trying to cover up the truth. In any event his behavior was unmannerly and unjust; but the extent of the censure which should attach to him should be measured after ascertaining the truth or falsity of the charges he was pretending to investigate.

In pursuing this inquiry it is impossible to be brief, but no unnecessary words will be used. It is now not disputed that there was sent to the New Hampshire Federal officeholders the well-known assessment circular headed by Senator Gallinger.

The present question being only this: Was the above circular sent out by Senator Gallinger directly or indirectly, or was he in any manner concerned in sending it out? The proof that he was, which ought to be satisfactory to the Commission for its declared purposes, and to every reasonable man, may be derived under three heads, as follows:

FIRST HEAD.

He has never in terms denied that he was, either in his own formal statements which he has made or through the formal statements which he has caused others to make.

SECOND HEAD.

It is also easily to be deduced from the above statements, which he and others have made, that the circulars were in fact sent out by him.

THIRD HEAD.

This conclusion is further made certain by the refusal of persons who made partial statements to make further statements, and by the refusals to answer questions and to appear before the Commission of persons who would have answered and would have appeared if they could have disproved the conclusion.

The truth of the statement under the above first head and the correctness of the conclusions stated under the second and third heads are easily shown.

Examine the four questions of January 20, so adroitly framed by Senator Gallinger's counsel and adopted and sent to the accused parties by Commissioner Brewer, namely, (1) whether the Senator had directed Treasurer Thayer to send the circulars to Federal officers, (2) whether the committee had voted or otherwise decided to direct the treasurer to send the circulars to Federal officers, (3) whether the treasurer acted as a citizen or as agent of the committee in sending out the circulars, and (4) what knowledge the Senator had of the treasurer's action in sending the circulars to Federal officers.

Fair and honest questions would have been, who drafted the circular, who got the circulars printed, who made the list and fixed the amounts of the assessments, and who sent the circulars out. But the first two above questions actually put might have been answered emphatically, No; the third by saying that whatever Mr. Thayer did he did as treasurer, and the fourth by saying that the Senator had no knowledge of what the treasurer did about sending the circulars; and yet Senator Gallinger

might have been solely responsible for the circulars and have actually sent them out himself, Mr. Thayer doing absolutely nothing but sign them, which was undoubtedly all he did. It had never been pretended by the complainant that the Senator gave any directions to the treasurer, or that the committee voted that the treasurer should send out the circulars or that the treasurer acted as a citizen or as an agent in sending them out, or that the treasurer did anything of which the Senator had knowledge except sign the circulars. The Senator simply drafted the circular, had the circulars printed and filled in, had them signed by the treasurer, and then sent them out, either himself or by his clerks.

But even with the cunning contrivance embodied in these inconsequential questions the accused parties did not at first venture to reply as the Commissioners expected. Mr. Thayer in his reply of January 30 declined to make any answer, but defiantly said, "I acted on my own responsibility and am answerable only to the committee for what I did." On January 28 Senator Gallinger wrote that neither the committee nor the executive committee had discussed or acted upon the matter of assessing Federal officeholders, and he screwed his courage to the sticking point of a seeming but unreal denial by saying that the matter of raising funds was left to the treasurer. He loftily protested that the charges against him were malicious and not worthy the attention of the Commission.

Mr. Hoyt, on January 30, answered that neither the committee nor the executive committee did anything about assessments, but that he personally assessed the candidates for the legislature \$5 each.

Upon the strength of these answers alone it seems that Commissioner Brewer did not feel courageous enough to declare the charges to be unsustainable and the inquiry to be ended, and so he intimated that further and better answers must be made. On March 13 Senator Gallinger's came. He says (1) that he never discussed with Mr. Thayer the matter of making assessments, nor directed or suggested to him to whom circulars should be sent, nor that any should be sent; (2) that the committee never took any action directing Mr. Thayer to send circulars to federal officials; (3) that it was not probable Mr. Thayer would have sent these circulars if he had not been treasurer, but that "whatever action he took" was without direction from the committee or the chairman, and (4) that while the committee, as well as the chairman, assumed that money would be raised in the usual way and circulars sent the same as in previous years, no suggestion was made to the treasurer by the committee or the chairman as to whom such circulars should be sent.

On March 20 Mr. Thayer made his second reply. He answered the first two questions in the negative. He also said (3), "Of course I should not have signed the circulars if I had not been treasurer of the committee," but he adds that he received no directions from the committee or the chairman as to the persons to whom the circulars were to be sent, nor any suggestion that they were to be sent to any Federal official; (4) he said he could not say that Senator Gallinger had any knowledge with reference to the sending of circulars to Federal officeholders; did not discuss the matter with the Senator or the committee; that possibly some individual members knew that some of the circulars were sent to Federal officials, but upon that subject he was not informed.

It was these last answers, which were kept a profound secret from the complainant and from me, which Commissioner Brewer gave Senator Gallinger reason to believe were satisfactory, and he assured him that the Commission would take no further action. A very little study of them shows that there is no direct denial, hardly any denial by remote implication, that Senator Gallinger sent out or caused to be sent out the circulars to all the parties who received them; and every one of the answers of both the Senator and treasurer, carefully prepared by one counsel, is clearly consistent with the Senator's complete knowledge and responsibility in connection with the assessment of the Federal officials.

The craftiness attempted by Messrs. Streeter and Brewer is transparent enough. You, Mr. President, with your quick perception can see and hear their whole interview. Possibly Mr. Brewer produced a question, as framed by Commissioner Procter, as follows:

Who prepared the draft, had the circulars printed, made the list of federal officeholders, fixed the amount each was to be assessed, filled in the amounts, and sent out the circulars?

Possibly Mr. Streeter said that would never do in view of the fact that Mr. Thayer did nothing but sign the circulars and Senator Gallinger and his clerks sent them out.

Possibly Mr. Brewer replied: Then let us boldly assume that Mr. Thayer sent them out, and frame our questions accordingly. Certainly Mr. Brewer then framed the questions as follows:

- (1) Did Mr. Gallinger direct Mr. Thayer to send them out?
- (2) Did the committee direct Mr. Thayer to send them out?
- (3) Was Mr. Thayer acting as the agent of the committee or its chairman in sending them out?

(4) Had the committee or the chairman any connection with Mr. Thayer's sending them out?

Clearly these questions all parties could answer, "No," without danger, because nobody had ever asserted that Mr. Thayer sent out the circulars. The charge was that Senator Gallinger sent them out.

The actual answers are before the public. If anyone can find anywhere a denial that Senator Gallinger sent them out, or a direct assertion that Mr. Thayer sent them out; or if you, Mr. President, will say that you believe the Senator did not send them out and that Mr. Thayer did anything more than sign them I will withdraw this appeal to your sense of justice and fidelity to official duty.

Of course, the whole flimsy fabric upon which Senator Gallinger and Treasurer Thayer thus craftily built their suggestionem falsi would have fallen to pieces if either or the two had been subjected to cross-examination. Such a process was carefully avoided. The commissioner's report shows that Mr. Shannon, counsel for Governor Busiel, after Mr. Thayer's refusal to appear had been read, requested Mr. Brewer to have him called upon and asked a particular question, and Senator Gallinger objected as follows: "I would suggest that Mr. Thayer as a gentleman has some rights, has exercised those rights, and if the Commission should call upon him, even if they should get this information, I can not see what effect it would have upon this case;" and Mr. Brewer said that the Commission was powerless, that due effort had been made to get a complete statement from Mr. Thayer, and added, "So far as his statement goes it seems to be very complete."

Later, however, Special Agent Wales found Mr. Thayer and put to him seven searching questions as to the facts connected with the sending out of the circulars, to which Mr. Thayer replied as follows: (1) I do not think it is necessary to make any further statement. (2) I adhere to my previous answer. (3) I shall give the same answer. (4) I can only say that I do not feel there is occasion for any further reply. (5) I make the same reply. (6) I do not feel called upon to make any further reply than is contained in my previous answers. (7) My answer to this will be the same as to previous questions.

Mr. Wales had a similar experience when he found Mr. John H. Walker, Senator Gallinger's clerk, who sent out the circulars.

After answering that he had worked at the committee headquarters he replied to the thirteen questions of Mr. Wales bearing most directly upon the sending out of the circulars, as follows: (1) I decline to make any statement whatever in relation to the matter. (2) As I replied in the first place, I consider that my duties were confidential, and I have no statement whatever to make. (3) I have no statement at all to make, Mr. Wales. (4) Well, I will answer that the same way. (5) I will not answer that question, either. (6) I do not wish to make any statement at all, Mr. Wales. (7) As I said before, I have no statement to make in relation to the matter in any way. (8) As I said, I have no statement to make. (9) I have no answer to make. (10) I have no statement to make. (11) I have nothing at all to say in regard to it. (12) I decline to make any statement at all. (13) I decline to make any further statement at all; and when I say I have no further statement to make, don't know why you should keep pounding me with questions.

To all the above it may be added that Senator Gallinger, in a public speech in Concord on October 28, 1898, and in his long paper prepared to be read at the close of the hearing on July 12, but published as the interview before referred to, never uttered one word denying that he sent out the circulars, or stating who did send them out.

In their letter to Governor Busiel, of October 20, the Commission said: "It would be the duty of the Commission upon the presentation of a *prima facie* case to bring it to the attention of the Attorney-General." Such facts as the complainant was able to present to the Commission he has submitted. Commissioner Brewer throughout the inquiry at Concord assumed that the complainant was bound to present to him witnesses willing against his warnings and sufficient to convict the accused parties before a jury. If such had been the position of the Commission the complainant had been grossly deceived from October 20, 1898, to May 23, 1899, during which period of seven months the Commission took charge of the whole subject; made no communication to the complainant; kept all their proceedings secret from him; made a partial and one-sided inquiry, and in fact dismissed the complaint. If the Commission can afford to let the record stand as it is, you, Mr. President, certainly cannot.

A restatement of the misdeeds charged against Commissioner Brewer is concisely this:

I.

His prejudgment of the case in the beginning: declaring that there was no cause for the complaint, although a United States Senator was chairman of the assessing committee, if a private person was treasurer of the committee; and yet continuing to sit as a judge in the case and to take the lead in carrying out his prejudgment.

II.

His collusion with the accused parties, contriving with them questions so framed that prearranged answers could be made; his reception of those answers and his assurances to the accused parties that they were satisfactory; all this done without any communication whatever with the complainant, but while studiously keeping him in ignorance that the complaint was being investigated and dismissed.

III.

His misconduct during the inquiry which the Commission was at last forced to make, consisting of his incessant declarations to the witnesses that they need not testify, his public speeches during the hearing asserting that all good citizens ought to make political contributions; his refusal seasonably to allow the complainant to see the secret testimony which he had taken, and his concealment of it from the complainant until the last possible moment when he was ready to make the announcement of the futility of the complaint which he had arranged from the beginning; and his discourtesies, insults, and threats towards parties who had been invited to be present at the hearing and who conducted themselves with absolute propriety.

IV.

His bad faith thus manifested toward the civil-service laws which he was appointed and sworn to administer, which makes it impossible for him to faithfully aid in enforcing those laws, and in view of the history of the pending case will make it impossible for the public to have any confidence that he will be either honest, faithful, or capable as a public official.

With the submission of the foregoing statement and appeal to the only public officer who can both fully and impartially consider the public wrong which has been done, and apply therefor a remedy adequate and complete, my duty is done. I would have avoided its performance if I could for evident reasons. In a personal letter to Commissioner Procter, dated October 27, 1898, I said: "I am not willing to put myself in the position of wishing that a prosecution should be instituted against my Senatorial colleague. But I am desirous that innocent officeholders shall not be led into criminal acts." Yet I had, as my colleague well knew, for fifteen years been exerting myself to secure obedience in New Hampshire to the law against political assessments made by official persons, and, except as to a subterfuge in 1892, had succeeded in doing so. I had pursued John T. Amey, postmaster at Lancaster, N. H., and chairman of the New Hampshire Democratic State committee, who had in the canvass of 1896 solicited and received through his treasurer money from the Federal officeholders, and I had secured from you his removal early in 1897. Therefore I was bound to do what I could to prevent like acts under your administration, and I approved of Governor Busiel's complaint. If he had not made it I should have done so. The Civil Service Commission thereupon relieved Governor Busiel and myself from all responsibility; said they should deem it to be their duty to investigate and to prosecute if the charges were true, and on October 28 they formally voted to make the inquiry. They failed for over six months to attempt to make the inquiry in a proper manner. Commissioner Brewer entered into an arrangement with the accused parties to let them off, and when that scheme was broken up Mr. Brewer was allowed to make the farcical motions which have been truthfully described.

The story is before you. By nonaction you will sanction Commissioner Brewer's conduct. If you simply refer this paper to the Commission (which he is determined to dominate, having publicly proclaimed during the hearing at Concord that if he and Mr. Harlow agreed their report would be the decision of the Commission without regard to Commissioner Procter) and receive from Commissioner Brewer an elaborate reply and then do nothing, a high public duty will be neglected. If you refer the whole subject to some high-minded, upright, and fearless adviser, there can be but one result—a decision that law has been violated and that Commissioner Brewer has misbehaved in his important office, which decision ought to be rendered before the next national political canvass and not delayed, like the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, until public patience is exhausted and the impression created that United States officials who commit crimes, if they are bold and cunning enough and can enlist vast wealth for their protection, can go unwhipped of justice.

For it is useless to deny, Mr. President, that the persistency with which Commissioner Brewer and his associates are asserting and defending the right of United States Senators to remain chairmen of political committees and to assess Federal officeholders shows nothing less than a dogged determination and plan in this manner to collect millions of dollars from Government employees and expend it in the canvass of 1900 in aid of the Republican party. Indeed, *The News and Critic*, of

Laconia, N. H., a paper hostile to Governor Busiel and an organ of Senator Gallinger, on July 19 fairly stated the situation as follows:

"One result is that the people of the State now know that the Civil Service Commission interprets the law to mean that Senator Gallinger or any other Federal official can be a member of the State committee, or its chairman, if some member who is not a Federal official has charge of sending out the invitations and receives the contributions from postmasters and other United States officeholders, provided that the State committee takes no action in the matter and provided Senator Gallinger has nothing to do about it."

This newspaper is correct as to the result of the Commission's evasion and nonaction up to the present time, and of course Mr. Brewer, also, interprets the law in the same way as to the powers of the Republican national committee in 1900 with a United States Senator as its chairman. He is expected to do so. At Concord on July 11 and 12 Commissioner Brewer and Senator Gallinger were not alone in their conspiracy. The Republican national committee sent there its New Hampshire member to give sympathy and counsel; the remaining balances in the treasuries of the State and national committees were available to control public opinion by hiring numerous lawyers and newspapers to influence sentiment, create ridicule, and incite violence in behalf of the lawbreakers. Is this the policy of the Administration and of the Republican party? Is it a good way to strengthen that party in the confidence of conscientious citizens?

Is there no time when Republicans can admit the existence of Republican abuses and cause them to be abandoned? We must not do this during the three months before an election, because it will hurt the party. If we try to do it twenty months before, we are still unfavorably judged. Reformers within a party have a hard time, it must be admitted. Even if the Chief Executive should make such an adventure there would be ignoble souls to criticise and condemn. Yet he ought to act and persevere in action. Is it to be understood that we are to win our national victory of 1900 through the assessment of Federal officeholders by State committees, a Congressional committee, and a national committee, headed by United States Senators, with national-bank officers as the treasurers? That is the existing scheme. Will you approve or condemn it?

In my belief the Republican party is to win in 1900 another triumph equal to or exceeding that of 1896, because a vast majority of those voters so residing as to control a clear majority of the electoral votes believe as in 1896 in the wisdom and importance of the great principles of that party, and that the country will be safe only under its control. Because of this belief and of the continued disorganization and disruption of the unpatriotic Democracy, our victory under our inevitable leader will be easy and overwhelming, unless we manage in some way to throw away our present magnificent advantages.

This we can only do—and here is our weak point—by offending the moral sentiments of the people through the toleration of corrupt practices in our own ranks; by trying to conceal, justify, and protect them, and by planning a canvass where the chief reliance of its managers is to be the lavish expenditure of vast sums of money wrung by domineering chairmen from the great army of Federal officials, or fried out of the very trusts and monopolies against which the resolutions of all our conventions are to be directed. Forewarned is forearmed. An Administration around which shine the glories of the year 1898, which grandly illustrate the skill and valor of the American Navy and the persistency and courage of the American Army when employed in the noble work of liberating millions of oppressed Spanish subjects from cruel tyranny, will not, I believe, fail to demonstrate in fitting ways its equal devotion to the cause of free and unpurchased elections and a pure and honest conduct of the Government.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

LACONIA, N. H., August 10, 1899.

To the PRESIDENT.

SIR: While joining in the representations which Senator Chandler has made to you, in connection with the assessment of the New Hampshire Federal officeholders in the campaign of 1898, and in his request for the removal of Commissioner Brewer for unfitness, demonstrated by his management of the inquiry, such as it was, into the facts of that assessment, I wish further to say that if in reply to my letters of October 17 and 25 the Civil Service Commissioners had frankly told me that they had no power to obtain evidence, and that it would be necessary for me to summon the witnesses either before a magistrate or a grand jury, I should not thereafter have considered the Commissioners as any more responsible than myself for any failure to expose or punish the crime which had been committed against United States laws. I might or might not, I can not say, have commenced proceedings of some sort. I should certainly have taken some steps to deter the officeholders who were assessed from becoming parties to the crime by paying money to Senator Gallinger, which

was the immediate, and, I think, the principal object sought by me, as well as by Senator Chandler, who cooperated with me to that end.

But the Commissioners did not then repel my information. They accepted it; said that if a prima facie case were made out, they should feel bound to submit it to the Attorney-General, and on the 28th day of October, 1898, formally voted to make an investigation.

Thus, the whole responsibility of the business was willingly, deliberately, and formally assumed by the Commissioners, and I only waited upon their movements, which for nearly a year never came, except secretly by conferences and agreements with Senator Gallinger and his counsel, Mr. Streeter, and a favorable decision for them, made behind my back, without my knowledge, and discredibly to the Commission as fair-minded and faithful public officers.

Senator Chandler has correctly described the conduct of Commissioner Brewer at the remarkable hearing at Concord on July 11 and 12. Please to notice that as soon as I was informed by the Commission that statements had been received from Chairman Gallinger, Secretary Hoyt, and Treasurer Thayer I demanded copies of them, and the Commission refused to give them to me. I had heard from Senator Chandler that answers refusing to state any facts had been given in January, but I was wholly unaware, as he was, of the further answers in March.

The hearing had proceeded with the utmost propriety on all sides, except that Commissioner Brewer was continually making addresses, and putting forth opinions on various subjects, until Mr. Brewer thought the time had arrived for producing the secret answers of Gallinger and Thayer, and announcing the breakdown of the case.

Shortly after the answers were read, Senator Chandler, in a quiet and proper manner, took occasion to say that they were new to him, and that the Commission still remained bound to ascertain who did in fact send out the assessment circulars. Mr. Brewer thereupon interrupted him; said that what he said should not be taken down, and when Mr. Chandler quietly and with no temper said he would proceed without having it taken down, Mr. Brewer repeated that he should not do so in that room, and that the room was his own, and that he had paid for it. He said this, rising from his seat and menacing Senator Chandler, who was only about three feet from him.

Of course, the smaller men took the cue from the larger man, and when a few minutes later, Senator Chandler, commenting upon Mr. Thayer's refusal to appear in person, very properly said that he believed that he had been kept away by Senator Gallinger, the Senator excitedly said that was absolutely false, meanly and malignantly false. Then Attorney-General Eastman jumped to his feet, and declared that Mr. Chandler was a d— liar, even if he was a Senator of the United States, and Senator Gallinger added that Senator Chandler wouldn't dare to repeat that remark outside of the room.

There was absolutely no excuse whatever for these demonstrations against Senator Chandler, who had been speaking calmly and completely within his rights as a person specially invited by the Commission to be present and assist them in their investigation.

To follow up his violence, the next day Commissioner Brewer assembled the newspaper reporters and talked to them at length and said that if Senator Chandler had persisted in his insinuations he would have thrown him out of the window.

These breaches of decorum and threats of violence only concern you, Mr. President, as bearing upon the fitness of Mr. Brewer to hold this office and perform its important duties, and upon the truth or falsity of the charges which your Commission deliberately undertook the responsibility of investigating and dealing with.

Such conduct on the part of a Commissioner, Senator, and Attorney-General indicates a desperate case and tends to convince every candid person of the truth of the charges, the force of which the responsible parties try to avoid by such actions as I have called to your attention.

The responsibility of enforcing the wise civil-service laws and providing decent and honest officers to do that work now rests with you, Mr. President, and I can not doubt that you will act with the same fearlessness which has characterized so many of your public acts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES A. BUSIEL.

In the matter pertaining to the charges against Senator Jacob H. Gallinger.

ANSWER TO COMMISSIONER BREWER.

Chairman of the committee designated to investigate the charges against Senator Gallinger, above referred to, to the charges and allegations of Senator Chandler and ex-Governor Charles A. Busiel against said committee and himself, as chairman

thereof, which charges are found in galley-proof copy of letters purporting to have been signed by Senator Chandler and Mr. Busiel, and addressed to the President of the United States, on August 10, 1899, which copies of galley-proof letters are now on the files of the Commission, at the request of Senator Chandler, and are reproduced above.

DECEMBER 15, 1899.

To the COMMISSION.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, Mark S. Brewer, respectfully states: That he is one of the Civil Service Commissioners; that on or about August 15, 1899, the Honorable William E. Chandler, a Senator of the United States from the State of New Hampshire, sent to you for the files of the Commission what purports to be a galley-proof copy of a letter addressed to the President of the United States, signed by said Chandler, in which letter he says:

"The conduct of Civil Service Commissioner Mark R. Brewer (undoubtedly meaning Mark S. Brewer, the undersigned), in connection with the investigation, so called, of the unlawful assessment of the Federal officeholders of New Hampshire in the canvass of 1898, shows him to be unfit to hold his office, and I respectfully request his removal."

The undersigned has no knowledge as to whether or not Senator Chandler has ever sent such letter to the President, but as the copy of such letter which was sent to the Commission has been placed upon the Commission's files, I desire here to make such answer to the charges and allegations made in said letter touching the committee and myself as may seem proper and pertinent in the premises, for the purpose of having the same placed likewise upon the files of the Commission.

The charges and allegations made by Senator Chandler in such letter against the Commission itself and the committee designated by the Commission to make the investigation referred to by Senator Chandler, as well as against myself as a member of said committee, seem to be so interwoven with each other that it is difficult to separate the same; and in making answer to such letter I shall try to confine my answer substantially to such charges and allegations of the Senator as pertain to the committee and to my individual actions and conduct, and leave the Commission as a whole to make such answer to the allegations of the Senator touching the Commission and its actions as the Commission itself may deem advisable.

I admit that there was some correspondence by and between ex-Governor Busiel, of New Hampshire, and the Commission, commencing on or about the 17th day of October, 1898, and that Governor Busiel, in his letters to the Commission, charged Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire with having violated the provisions of the civil-service act. His letters to the Commission relating to such charges I looked over in a somewhat hasty manner, but did not see the replies to his letters made by the Commission until about the 1st day of November following, when I found upon the Commission's table one morning a copy of the Manchester Union of October 27, 1898, a newspaper published in the city of Manchester, in the State of New Hampshire, which paper contained all the correspondence had between the Commission and Governor Busiel touching the matters referred to. In looking over the letters from Governor Busiel to the Commission on the 28th day of October aforesaid, I found such charges and allegations against Senator Gallinger to be very general and incomplete; but, notwithstanding this, I still thought that the allegations and charges were such as would warrant the Commission in making an investigation thereof; and thereupon, on the 28th day of October, 1898, I joined with Commissioner Procter (Commissioner Harlow not being present) in making an order directing such investigation; and I was then, and at all times thereafter, in favor of carrying out such order for an investigation whenever the business of the Commission would permit our sending the proper persons to make such investigation, and I was more desirous of this after the receipt of the supplemental charges specifically made by Senator Chandler; and I think I am warranted in saying that my associates were then and at all times of the same opinion with myself upon this point.

Mr. Chandler, in his supposed letter to the President, makes this statement:

"On November 28, in Washington, I called at the office of the Commission and found there Commissioner Brewer alone. The case being mentioned, he said he thought a Senator might be a chairman of a political committee when contributions were called for and received from Federal officeholders, if a private citizen were treasurer of the committee. Commissioners Procter and Harlow entered almost immediately, and I then said to the Commission that my name had been formally brought into the controversy, and that I would appear before them at any time they might desire me to do so."

In reply to this allegation I beg leave to say that I remember very well of Senator Chandler's coming to the office of the Commission some time late last fall, or early in the winter, and having a conversation with me touching the charges against Senator Gallinger. As I recollect now, it was between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and before Commissioners Procter and Harlow had arrived at the office. I was

at the time in the board room alone, and Senator Chandler came into the board room through Mr. Procter's room, and as he entered the room he said to me, "I stopped in to see Mr. Procter, but do not find him in, and perhaps I can say to you what I wanted to say to him." I told him I presumed so. He then asked when we were going to send someone to Concord to investigate the Gallinger matter. I told him we should do so as soon as the business of the Commission would permit. He then commenced to talk about the charges which a Mr. Streeter, an attorney at law at Concord, had made against him, whereby it was charged that he (Senator Chandler) had paid contributions to the Republican State Committee in the campaigns of 1894 and 1896, when there were one or more Federal officials on such committee; and the Senator then said he had written to the Commission explaining why and how he had made such contributions.

He then took up a copy of the civil-service act and rules and called my attention to section 14 of the civil-service act, which Mr. Streeter claimed had been violated by him, and he expressed the opinion that he had not violated said section by making such contributions, as neither Senators nor Congressmen were mentioned in said section, while they were specifically mentioned in section 11, which it was claimed Senator Gallinger had violated. As we were reviewing section 11 I asked Senator Chandler if he thought we could get evidence to show that Senator Gallinger had sent out the so-called circular letters of assessment, or that the same had been sent out by his direction. To this question the Senator replied, "There is no question about that; you send your representatives to Concord and you will find plenty of men who will give you the facts to establish the charges made by Governor Busiel. All we ask is for the Commission to send someone to make the investigation, and we will produce the men who will give evidence or statements to establish the facts charged." I repeated to him that as soon as the business of the Commission would permit us to spare the proper persons we would send them to Concord, as he requested. I told him that if Mr. Thayer had sent out the assessment circulars under the direction of the committee and not under the direction of Senator Gallinger individually, as chairman, there might be some question about Senator Gallinger's being liable under section 11 of the civil-service act, and hence to avoid that question it was better to get the evidence, if we could, showing that the assessment circulars were sent out by Senator Gallinger or under his direction.

I did not, on the 28th day of November, 1898, at the office of the Commission, or at any other time or place, say to Senator Chandler, or any other person, that I thought a Senator might be chairman of a political committee when contributions were called for and received from Federal officeholders, if a private citizen were treasurer of the committee, without violating the law, as stated by Senator Chandler in his letter referred to; nor did I ever use any language of that kind to anybody, at any time, in substance or effect, as stated by him. The statement made by the Senator is a clear fabrication and wholly unwarranted and untrue, and his statement may have been founded upon the unexcelled, fertile, and vivid imagination of the Senator.

I am inclined to think that when the honorable Senator arrives at a conclusion upon any subject, although based upon his imagination alone, he becomes immediately convinced that the person who does not agree with his conclusions must be of impaired intellect or a rascal, and he proceeds to treat such person accordingly.

In a leading editorial of the Concord Evening Monitor of July 13, 1899, a paper published by Senator Chandler, this language is used touching myself:

"Senator Chandler emphatically declares that Mr. Brewer prejudged the case, and was actually conspiring to make the investigation of no avail. This is a matter of inference, of course."

And yet Senator Chandler in his letter to the President says I substantially told him Senator Gallinger was not guilty of the charges made against him, and the charges against him could not be sustained. If I had told him what he says I did on November 28, 1898, why should he say that it was a matter of inference? The Senator, I believe, knew at the time he penned the editorial, or made the statement he did in the editorial, that I had not told him anything of the kind which he says I did. No one will accuse Senator Chandler of not being acute, and if I had formed the opinion that Senator Gallinger was not guilty of any violation of section 11 of the civil-service act before any evidence had been presented, and so expressed myself to him, it must seem very strange to the average mind why Senator Chandler did not call the attention of my associate Commissioners to the fact, and suggest that I ought not to take any part in the investigation, because I had prejudged the case and so substantially informed him. But he did not do this; and this is a circumstance tending to show that I did not use the language to Senator Chandler that he claims I did use, and that his statement was wholly unwarranted.

This investigation attracted much attention in New Hampshire, and many of her leading citizens were at the hotel in Concord while the investigation was in progress, and among other citizens of said State who were present (but not in the room while such investigation was being held), was ex-Governor Cheney, of New Hampshire, who, I am informed, is a very reputable citizen of said State. I assumed

that Governor Cheney was there, like others, out of curiosity, but Senator Chandler evidently imagined Governor Cheney was there for some improper purpose, as shown in his statement in the Boston Herald of July 12, 1899, which I here quote:

"In conversation, this evening, Senator Chandler alluded to the presence at the Eagle Hotel to-day, where the Civil Service Commission is holding its investigation, of ex-Governors Cheney and Tuttle and other prominent men of the Republican party, and said he was inclined to suspect the motive that induced them to come to the city to-day.

"If they are here simply as friends of Senator Gallinger," said he, "then no exception is to be taken to their presence; but ex-Governor Cheney is the New Hampshire member of the Republican national committee, of which Senator Hanna is chairman, and if he, with others, appeared at the instance of Mark Hanna, to influence the Civil Service Commission to throw down the charges which it is investigating, then I shall decidedly resent it, and if I become convinced that such is the purpose of their presence, I will cable to Mr. Hanna at London to call off the national committee; I am inclined to telegraph him to-night."

I quote this simply to illustrate the power of imagination which Senator Chandler seems to possess, and his tendency to abuse men when his reasons for so doing are wholly based upon his vivid imagination.

I have replied to Senator Chandler's first charge at more length than I otherwise should have done had I not observed that substantially all his other charges and allegations against myself are based upon his first allegation.

And here again I wish to state that his statement as to my prejudging the case as to the charges against Senator Gallinger, and so informing him, as he substantially says, is wholly unwarranted and untrue in every respect. It is passing strange that Senator Chandler could even imagine that on October 28 I should join with Commissioner Procter in ordering an investigation of the charges against Senator Gallinger, and on November 28 following, without a particle of evidence before the Commission, tell Senator Chandler substantially that there was no case against Senator Gallinger, and that he was not guilty of the charges made against him. I here deliberately assert that Senator Chandler, I believe, knew at the time he penned his letter to the President that I never told him that I thought a Senator might be a chairman of a political committee without violating the statute when contributions were called for and received from Federal officeholders, if a private citizen were treasurer of the committee, or anything of the kind in substance or effect; and when he penned the editorial in his paper of July 13, or made the statement therein in regard to myself, he had not apparently got his conscience sufficiently subdued to say I had told him I had prejudged the case and so expressed myself to him, but said his allegation in said editorial was based upon inference; but when he comes to write his letter to the President, his elastic conscience seems to have prompted him to say I had not only prejudged the case but so informed him, substantially, on November 28, six months before the editorial was written. If it were true that I had told him what he says, why should he say that I had prejudged the case was only a matter of inference?

Senator Chandler again says in his letter to the President:

"After the foregoing events, Governor Busiel and myself waited to hear of some movement from the Commission, but until May 23, 1899—indeed, until July 11, 1899—we waited in vain. During all this period, for more than six months, we were kept in entire ignorance of any intentions or of any actions of the Commission. If we were to be considered as complainants or prosecutors, we were, as such, entirely ignored by the Commission, while the accused parties were not also ignored. They were taken into confidence and consultation by Commissioner Brewer, and here begins the narration of his misconduct, following up his declaration to me of November 28, that he believed nothing illegal had been done."

In reply to this accusation, I desire to say that on February 27, 1899, ex-Governor Busiel sent a letter to the Commission, through Senator Chandler, asking for the Commission to delay the investigation until some time in April; and during the time between filing the charges by Governor Busiel and the time of the investigation at Concord, Senator Chandler, acting for Governor Busiel, conferred with one of the Commissioners on several occasions touching the proposed investigation, and was informed by such Commissioner, as I understand, that the investigation would be held as soon as the business of the Commission would permit. And yet Senator Chandler says the complainant was ignored and the accused parties were not ignored. I might say, in this connection, that when he speaks of "accused parties," I was not aware of the fact that accusations had been made against anyone but Senator Gallinger and Senator Chandler; and from this statement I think it will be seen that neither Governor Busiel nor Senator Chandler was ever ignored by the Commission in the matter. On one occasion when Senator Chandler visited the office he was permitted to see and examine the files in the case by one of the Commissioners, while Senator Gallinger was by me refused permission to have his clerk see and copy such

files, I not knowing at the time that Senator Chandler had been permitted to see the files, as stated. So far as concerns Senator Gallinger's not being ignored by the Commission, and my having had secret conferences with him, as stated by Senator Chandler, I wish to say that from the time the charges were made against Senator Gallinger by Governor Busiel until the investigation at Concord on July 11, 1890, I never saw Senator Gallinger except upon three occasions.

The first time was, as I remember, some time in the month of December, 1898, after he had arrived in Washington at the opening of Congress. This was soon after the correspondence between Governor Busiel and the Commission had been published in the Manchester Union. At this time Senator Gallinger came to the office of the Commission. Commissioner Harlow and I had a conversation with him. It was early in the day, as I now remember, and Commissioner Procter had not reached the office. Senator Gallinger at this time complained because the correspondence between the Commission and Governor Busiel had all been given to the press and published without the Commission's having informed him of the charges. I explained to Senator Gallinger that the correspondence must have been supplied to the press by Governor Busiel, as it was not made public by the Commission. I told the Senator, briefly, what the charges against him were, and he gave to Commissioner Harlow and myself a complete denial as to his having had anything to do with the sending out of the so-called political-assessment circulars to the Federal officials; and after he had done this I asked him if he would not put his statement to us in writing, so that we could put the same upon our files. He said he would do so.

The files and charges against Senator Gallinger about this time were verbally referred by the Commission to Mr. Wales and myself, to consider what steps should be taken in the case. I will here state that Mr. Wales has been connected with the Commission for some years, and among his duties, he being a lawyer, is that of legal adviser to the Commission, and I might say he has a clear, judicial mind, and is an able counselor and adviser.

After a conference between Commissioner Harlow, Mr. Wales, and myself, it was thought advisable to have prepared a separate letter to Senator Gallinger, also one to Mr. Thayer, treasurer of the Republican State committee, and Mr. Hoyt, the secretary of such committee, and that proper interrogatories should accompany such letters, to be propounded to said persons in order to draw out from them any and all information which they might possess touching the issuing and sending out of the assessment circulars mentioned to Federal officials; and it was then agreed that Mr. Wales should prepare such letters and interrogatories and submit the same to the Commission. After he had prepared such letters and interrogatories, the same were submitted to the Commission, when Commissioners Harlow and Brewer were present, and it was then suggested that it might be well for someone to see Senator Gallinger and explain to him that such a letter to him and the interrogatories for him to reply to would be sent to him, and also a similar letter, with interrogatories, would be sent to Mr. Thayer and to Mr. Hoyt; and I was requested by Commissioner Harlow to see Senator Gallinger and explain the matter to him and urge him to answer the interrogatories in the letter which he would receive and to ask him to try and have Mr. Thayer and Mr. Hoyt answer the interrogatories which would be propounded to them. I thereupon went to the Capitol building and saw Senator Gallinger at his committee room. I told him what I came up for, and explained the matter to him as I had been directed, and he said he would answer any questions propounded to him by the Commission, and he would try and see Mr. Thayer and Mr. Hoyt and explain the matter to them and ask them to answer any interrogatories propounded to them by the Commission. The letter and interrogatories to Senator Gallinger at this time, I think, had been prepared, and, as I now recollect, I showed him the interrogatories to be propounded to him, although the letter containing the interrogatories had not then been signed.

Upon my return to the Commission's rooms, the letters to the three persons named, containing the interrogatories, were submitted to Mr. Procter and by him signed, and then they were sent to the persons named, respectively.

This, and the occasion of Senator Gallinger's visiting the Commission's rooms referred to above, with one other occasion, are the only times that I saw or conversed with Senator Gallinger about any matters, from the time the charges were made against him up to the time of the investigation at Concord. The only other occasion that I saw him during this time mentioned was probably sometime in February, and after replies had been received from Senator Gallinger, Mr. Thayer, and Mr. Hoyt to the interrogatories which were sent to them, and which replies, as Senator Chandler states, he was permitted to see by one of the Commissioners. In conference between Commissioner Harlow, Mr. Wales, and myself, after reviewing the first answers of these gentlemen to the interrogatories which had been propounded to them, we discovered that the interrogatories to Senator Gallinger and Mr. Thayer were not specifically or fully answered.

Shortly after this time Senator Gallinger came to the office with a Mr. Streeter,

his lawyer, and Commissioner Harlow, Mr. Wales, and myself had a conference with them in which we informed both of them, and more especially Mr. Streeter, that the answers of Senator Gallinger and of Mr. Thayer were incomplete and not specific enough to satisfy the Commission—that the answers were unsatisfactory, and the Commission would be very glad to have the interrogatories more fully and specifically answered; and Mr. Streeter informed us that he would have Senator Gallinger and Mr. Thayer make more full, complete, and specific answers to the several interrogatories which were respectively propounded to them in the letters which had previously been sent them. Shortly after this the Commission received a communication from Senator Gallinger, as well as a communication from Mr. Thayer, in which they more fully and specifically answered such interrogatories. Copies of such letters and interrogatories, as well as the original answers to the same, are now on the files of the Commission.

I desire here, personally, now to state that, outside of these three interviews, or conversations, with Senator Gallinger, I never at any time saw or had any conversation with him in regard to the charges against him, or upon any other subject, from the time the charges were filed against him by Governor Busiel until I met him at Concord at the time of the investigation; and I never had any conversation with him while in Concord during the investigation, except as such conversation occurred during the progress of the examination, and as appears in the stenographic report of our proceedings at Concord; that I never have had any personal or official correspondence with him touching the matters referred to except as above stated, and I never upon any occasion had any other or further conference with Mr. Streeter, his attorney, or any other person in his interest, touching the charges against him, from the time the charges were filed with the Commission up to the time of the investigation at Concord; and Senator Chandler's allegation that they, "the defendants," as he calls them (meaning Senator Gallinger, I suppose), were taken into confidence and consultation by Commissioner Brewer is wholly unwarranted and untrue, and it is but another illustration of the unexcelled and vivid imagination of the senior Senator from New Hampshire.

The honorable Senator further says:

"Commissioner Brewer, in conference, as we believe, with Mr. Streeter, counsel for Senator Gallinger, arranged that certain questions should be forwarded by the Commission to Senator Gallinger, the chairman, to Mr. Thayer, the treasurer, and to Mr. Louis G. Hoyt, the secretary of the State committee, and gave Senator Gallinger to understand that upon receiving the answers, which were to be made to show that Mr. Thayer had sent out the circulars, the Commission would accept them as satisfactory."

I have partially replied to this accusation, but I desire to further state that the letters and interrogatories to the three gentlemen named (Gallinger, Thayer, and Hoyt) were prepared and sent out more than a month before I had ever seen Mr. Streeter, or had ever had any correspondence or conversation with him, and long before he visited the office of the Commission, as stated above; and I reiterate here that such letters and interrogatories were prepared by Mr. Wales under the verbal direction of the Commission, and afterwards, and before they were sent to the persons named, were approved by the Commission, and the same were signed by the president thereof.

In the conversation between Commissioner Harlow, Mr. Wales, and myself and Senator Gallinger and Mr. Streeter, as I have stated, Senator Gallinger and Mr. Streeter were informed that Senator Gallinger's and Mr. Thayer's answers to the interrogatories sent to them were unsatisfactory, for reasons which I have already given. I have no recollection of Commissioner Harlow, Mr. Wales, or myself saying to these other two gentlemen that if Senator Gallinger and Mr. Thayer would make full, complete, and specific answers to the several interrogatories respectfully propounded to them, that the same would be satisfactory to the Commission; but I should not have hesitated in making that remark to Senator Gallinger or Mr. Streeter, because, as a matter of fact, if Senator Gallinger and Mr. Thayer made full, complete, and specific answers to the interrogatories propounded to them, as answers the same must necessarily have been considered satisfactory, because if they did this it was all that the Commission had any reason to expect, and all the Commission asked them to do. Not that the Commission, necessarily, would be bound by any answers which they should make, but that the answers, whatever they might be, fully and completely made, were satisfactory because they complied with the request of the Commission.

I admit, as Senator Chandler states, that the letters sent to Senator Gallinger, Mr. Thayer, and Mr. Hoyt were so sent on the 20th day of January, 1899, and that on January 28 Senator Gallinger made his first reply, and on January 30 Mr. Thayer and Mr. Hoyt replied to the letters sent to them.

Senator Chandler says in his letter:

"Mr. Streeter, after learning that the first answers of Senator Gallinger and Mr. Thayer were unsatisfactory, came to Washington again, and it was arranged that

further replies should be made, and they were so made and forwarded to the Commission, Senator Gallinger's being dated March 13 and Mr. Thayer's dated March 20, 1899, and that Commissioner Brewer then gave the looked-for assurances that the explanations were satisfactory, and that no further proceedings would be taken by the Commission."

As far as concerns the dates of the receiving of the second answers to the interrogatories from Senator Gallinger and Mr. Thayer, without taking time to look at the files, I will assume that they are correct; but as to my giving any assurances to Senator Gallinger or Mr. Streeter, or anybody else, that the explanations were satisfactory and that no further proceedings would be taken by the Commission, I desire to say that the statement is entirely and wholly unwarranted and untrue; that nothing of the kind ever occurred between Senator Gallinger and myself or between myself and any other person; and I desire here further to state that I never had any private communications or arrangements with Senator Gallinger or any other person touching the examination or in any way connected with the charges preferred against him.

Senator Chandler again states:

"That on May 15, 1899, and while knowing nothing of the second answers of Senator Gallinger and Mr. Thayer, yet being convinced, for reasons not necessary to now give, that the Commission intended to take no action, I wrote a letter stating that I had at all times been ready to attend the inquiry that the Commission had formally voted to make; that as it appeared to be indefinitely postponed, I wished to say that the delay had not been caused by any act of mine, and that the claim that Mr. Thayer made the assessments and collected and disbursed the money without the active participation of the chairman of the committee is simply untrue, without a scintilla of facts in its support."

I admit that on or about the date mentioned Senator Chandler wrote a letter of similar purport to the Commission, and in reply to such statement, so far as I am personally aware, there was no intention on the part of the Commission to indefinitely postpone the investigation; yet the Commission on several occasions between the filing of the charges against Senator Gallinger and the 23d day of May, 1899, went over the correspondence between Governor Busiel and the Commission and became more and more convinced that the charges as given by Governor Busiel against Senator Gallinger were, as stated, very general, unspecific, and imperfect, and it is quite likely if the same charges had been made in a similar manner in a complaint or indictment in a court they would, upon demurrer, have been held insufficient to sustain a case against Senator Gallinger; and thereupon, on May 23, 1899, letters were prepared by Mr. Wales and submitted to the Commission, one directed to Governor Busiel and another to Senator Chandler, specifically calling their attention to the imperfections in the charges; and Senator Chandler, seemingly recognizing the imperfections in the charges made by Governor Busiel, supplemented such charges by sending to the Commission a letter dated June 1, 1899, as follows:

INDIAN ROCK, ME., June 1, 1899.

To the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 23d ultimo has been forwarded to me here.

The Commission will bear in mind that the original complaint of October 25, 1898, was made, not by me, but by Governor Busiel. The facts he charged were, however, known by me to be true, and I approved of his action, especially as it would prevent some of the Federal officeholders assessed from being entrapped into violating the law, although others did violate it, without realizing, I think, that they were so doing. They naturally thought that if a Congressman could lawfully solicit they could lawfully contribute.

After the complaint was known to Senator Gallinger he directed his counsel, Mr. Streeter, to bring my name into the controversy as having at some previous time also violated the law, to which suggestion I at once made a full reply addressed to the Commission, and I have since merely waited to see what action, if any, the Commission would take.

The Commission, as I understand, promptly voted to make an investigation, and later sent interrogatories to the parties supposed to have committed or aided in the commission of the offense charged, to which certain replies were made, and the Commission have done nothing further. Those replies, as I remember them, omit to state what was actually done in the premises. The Commission, by reference thereto, can see whether they were fully and fairly answered.

At all events, the present movement of the Commission seems to be to challenge me to state whether the assessment circular complained of was sent to officeholders by the direction of Senator Gallinger or the State committee, and this challenge I do not feel at liberty to decline to meet.

In the first place, generally, Senator Gallinger was in fact, in that canvass, the whole committee, and either with his own hands or by the aid of clerks acting in his immediate presence, performed all the work of the committee at Concord.

In the next place, particularly, Senator Gallinger himself drafted or settled the draft of the assessment circular and had it printed; he made out or adopted as his own the list of Federal officials to whom it was to be sent, fixed the sum of money to be demanded of each official, caused each circular to be filled in with its special sum, and superintended in the manner above stated the enveloping and directing of the circulars. In addition, the money received by reason of the circulars was paid out for political purposes upon his written orders, as the Commission, Jonathan T. Rand, and the public are well aware.

It further remains for me to say that the solicitation and reception of contributions in response to the assessment circulars were in no sense the personal act of Mr. Thayer. It is true that he was a bank president and the treasurer of the State committee, and the account of the committee was kept at his bank by his bank clerks in the usual form of bank accounts; but Mr. Thayer's connection with the work of preparing the circulars, printing them, making the list of assessments, filling out the blanks and sending out the circulars, and receiving the money and paying it out was as nearly nominal as could possibly be the case. The assessments of the officeholders and their solicitation by means of the circulars were done outside his bank and by other brains and hands than his—namely, by the chairman of the State committee and his immediate subordinates in his presence. Any "statements received by the Commission from Senator Gallinger, Mr. Hoyt, secretary of the committee, and Mr. Thayer himself" which seem to contradict my statements herein made were prepared for a purpose, are not correct, and will be considered ludicrous and absurd by the people of New Hampshire who know all the parties.

If the very general and nonresponsive answers of Messrs. Gallinger, Hoyt, and Thayer to the specific questions of the Commission are to be accepted, the conclusion of the committee is this: That a Senator or member of Congress may lawfully become the chairman of a political committee and make assessments upon Government employees and solicit, receive, and expend the moneys exacted, provided the nominal services of a bank president be used as treasurer of the committee, his name printed on the assessment circulars, and the funds deposited in his bank and paid out on the orders of the chairman.

If such be the law, I have only to request that all the papers on file in connection with Governor Busiel's complaint may be made public, so that in future political canvasses all Senators and members of Congress may know their rights and privileges under the civil-service act as interpreted by the Civil Service Commission.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER.

It will be noted in this letter that Senator Chandler states his charges specifically against Senator Gallinger, and in the most positive manner; that he does not state such charges upon information and belief, and yet, strange as it may seem, and as the files and records of the Commission show, when Senator Chandler came to make his statement before the committee that was making the investigation at Concord he substantially states that he had no personal knowledge at the time of writing the letter that Senator Gallinger had done the things which he in his letter of June 1 stated he (Gallinger) had done.

The letters of May 23 to Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel were prepared by Mr. Wales, as I have stated, and not by myself, as charged by Senator Chandler, and they were not signed by Commissioner Procter in ignorance or by inadvertence, but the same were fully considered by the Commission and approved by its members.

Senator Chandler complains because the Commission failed to inform him that more complete answers to the letter and interrogatories which had been sent to Senator Gallinger and to Mr. Thayer had been received after he had seen the files in the case, as he states, and that the Commission had not informed him of that fact and given him an opportunity to see the same. I know of no good reason why Senator Chandler, Governor Busiel, or any of the parties on either side interested in the case should have been notified that such complete and specific answers had been made to such interrogatories, or why they should have been permitted at any time to see the files of the Commission in the case. I think it was against public policy and that it would have worked against the efforts of the Commission in trying to find out what the facts were in the case in making its investigation to have given permission to anyone to see the files and records in the case. I do not understand, when anyone is in search of information, that it is good policy to develop to the public the information as it is acquired. This is not the general policy of persons in ferreting out crime and criminals, and, in my judgment, it was no concern of Senator Chandler as to what statements we had received from anybody, as he had assured me and, I understand, one of the other Commissioners, long before the investigation was entered upon, that Senator Gallinger, as stated in his letter of June 1, had caused the circular letters to be prepared and sent out to Federal officials, and had assured us that if we would send some representative of the Commission to Concord he and Governor Busiel would see to it that their charges were sustained by persons who had personal knowledge of the facts which he had charged, and as Governor Busiel

and he had made their charges not upon information and belief, the Commission was led to believe that they themselves had personal knowledge of the facts which they had charged. And I wish here to state that it is my deliberate judgment that both Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel, and especially Senator Chandler, were guilty of deceiving the Commission.

Speaking of the letter of May 23, 1899, Senator Chandler says in his letter to the President:

"This letter, which reads as if prepared by Commissioner Brewer, is signed by Commissioner Procter by direction of the Commission. It would seem as if he must have signed it in ignorance or by inadvertence, but he ought to have known that the Commission had possessed force enough to have interviews with the counsel for the accused parties, to prepare questions to them, to receive their first answers, and to suggest and receive further answers, and that it had kept these second answers carefully concealed from the complainant, while assuring the accused parties that they were satisfactory and that there would be no further proceedings."

In reply to this quotation I will say that there was more time taken by Senator Chandler in his conferences with one of the Commissioners than was taken by the entire Commission, or any single member of the Commission, in conferring with Senator Gallinger or any person representing him; and the time spent by the Commission and its employees in preparing the letters and interrogatories to Senator Gallinger, Mr. Thayer, and Mr. Hoyt was properly and legitimately spent in the Commission's efforts to get at the facts arising out of the charges made by Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler.

In Senator Chandler's reply to the Commission's letter of May 23, 1899, he uses this language:

"At all events, the present movement of the Commission seems to be to challenge me to state whether the assessment circular complained of was sent to officeholders by the direction of Senator Gallinger or the State committee, and this challenge I do not feel at liberty to decline to meet."

This leads me to call your attention to how Senator Chandler met the same—by asserting that the charges made by Governor Busiel were known to him to be true, and later by making positive and specific allegations connecting Senator Gallinger with the preparing and sending of circulars of solicitation to Federal officers and employees, and then by following this with his astonishing statement to the committee making the investigation that he had no personal knowledge as to what connection Senator Gallinger had in the preparation of such circular letters and sending the same to Federal officials.

Senator Chandler, I believe, was born in Concord, N. H., and that has substantially been his legal residence all his life, and it is presumed that he had and does have a personal and political influence over many of the good people in and about that city, as well as throughout the State; and although he had informed one of the Commissioners that all they need do was to send some of the Commission's representatives to Concord to make the investigation, and he and Governor Busiel would see that persons were there to make statements to establish the truthfulness of the allegations which they had made against Senator Gallinger, yet with all this presumed personal and political influence possessed by Senator Chandler and ex-Governor Busiel they were unable, apparently, to produce a single person before the committee that was making the investigation who would state that he had any personal knowledge as to whether or not Senator Gallinger had any connection with the preparation and sending out of these political-assessment circulars to Federal officials. This in itself demonstrates clearly to me either, first, that Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel have but little or no influence among the people in and about the city of Concord, where they had alleged that everybody knew that Senator Gallinger had sent out or directed the sending out of such circular letters; or, second, so far as the statements made before the committee making the investigation are concerned, there must have been nobody having any personal knowledge that Senator Gallinger had anything to do with the preparation and sending out of such circulars to Federal officials. Although Senator Chandler had been constantly urging upon the Commission that it should send someone there to make the investigation, yet, so far as I recollect now, there was no one brought before the committee at Concord to make a statement touching Senator Gallinger's having anything to do with the sending out of such circular letters who was requested to appear by Senator Chandler, and, as I remember now, there were but one or two persons who did appear at the request of Governor Busiel other than Senator Chandler and himself, and they in their statements, as our records show, substantially said to the committee that they had no personal knowledge of any facts that connected Senator Gallinger with the preparation and sending out of such circular letters to Federal officials. Most of the persons who did appear before the committee making the investigation and made statements, outside of Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler, appeared upon the solicitation of the committee making the investigation, and Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler were invited by the Commission to appear before the committee.

I admit that on June 7, or thereabouts, Mr. E. H. Shannon, an attorney for Governor Busiel, did then request the Commission to send to him, for the benefit of Governor Busiel, copies of the last answers made to the aforesaid interrogatories by Senator Gallinger and Mr. Thayer, and that afterwards, and on or about the 29th day of June, 1899, Governor Busiel, in a telegram to the Commission, asked that copies of the answer of Senator Gallinger and the answer of Mr. Thayer should be sent to him, and that the Commission, for good reasons in its own judgment, declined to send copies of such answers as requested.

I admit further that on or about the 26th day of June, 1899, the Commission in conference agreed that Commissioner Harlow, Mr. Wales, and Commissioner Brewer should be in Concord on the 11th day of July following for the purpose of making the investigation as to the truthfulness of the charges made by Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler against Senator Gallinger, and on the same day letters were prepared of a similar nature and language, one being addressed to Senator Chandler and one to Governor Busiel, informing them that the three gentlemen named would be in Concord on the day mentioned for the purposes stated, and they each of them were informed in said letters that as the Commission had in itself no power to subpoena witnesses or to compel their attendance upon the committee making the investigation, or even to administer oaths to such persons as should appear, it would have to rely upon the voluntary appearance and statements of such persons as might have a personal knowledge of the facts to be investigated. And the Commission appealed to Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel to give the committee, while making the investigation, all the aid they possibly could, by prevailing upon such persons to appear and give to the committee a voluntary statement touching the questions involved in the investigation, so far as such persons might have personal information. And the aid that the committee, while making the investigation, received in this direction from Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel I have briefly alluded to above.

In reply to the Commission's letter to Governor Busiel of June 27, 1899, Governor Busiel telegraphed the Commission as follows:

LACONIA, N. H., June 29, 1899.

HON. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

SIRS: I have yours naming July 11 next for a hearing at Concord. Have completed arrangements accordingly. Let it be at the Eagle Hotel, Concord. I think the case of sufficient importance to require the presence of all the Commissioners personally, and I respectfully request their attendance. Please mail me immediately copies of interrogatories and answers of William F. Thayer, Louis G. Hoyt, and others. Shall expect you to procure attendance of each of the several witnesses, including those named in my communication to the Commission of October 25 last.

C. A. BUSIEL.

The next day the Commission again wrote to Governor Busiel that it would be impossible for all three of the Commissioners to be in Concord on July 11, but at least one, and perhaps two, of the Commissioners would be present, and again the Commission informed Governor Busiel as to the very limited powers of the Commission touching the procuring of the attendance and the statements of individuals, and that it would be compelled to rely largely upon the aid of himself and Senator Chandler in procuring voluntary statements from such persons as might have a knowledge of the facts involved in the investigation. It further informed Governor Busiel that it was not expected that it would be necessary to examine or take the statements of all the persons he mentioned as having received the circulars referred to, and that if assessments were made, as claimed, upon one Government official, through the instrumentality of Senator Gallinger, he would be just as liable as if assessments had been made upon all the persons Governor Busiel had named. He was further informed that the investigation would not be a trial, but simply an investigation for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion as to whether the charges made and the evidence to sustain them would warrant a recommendation to the Department of Justice that the matter be presented to a grand jury in New Hampshire; and that the Commission must necessarily be the judge as to how and from what source it would seek information to sustain the charges which he had made; and that the representatives of the Commission who might be in Concord on the 11th of July would be glad to have Governor Busiel's statement, as well as the statements of others who might have knowledge of the facts involved in the investigation. In reply to this letter of June 30, Governor Busiel sent the Commission the following telegram:

LACONIA, N. H., July 4, 1899.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.:

Can see no harm in at least respectfully requesting presence each of few witnesses named by me, and it might be wise precaution.

CHAS. A. BUSIEL.

The reason why the Commission, as well as the committee sent to make the investigation, did not request the presence of the persons mentioned by Governor Busiel at the investigation at Concord, before the committee reached there, was that at least one of the Commissioners had been informed by Senator Chandler that if the Commission, as I have stated, would send one or more of its representatives to Concord to make the investigation, he and Governor Busiel would see that persons appeared before the Commission's representatives to establish the facts set forth in the charges made by Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler, and the Commission, as well as the committee, were warranted in presuming that Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel would carry out that arrangement on their part, and it did not learn to the contrary until after the investigation had commenced at Concord, and on the morning of the 11th of July, when it found out that Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel were apparently unable to procure the voluntary appearance of but few persons before the committee, it thereupon telegraphed to those who had been named as witnesses by Governor Busiel, who resided at a distance from Concord, and it sent personal notes to those residing in and near Concord urging them to appear before the committee for the purpose of making a statement touching the facts involved in the investigation. As I have heretofore stated, so far as I could learn, substantially all the persons, aside from Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler, who appeared before the committee appeared at the committee's request, and the statement of Senator Chandler in his letter to the President that proper efforts were not made on the part of the Commission or its committee to procure the attendance of the persons named by Governor Busiel, I think is entirely unwarranted; but if there was any neglect in this respect on the part of the Commission or the committee, why should Senator Chandler blame me for such neglect any more than any other member of the Commission? But I assert that there was no neglect on the part of the Commission or of the committee in the premises, and that the Senator's charges in that respect are unwarranted.

The committee remained at its rooms where the investigation was being held until it received all the statements of the persons who appeared before it, and who, it was claimed, had a knowledge of the facts involved in the investigation; and after the investigation had substantially closed at the committee rooms, Mr. Wales was requested by Commissioner Harlow and myself to visit all other persons who it was claimed possessed any knowledge of the facts involved in the investigation who resided in Concord or vicinity, for the purpose of trying to have such persons make statements in regard to all the facts in their possession touching the truthfulness of the charges made against Senator Gallinger by Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel; and Mr. Wales, in accordance with such request, visited such persons and so far as possible procured their statements, and he also visited persons residing at distances from Concord, and some of them in other States than New Hampshire who it was supposed possessed some knowledge of the facts charged against Senator Gallinger. And, as a matter of fact, the committee made every possible effort to procure statements from all persons whose names had been given to such committee, who it was supposed possessed any such information, and it made all efforts to procure proper information as to the truthfulness of the charges made against Senator Gallinger by Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel.

That the Commission has such limited power that neither its members nor the Commission itself can compel the attendance of persons as witnesses in any investigation which it may be making, nor administer oaths to such persons as should appear, is unfortunate, and so long as its powers are thus limited the result of any investigation which the Commission may attempt to make must be unsatisfactory to all parties interested; but this is in no way the fault of the Commission, and the responsibility must remain with the legislative department of the Government, of which the honorable Senator is a part and parcel.

It is true that the committee heretofore named was, as directed by the Commission, at Concord on the 11th day of July, 1899, but Senator Chandler says:

"This was long after the Commission had secretly conferred with the accused parties, received explanatory papers from them, declared them satisfactory, and kept the complainant in ignorance of what was going on, and denied him access to the testimony they had privately taken, had refused to ask witnesses to appear, and had proclaimed their hopeless inability to obtain the testimony of any witness. This had been the work of Commissioner Brewer, and it was not surprising that he appeared on July 11, assumed the function of chairman, over his senior, Commissioner Harlow, and proceeded to carry out his understanding with Senator Gallinger."

In reply to this assertion made by Senator Chandler, I desire to state that, so far as I am aware, there never was any secret conference between Senator Gallinger and any member of the Commission; that Governor Busiel never asked for any information, personally or by letter, that he did not receive an answer thereto; that Senator Chandler, his representative, never asked for any information from the Commission, or any member thereof, that he did not receive an answer thereto.

Speaking for myself, I desire to say that I never, at any time or any place, had any conference with Senator Gallinger touching the charges against him only as I have heretofore stated; and when Senator Chandler asserts, as he does in his letter to the President, and as he did more specifically state in the daily press on the 13th and 14th days of July last, that I forced myself upon the committee to go to Concord to make the investigation and afterwards usurped the powers and duties pertaining to the chairmanship of the committee sent to make the investigation, he states that which is wholly unwarranted and untrue; and I learn that Senator Chandler was so informed on the evening of July 12 by Commissioner Harlow and Mr. Wales at a conference in Senator Chandler's room; and yet he continued to repeat his charges from day to day in the press, and substantially reiterates the same in his letter to the President.

Touching the questions here under consideration, I will say that I personally declined and refused to go to Concord to make the investigation at several times previous to June 26, 1899, and only consented to go as a member of the committee because the other two Commissioners made a verbal order, which was afterwards placed on the minutes of the Commission, directing Commissioner Harlow, Mr. Wales, and myself, as I have stated, to be in Concord on July 11 for the purpose of making the investigation; that previous to this date Commissioner Harlow and myself had, on several occasions, tried to prevail upon Commissioner Procter to go to Concord and make the investigation referred to, which he declined to do; that the position as a member of said committee was not sought for by me in any way or manner, but entirely the reverse of this; that upon the committee's arrival at Concord on the evening of the 10th of July a conference was held at the Eagle Hotel by Commissioner Harlow, Mr. Wales, and myself in order to consider as to the course to be taken during the investigation.

It was at this conference that Commissioner Harlow and Mr. Wales insisted that I should take charge of the investigation, and though I asked to be excused and suggested that I would much prefer that one of the other members of the committee should take charge of the same, my associate members of the committee would not listen to this suggestion and directed me to take charge of the investigation. The allegation of Senator Chandler that I assumed the chairmanship of the committee and usurped the duties pertaining thereto over the head of Commissioner Harlow is entirely unwarranted and untrue, as personally known to the other members of the committee.

At this conference the line of investigation was marked out by Mr. Wales and Commissioner Harlow, with my concurrence. It was suggested by Mr. Wales that when it came to asking questions of those who might appear before the committee to make statements, if the answer to a question might in any way tend to criminate the person making the statement, I should inform such person that he was not obliged to answer it unless he saw fit; and it was further agreed by the members of the committee that it would not consent to the making of speeches or arguments before the committee, but that our whole efforts should be directed to procuring facts tending to establish the truthfulness or untruthfulness of the charges made against Senator Gallinger by Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler, and in conducting such investigation I sought in every way to carry out the opinion and understanding of the members of the committee as expressed at the conference referred to. And when persons who had been invited to make statements of their knowledge as to connecting Senator Gallinger with the issuing and sending out of assessment circulars to Federal officials stated that they had received such circulars, I, myself, at the request of the attorney of Governor Busiel, and others, asked such persons if they paid the assessment as requested in the circular; and when I had propounded such question I deemed it my duty, for reasons which I will state, to explain to them that they were not obliged to answer the question unless they saw fit. This suggestion I made, not to all of the persons who made statements, but to two or three of those who had received, as they stated, copies of such circular letter of assessment.

These persons were in no way represented there by an attorney who was familiar with their rights to advise with them, and I deemed it my duty, as courts do under similar circumstances, to say to such persons that they were not obliged to answer questions which would amount to a confession of a misdemeanor if answered in the affirmative. I assume that these persons were not as familiar with the civil-service act, or with their constitutional rights, as I was, and I should have felt that I was doing a great wrong if I should permit them to feel that they were obliged to answer the question, they not knowing what the effect might be upon themselves thereafter, and I thereupon made explanation to them that they were not obliged to answer the question unless they did so of their own free will. Senator Chandler thinks that I did wrong in informing these persons of their constitutional rights; but I shall ever contend that I not only was performing a just and proper duty in giving these persons the information that I did, but was carrying out the direction of the whole committee in taking this action. If Senator Chandler, in charging me with doing a

wrong in this connection, is giving an illustration of his legal ethics, I am of the opinion that it is fortunate for an honorable profession in New Hampshire that he has not been in a position to teach the younger members of that profession the legal ethics which he seems to manifest in his complaint against me upon the point under consideration.

Senator Chandler says that his colleague appeared at the investigation with the attorney-general of the State, Mr. E. G. Eastman, as his counsel. In reply to this I desire to say that at the first meeting of the committee with Senator Chandler, Senator Gallinger, and Governor Busiel, in my room at the hotel where the investigation took place, it was agreed between the committee and the gentlemen representing the different sides in the investigation that each side could select an attorney as a next friend to be with them, in order that they might have the advice of such attorney during the investigation; and thereupon Senator Gallinger selected Mr. E. G. Eastman, the attorney-general of the State of New Hampshire, as his attorney or next friend, and Governor Busiel, for the other side, selected Mr. E. H. Shannon, and each of these attorneys was present during the entire investigation which took place in the room aforementioned.

It is true that at this first meeting of the committee and those interested in the investigation Governor Busiel asked that he might be permitted to have a private stenographer for his own convenience. After consulting with my associates upon the committee, he was informed that we thought it inadvisable for him to have a special stenographer, but it was agreed upon that the committee would furnish copies of the official report made by the committee's stenographer as soon as the statements could be copied upon the typewriting machine; and it was my understanding, and I think that of my associates upon the committee, that this arrangement was satisfactory to Mr. Busiel and others who were interested in the investigation.

On the morning of July 12 Commissioner Harlow sent a note to Mr. Thayer, who had signed, as treasurer, the assessment circulars, inviting him to appear before the committee for the purpose of making a statement touching his knowledge of the questions under investigation, and about 1 o'clock p. m. of that day the committee received a reply to such note from Mr. Thayer in which he courteously declined to appear before the committee for the purpose of making any statement in the matter, saying that he had given all the information he possessed touching the questions under investigation in answer to the interrogatories which had previously been presented to him by the Commission, and that if he should appear before the committee he would be unable to give any further information. This note was received by the committee as it returned to its rooms after the noonday meal, and Commissioner Harlow, Mr. Wales, and myself conferred together, and it was agreed between us that as there probably would be but a few persons present during the afternoon to make statements, and as soon as it should develop that there were no persons present who desired to make statements in the matter, that the time should be filled in by having read the letter from Mr. Thayer to the committee and then, following that, have read the letters which had been previously written to Senator Gallinger, Mr. Thayer, and Mr. Hoyt, with the interrogatories in connection therewith and their replies. Senator Chandler claims that he was taken by surprise, and that he never had seen or been informed of the second answers to the interrogatories which had been propounded to Messrs. Gallinger and Thayer, and he apparently blames me for the course taken in this respect, when the course taken had been fully agreed upon by all the members of the committee; and I do not personally understand why Senator Chandler had any business to complain touching the question now under consideration. The committee, I apprehend, had a perfect right to present such evidence or matters as were within its power at such time and in such manner as it saw fit, without any direction or counsel from Senator Chandler or without any consultation with him; and one of his grievances toward myself especially, and toward my associates on the committee, seems to be based upon the fact that we did not let him control our course and manner in making the investigation.

Senator Chandler, in his letter to the President, says:

"Thereupon it became necessary for Commissioner Brewer and Senator Gallinger to proclaim in another way their imagined collapse of the inquiry."

I do not know of anyone present at the examination who so specifically pointed out the failure of the investigation as it was pointed out by Senator Chandler himself, as shown by our official stenographic report as to what took place at the investigation. In such report he is quoted as stating substantially that the real point in the case was as to whether or not Senator Gallinger was instrumental in sending out the assessment circulars to Federal officials, and then stating that those who had knowledge in regard to that point had not come before the committee, and clearly, by his language, expressing the idea that there was and had been no statement from anybody who had personal knowledge of the facts touching Senator Gallinger's relationship with such circular letters and the sending out of the same; and if that was the

material point in the investigation, and there had nobody appeared who had personal knowledge that he had prepared and sent out, by himself or under his direction, the circulars in question, it amounted to a clear and specific statement that in his judgment the material point in the investigation had not been established. And yet he has the audacity to charge that I had made the statement during the investigation that the charges had not been sustained and the investigation had been a failure. I never, during the investigation or during the time while I was at Concord, made any such allegation. I did state that it might be a grave question as to whether Senator Gallinger would be liable, because he was a member of a political committee, if such committee should have directed a person holding no Federal position to issue a circular letter of assessment and send the same to a Federal official; that as a question of law I thought there might be some doubt as to the Senator's liability under such circumstances; but if the circular letters were sent out under his direction, or by himself as chairman of the committee, it was my opinion he had violated the law. And that is as near as I have ever come to expressing an opinion as to Senator Gallinger's innocence or guilt.

I have no desire to enter upon any explanation as to what occurred in my room, where the investigation was being held, between Senator Chandler on the one side and Senator Gallinger and Mr. Eastman upon the other side. They are matters which in no way can aid in arriving at any conclusion as to the truthfulness of the charges made against Senator Gallinger by his colleague and Governor Bisiel. In order to have what took place upon the occasion put upon paper by the official reporter while the two Senators and Mr. Eastman were having their wordy encounters it would have been necessary for our official stenographer to have had a kodak, as it could have been in no other way illustrated except by the catching of the positions of these gentlemen in their excitement during the wordy contest between them referred to.

But Senator Chandler further complains that I refused to permit him to make a speech; and to this allegation I plead guilty, and admit that I declined to allow him to make a speech, and in doing so I was following out, not only my own convictions, but the directions of my associates, as heretofore stated. The proceedings immediately before I requested Senator Chandler not to make a speech were somewhat peculiar.

On the 11th day of July Senator Chandler made a written statement, or a statement which was taken down by our stenographer and afterwards put into writing upon the typewriter, and in closing his statement on that occasion I asked him the question, substantially, as to whether he had any personal knowledge himself as to Senator Gallinger having had anything to do in the preparation or sending out of such assessment circulars to Federal officials, and he in reply to the question substantially said he had not; but he further stated that if certain persons, whom he did not name, should not appear before the committee to make their statements he might desire to continue his statement, but if these persons that he referred to should appear and make their statements it would save him repeating what these persons had said to him. On the afternoon of the 12th of July, when the committee had received all statements from those who had appeared and were willing to give the same, the committee having no other business before it at that time, I asked Senator Chandler, who was at the time sitting upon my bed in the room in which the investigation was proceeding, if he desired to make any further statement to be taken down by the stenographer, and called his attention to what he had said to the committee at the close of his statement the day previous. In reply to my question he said he had no further statement to make.

I thereupon took the letter of June 1 from Senator Chandler, heretofore given, and read therefrom the charges which he had specifically and absolutely made as if made upon his personal knowledge of the facts stated therein, and read the same to the Senator and then asked him if, when he penned the charges stated or at any time thereafter, he had himself any personal knowledge as to the truthfulness of the charges he there made against Senator Gallinger. This question seemed to irritate him, and he got off from the bed and stood with his hand upon the bedpost and announced in reply to my question that he did not see these things done, but he had no doubt that they were done, substantially saying that he had no personal knowledge that Senator Gallinger had done the things which he had charged against him, but yet again made the positive allegation that Senator Gallinger was guilty of the offense which he had charged. And thereupon he commenced to make a speech, not attempting to tell what he did personally know in regard to the truthfulness of the charges against his colleague, but seemingly desirous of telling what he did not know; and remembering my instructions from my associates and thinking of the height, breadth, and width of the subject-matter upon which he wished to make a speech, I was at a loss to know how much time it would take him to tell all that he did not know.

Although I have had an active practice in the legal profession for more than twenty-five years, I have never seen a person before try to impress upon the minds of an investigating committee, or upon the mind of a court or jury, facts that he did not know.

admitting that he had no knowledge of any facts that were pertinent to the case. But this far-seeing Senator, who evidently had made himself familiar with French military code, seemed to have upon his mind the impression that a new system of introducing evidence was about to be presented to the civilized world upon the lines upon which he wished to present his speech. This New Hampshire Paty de Clam did not, in his efforts to present his knowledge or lack of knowledge to the committee, follow the practice of his prototype in France, but rather was moving on parallel lines with General Mercier in the great reform movement as the presentation of evidence, without regard to whether the same was pertinent or impertinent to the questions involved in the investigation. The French Du Paty de Clam did not appear in the famous trial recently held in the south of France, but General Mercier, one of the leading generals of the French Republic, as we read recently in the public press, did appear, and we have seen the efforts of Senator Chandler at Concord, at the time of the investigation, depicted in the efforts of General Mercier to convict the unfortunate Dreyfus. It is said that General Mercier, like Senator Chandler, announced to the military court that while he had no personal knowledge of Captain Dreyfus preparing the secret dossier or bordereau and disposing of the same to the German and Italian Governments, and while he had no personal knowledge as to the truthfulness of the charges made against Captain Dreyfus, he proceeded to make a speech to the military court, and in that speech stated that Captain So-and-So had informed Major So-and-So, who had informed General So-and-So, and that General So-and-So had inferentially informed the Secretary of War that Captain Dreyfus had admitted that he had prepared the secret dossier and bordereau and disposed of the same to the German and Italian Governments. General Mercier is reported to have said to the court, "While I have no personal knowledge of the facts charged against Captain Dreyfus, yet, my colonel, upon my honor and my conscience as a French soldier, I believe Captain Dreyfus to be guilty." And upon such evidence as this which I have stated, a verdict was rendered by this military court that shocked the better sensibilities of the civilized world; and yet we have here Senator Chandler, claiming to be a lawyer, and one who, it should be presumed, had a knowledge of the competency and relevancy of evidence, standing up before his constituents and saying, "While I have no personal knowledge of the truthfulness of the charges which I make against my colleague, yet I reiterate those charges as being positively true." And now he is complaining to the President that my conduct was unbecoming because I refused to allow this man to smirch the character of anybody by standing up before the committee that was sent there to investigate the charges against his colleague, and to permit him to speak to the representatives of the press, and thereby give his statements, based upon what he did not know, to the world with the idea that he was stating what he did know, as such idea was conveyed in his charges and presented to the Commission.

After Senator Chandler commenced to make his speech, I politely requested him to cease, as I desired to propound further questions to him. He declined to cease speaking, and I then directed our stenographer not to take down his speech, as it was not pertinent to the questions that we were investigating, and was wholly incompetent and irrelevant. Senator Chandler said then that he would make his speech anyway, and I told him that he should not do so there. He insisted that he knew his rights and he should make his speech. I again informed him that he could not do so. He then desired that the gentlemen (referring to the committee) should prescribe his limitations, and thereupon I replied that at least one gentleman would do so, and that was that he could not make his speech there in my room, that the room was mine and I paid for it, and he sneeringly and sarcastically replied, "And you are a gentleman?" To this I replied, "Yes; and that is more than many of the people in New Hampshire would say about yourself." This was the only word I used during the whole controversy or investigation in any manner reflecting upon Senator Chandler, and I felt justified in using this language, on account of the sarcastic and sneering words that he had previously used toward myself.

Senator Chandler again charges that I said in a newspaper interview the next day that I would have thrown him out of the window had he not ceased speaking. I think I made that remark, and perhaps it should have been modified by adding the words, "If I had been able to do so;" but I assert now with perfect coolness that it was perfectly evident that if he had not ceased speaking either he or I would have been compelled to leave the room; but as it was my room, as I then stated to him, I felt that I never should leave it to prevent my hearing his abuse of myself or my associates, and it would undoubtedly, had he continued speaking, have depended upon the physical powers of each of us to determine who should leave the room; but he ceased making his speech and then commenced to abuse his colleague and Mr. Eastman, which caused an unseemly wordy contest, and, as I have stated, I have no desire to enter upon any statement regarding the same.

Senator Chandler charges me, again, with stating during the time that Postmaster

Knox was giving his statement that "I would not give much for the man who does not contribute to good government." I have no recollection of making any such statement, but I am happy to make it now, because the citizen who is not willing to contribute of his time and his means in the interests of good government is an undesirable citizen, in my judgment. What I did say was that I generally made contributions to political committees during political campaigns, and that I did so without the violation of any law or civil-service rules; and for the purpose of showing that I have the right, as an American citizen, to do so under certain conditions, I desire to here present the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Chief Justice Waite, and found in *Ex parte Curtis* (106 U. S. Rep., p. 371):

"The managers of political campaigns not in the employ of the United States are just as free now to call on those in office for money to be used for political purposes as ever they were, and those in office can contribute as liberally as they please, provided their payments are not made to any of the prohibited officers or employers."

The law contemplates no restriction upon either giving or receiving, except so far as may be necessary to protect in some degree those in the public service against exactions through fear of personal loss. "If persons in public employ may be called on by those in authority to contribute from their personal income to the expenses of political campaigns, and a refusal may lead to putting good men out of the service, liberal payments may be made the ground for keeping poor ones in. So, too, if a part of the compensation received for public services must be contributed for political purposes, it is easy to see that an increase of compensation may be required to provide the means to make the contribution, and that in this way the Government itself may be made to furnish indirectly the money to defray the expenses of keeping the political party in power that happens to have for the time being the control of public patronage. Political parties must almost necessarily exist under a republican form of government, and when public employment depends to any considerable extent on party success, those in office will naturally be desirous of keeping the party to which they belong in power. The statute we are now considering does not interfere with this. The apparent end of Congress will be accomplished if it prevents those in power from requiring help for such purposes as a condition to continue the employment."

This opinion was rendered in 1882, under the then existing civil-service law, but the principles enunciated by the learned Chief Justice are equally applicable to the present civil-service act.

Senator Chandler further charges me with refusing, on the morning of July 11, to allow the newspaper representatives in the room in which the investigation was to take place. In answer to that allegation I desire to state that it was agreed upon by our committee on the evening previous, after fully considering the matter, that there would not be room to admit all the representatives of the press into the room in which the investigation was to take place, and in accordance with such agreement of the committee I announced that fact on the morning of the 11th of July to those who were present in the room and interested in the investigation. Shortly after this the newspaper men sent into the room for me, and I went out and explained the matter to them, but took the liberty of saying to them, upon their suggestion, that if they would agree upon some one member of the press representatives, we would admit such person as agreed upon by them, who could take minutes of the investigation as it proceeded and supply his associates with the same. This at that time seemed to be a satisfactory arrangement to them, and thereupon they agreed upon a Mr. Archer, representing the Boston Journal, as they reported to me, and Mr. Archer, at the commencement, substantially, of the investigation, was admitted and remained in the room until the noonday recess. This arrangement did not then seem quite satisfactory to some of the representatives of the press, and thereupon Commissioner Harlow, Mr. Wales, and myself conferred together and found out that there were a less number of the representatives of the press present than we had supposed, and thereupon it was agreed between the members of the committee that we would try and supply seating capacity in the room for such representatives of the press as might be present, and I was requested to announce this to them, and arrangements were made accordingly, and the gentlemen representing the press were thereupon admitted to the room and were present during the balance of the investigation that took place. It will be seen that, touching this question, all that was done was done upon the concurrent opinion of the entire committee, and what was done was not done by my own volition, but was the action of the committee.

Senator Chandler further states in his letter to the President that "Thus ended Commissioner Brewer's partial ceremonial. In it he was the central figure; not as a just judge, but as a grotesque performer. From beginning to end he was garrulously disquisitional. Let me enumerate: 1. He was constantly and needlessly in every case repeating the statement that witnesses must understand that they were only testifying voluntarily as a favor to the Commission. 2. He constantly directed Miss Yeomans, the official stenographer, what to take down and what not to take down."

In reply to these accusations I will state that they are not quite as untruthful as many that he made in the letter to the President, but they are substantially incorrect, and in reply to the same I will say that I made those statements only to one or two persons who appeared before the committee to make their statements. As already explained by me, I made some such statement to persons who were asked the question as to whether they had paid the amounts which had been assessed against them in the circular letters; and as to my directing Miss Yeomans not to take down certain things, that is also partially true. On several occasions when there were casual conversations between persons not making their statements—conversations that were not pertinent in the least to the questions under investigation—I directed the stenographer not to take the same down, and no objection to this was made by anyone at the time. I also directed the stenographer upon a certain occasion, as above stated, not to take down the speech which Senator Chandler was insisting that he would make. In doing this I felt that I was doing that which was proper, and I should take the same course again under like circumstances.

Senator Chandler further states, in clause 4 of his letter, in speaking of myself:

"When not foolishly garrulous or earnestly argumentative, I regret to be obliged to say he played the part of an intrenched bully."

In reply to this I beg leave to say that the question of my conduct in the investigation I am quite willing to leave to those who were present to determine. I insist that my conduct was perfectly courteous and proper in every respect; that my sole desire during the investigation was to procure all the evidence possible which might tend to elucidate the fact as to whether or not the charges made by Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler against Senator Gallinger were true, and it was entirely immaterial to me, or to any member of the committee, as to whether the evidence which might be procured would tend to show that Senator Gallinger was guilty of the charges made against him or whether such charges were false. The committee was seeking after facts touching the questions involved in the investigation, and this I repeatedly stated on several occasions during the investigation.

When Senator Chandler insisted upon making a speech contrary to the wishes of the committee, and commenced abusing the Commission, the committee, and more especially myself, I will concede I was not in the most amiable mood, and I never am when I innocently come in contact with a recognized and renowned bulldozer.

There were three lawyers present in the room during the entire investigation—Attorney-General Eastman, representing Senator Gallinger; Mr. Shannon, representing Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler, and Mr. Wales, a member of the committee. I have already explained who Mr. Wales is, and while Attorney-General Eastman and Mr. Shannon were entire strangers to me until I met them upon that occasion, I have no doubt they are reputable attorneys and gentlemen, and these three men I should be perfectly willing to have sit in judgment as to my conduct during the investigation and determine whether the same was courteous and proper or otherwise. I should feel perfectly willing to rest this question upon their judgment, although, as to Attorney-General Eastman and Mr. Shannon, I never have had any conversation with either of them touching the matter, or any of the questions arising out of the investigation, except as such conversation occurred during the investigation in the room in which all parties interested were present and heard the same. As already stated, there were some six or eight newspaper representatives present nearly all the time that the investigation was proceeding, and I should be perfectly willing to submit this question as to whether my conduct was proper or improper during the investigation to those newspaper representatives, although up to that time they were all of them entire strangers to me, and I never have had any conversation with them or either of them touching the question referred to.

Senator Chandler says I boasted in a newspaper interview on July 13 of my intimacy with the President. In reply to this I beg leave to say that it is, like many of his other statements, untrue. He had stated in the public press upon two or three occasions that he would prefer charges against me and ask the President to remove me from the position of Civil Service Commissioner. In the newspaper interview referred to, I stated that Senator Chandler had no more knowledge of my relationship with the President than he had of the civil service, and that he knew no more about the civil service than the man in the moon—that he was holding himself out as an original civil-service reformer, and I suggested in that interview that if the governor of my own State (Governor Pingree) could be made the third member of a civil-service commission, and that his associates should be Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel, that they would make a civil-service commission that would make everybody smile. This interview that he refers to will be found fully given in the Boston Herald of July 14, to which I respectfully refer as a confirmation of my statement here given.

As to Senator Chandler's statement in his letter to the President, that the evidence tending to show that Senator Gallinger sent out or directed the sending out of the political-assessment circulars should be convincing to the Commission and to the

President, I desire to say that these things are matters which I do not wish to enter upon in this communication, except to this extent: Senator Chandler says that he (Senator Gallinger) never in terms denied that he was connected with the sending out of the assessment circulars. I beg to suggest in this connection that until those who are seeking evidence against him shall be able to establish the fact that these assessment circulars were sent out by Senator Gallinger or under his direction, he is under no obligations, as Senator Chandler ought to know, to admit or deny the same, and there can be no presumption that he had anything to do with the sending out of such circulars until there is some evidence to establish the fact; because if he did send out or direct the sending out of such circular letters to Federal officials, it was a violation of section 11 of the civil-service act, which would amount to a misdemeanor; and it is a well-settled principle in law (although it may be unknown to Senator Chandler) that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty. Upon the question of the guilt or innocence of Senator Gallinger I quote this statement of Senator Chandler, found in his letter to the President:

"This conclusion [referring to the sending out of the assessment circulars by Senator Gallinger] is further made certain by the refusal of persons who made partial statements to make further statements, and by the refusals to answer questions and to appear before the Commission of persons who would have answered and would have appeared if they could have disproved the conclusion."

This is a most remarkable statement: That because persons who Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel seem to think had some knowledge of the facts involved in the investigation refused voluntarily to appear and tell the committee as to what knowledge they might possess touching the facts involved in the investigation, that that in itself was evidence to show that the charges against Senator Gallinger were true, and that Senator Gallinger was therefore guilty of violating the statute. I, some years ago, was employed to assist the prosecuting officer in my home county in the prosecution of a man who was charged with stealing sheep from a neighbor. The evidence against the defendant was all circumstantial and very weak, but it was thought advisable by the prosecuting officer to let the matter go to the jury in order to finally settle the case, and it was learned when the jury had been discharged that the jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction, and after the jury was discharged the jurymen who was in favor of conviction said that he never would agree to acquit the defendant, although the evidence did not convince him that the defendant was guilty of the charge, yet that until defendant showed who did steal the sheep he never would vote for acquittal. This statement came to the attention of the court and he interviewed the jurymen and the jurymen made this statement to the judge. Thereupon the judge said to him that as he did not seem to know the law himself and declined to take the law from the court and apply the evidence, he could be excused from further service upon the jury during that term of court, and he was thus discharged, and the case against the defendant was nolle prossed. Senator Chandler, evidently, by his statements in his letter to the President, takes the same position that was taken by this jurymen, that if the evidence failed to show that Senator Gallinger did prepare and send out to Federal officials the assessment circulars, it was the duty of Senator Gallinger to show in the investigation who did prepare and send out the assessment circulars. The position thus taken is too ridiculous for any intelligent person to discuss or dwell upon.

Here Senator Chandler appears to be again on parallel lines, in his opinion touching evidence, its relevancy and competency, with the Government's representative that was engaged in prosecuting Dreyfus. Supposing that Senator Gallinger should assume a similar position and say because Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel were unable to get anybody to voluntarily appear before the committee and state that they had knowledge of the truthfulness of the charges against Senator Gallinger touching the issuing and sending out of the circular letters, that for that reason it was perfectly evident that the fact had been established that he did not have anything to do with sending out such circulars. If such argument should be presented by Senator Gallinger or anyone else, I apprehend that Senator Chandler would see how perfectly ridiculous such an assumption of innocence or guilt would be. The argument used by Senator Chandler seems to be quite similar to the arguments that were adduced before the military court in southern France referred to.

The files and records in the case all tend to show, as a matter of fact, that the circular letters that were sent out were signed by Mr. Thayer, and this fact is stated. I think, in charges preferred by Governor Busiel against Senator Gallinger, and if this be so, that the circular letters were signed by Mr. Thayer, without any further evidence or circumstances tending to show to the contrary, it might be well presumed that they were prepared and sent out by him as treasurer of the committee, and in order to make Senator Gallinger liable under the statute it would be necessary to show that these assessment circulars were sent out by Senator Gallinger or under his direction, or the direction at least of the committee of which he was chairman, and, as well stated by Senator Chandler, as shown by our records, that was the material point in controversy in the investigation.

Senator Chandler, in his letter, says:

"The Senator [referring to Senator Gallinger] simply drafted the circular, had the circulars printed and filled in, had them signed by the treasurer, and then sent them out, either himself or by his clerks."

He also states in his letter of June 1, above, as follows: "The facts he (Governor Busiel) charged were, however, known by me to be true, and I approved of his action."

Here again Senator Chandler is stating positively that Senator Gallinger was guilty of these things, and yet he substantially stated to the committee, as shown by our records upon two different occasions, that he had no personal knowledge that the statements made in his charges against Senator Gallinger were true. It strikes me that this is a clear illustration of the fact that Senator Chandler is very careless and deceptive in making his statements. The Commission was led to presume when he, Senator Chandler, made his charges, and penned his letters referred to, and from the language used by him, that he had personal knowledge of the facts stated by him in these letters touching Senator Gallinger's connection with the preparation and sending out of the assessment circulars; but if the Commission could have the opportunity of cross-examining him upon those statements, as the committee had, it would find that Senator Chandler would feel compelled to say that he had no personal knowledge as to the truthfulness of the charges stated by him. I can only infer from this that he is seeking to deceive the President, as he did in his charges deceive the Commission. The charges made by Governor Busiel to the Commission touching the violation of the civil-service act by Senator Gallinger did not state that Senator Gallinger had sent out or caused to be sent out the assessment circulars to Federal officials; but such charges were specifically made by Senator Chandler in his letter of June 1, referred to, and, as stated by Senator Chandler (I repeat again), that seemed to be the main issue involved in the investigation, and Senator Chandler, Governor Busiel, and the committee, all together, seem to have been unable to get any person to make the statement that Senator Gallinger had anything to do or any connection with the sending out of such circular letters to Federal officials. They were all unable to procure a statement from anyone of his personal knowledge that the charges made by Senator Chandler in his letter of June 1 were true.

Senator Chandler in his letter to the President charges that Senator Gallinger, Attorney-General Eastman, and myself were conspirators, and that we had conspired together to protect Senator Gallinger from the charges which had been made against him by Governor Busiel and himself. In reply to this I would say that I never had any conversation or interviews or correspondence with Senator Gallinger or anyone in his interest, except at the times and places which I have stated; and as to Attorney-General Eastman, I never saw him or had any conversation or correspondence with him up to the time of the investigation; that the first time I ever saw him was upon the opening of the investigation at my room at the hotel in Concord on the 11th day of July last, and during the whole time of the investigation I never had any conference or conversation with him except the conversation that took place while the investigation was proceeding, and in the room where all parties interested were present. I had no desire during the investigation, and never have had, to screen Senator Gallinger in any manner whatever, but I have been desirous, from the time the charges were made to the Commission, of finding out whether or not Senator Gallinger was guilty of the violation of the statute as charged against him; and if the facts developed that he was guilty I was and am now desirous of seeing him brought to punishment, and I might say that such has been my feeling in every case where criminal charges have been made against Federal officials for violations of the civil-service act and rules.

Senator Chandler complains and charges in his letter to the President that the Commission and the committee failed to perform their respective duties in the matter referred to, because, first, the Commission did not take action in the investigation at as early a time as he, the Senator, thinks the Commission should have done, and, second, that the committee was derelict in its duty because it failed to get persons to appear before it and confirm the truthfulness of the charges made against Senator Gallinger by Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel. I have referred to this matter at length before, and I desire to here affirm again that the Commission acted with the utmost propriety, and had good reason, which was perfectly satisfactory to itself, in not sending persons to Concord previous to the time it did for the purpose of making the investigation; and so far as the committee is concerned it made every effort in its power to procure persons who it was supposed might have some knowledge of the facts charged to appear before the committee and give their statements of the same, and if there was any neglect in this matter it was by Senator Chandler himself (who seemed so deeply interested in his efforts to bring disgrace upon his colleague) in not persuading those who had given him information touching the questions involved in the investigation to appear before the committee and make their statements of all the facts pertinent to the questions under the investigation.

Senator Chandler in his letter to the President gives what purports to be a copy of a letter dated October 25, 1898, from Senator Gallinger to one L. F. Hanson, acknowledging the receipt of the sum of \$25, to be used in the First Congressional district of New Hampshire for political purposes. In connection with this I desire to say that the committee's attention was first called to such supposed letter in the copy of Senator Chandler's letter to the President, and it was the first notice to the committee and the Commission that any such letter had ever been written by Senator Gallinger; that no such letter was ever produced by Senator Chandler or referred to by him in his statement to the committee making the investigation; that since the committee's and Commission's attention has been called to such supposed letter they have made every effort to procure a statement from Mr. L. F. Hanson touching the payment of said sum of money to Senator Gallinger and the supposed letter written by Senator Gallinger to Mr. Hanson, but it has so far failed to procure any such statement from Mr. Hanson, he personally declining to make any statement for the benefit of the Commission. Whether or not any such letter was ever written by Senator Gallinger to Mr. Hanson neither the committee nor the Commission has any knowledge, and if any such letter was ever written by Senator Gallinger neither the committee nor the Commission has any knowledge whether the same is in the possession of Mr. Hanson or in the possession of Senator Chandler. The Commission has by letter asked Senator Chandler if he had any such letter in his possession, and if so if he would be kind enough to furnish the same to the Commission, without any satisfactory results, and Senator Chandler has so far failed to furnish the Commission any such letter, and the Commission has no further knowledge of the same ever having been written except as such information is given in his letter to the President. If any such letter was in the hands of Senator Chandler at the time of the investigation, or if Senator Chandler knew of any such letter being in existence, in my judgment it was a dereliction on his part that he did not present the same to the committee or inform the committee that such letter was in existence, but this he wholly neglected to do, although he had every opportunity for doing so if he had wished.

Senator Chandler further says in his letter to the President:

"The craftiness attempted by Messrs. Streeter and Brewer is transparent enough. You, Mr. President, with your quick perception, can see and hear their whole interview."

Senator Chandler, in his imaginary visions, thinks he can see things that never existed and hear words that were never uttered, and because he thinks he possesses such visionary powers he assumes, apparently, that the President possesses similar powers, which I am bound to conclude the President will not claim to possess.

Senator Chandler further says:

"Certainly Mr. Brewer, then, framed the questions (interrogatories) as follows: First. Did Mr. Gallinger direct Mr. Thayer to send them (the assessment circulars) out?" etc.

As I have already stated, the interrogatories were prepared by Mr. Wales, and not by any member of the Commission; that the same, when prepared by Mr. Wales, were approved by the Commission—all of which is well known to Commissioners Procter, Harlow, and Mr. Wales himself.

The inaccuracies contained in the statement of Senator Chandler in his supposed letter to the President would undoubtedly make the original Ananias very jealous were he upon earth at the present time.

Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel complained because the investigation was held at the Eagle Hotel instead of in some public building. In reply to this I desire to say that it will be seen in Governor Busiel's telegram to the Commission of June 29, heretofore given, that he requested that the investigation should be held at that hotel, and the committee in selecting its rooms selected one of the largest in the hotel, where the investigation could be and was held.

Senator Chandler charges me with making many speeches and doing too much talking during the investigation. In reply to this I will state that it must be remembered that I had charge of the investigation and necessarily was compelled to answer many questions propounded to me by the parties interested and their attorneys, all of which I felt it necessary to respond to, and I was necessarily compelled to explain many things that were requested of me by those interested as well as those making statements; but whether I made speeches that were not pertinent to the matters presented to me or not, that were unnecessary and out of place, one can easily judge by examining the official report of our stenographer during the investigation, which will be found in the Commission's forthcoming Sixteenth Annual Report, and is made a part of this answer.

Again referring to Senator Chandler's charge of my being in a conspiracy with Senator Gallinger and Mr. Eastman, in trying to shield Senator Gallinger from the charges which had been made against him, I will say that I can not see upon what ground Senator Chandler bases such statement, because, at the first meeting of the committee with Senator Gallinger, Senator Chandler, Governor Busiel, and their

attorneys, I suggested to these gentlemen that when persons were making their statements and I got through asking questions, if Senator Gallinger, Senator Chandler, or Governor Busiel, or their respective attorneys, should desire any question to be propounded to the person making his statement, that if they would call my attention to any questions they wished propounded, I would ask the person making his statement to answer such questions, giving the Senators, Governor Busiel, and their attorneys, every opportunity to ask such questions as were pertinent, as they saw fit; and in every case where persons made their statements to the committee, and Senators Chandler or Gallinger, or Governor Busiel or the attorneys, asked me to propound some question or questions, in every case desired I propounded such questions and received answers thereto from the persons making their statements. It will be seen from this that if there was any neglect on my part in propounding questions tending to bring out all the facts touching the charges that were pertinent, these gentlemen, now complaining, had every opportunity of propounding such questions as they might see fit, that were pertinent, in order to bring out all the facts known or possessed by the persons making their statements.

Senator Chandler charges me with having prejudged the case, as heretofore referred to, and I now desire to state further that instead of prejudging the case as to whether Senator Gallinger was guilty or not of the charges made against him, I have not yet come to an opinion, and never have arrived at any opinion up to the present time, as to whether he was guilty or not guilty. I am of the opinion that, as to any statements that have been presented to the committee, there is not sufficient evidence to even make out a prima facie case against Senator Gallinger, so far as his having sent out or directed the sending out of any political assessment circulars during the campaign of 1898; but as the Commission and committee had no power to compel the attendance of persons or to compel them to make statements if they appeared before the committee, it is possible that if the investigation could be held in some court which should have jurisdiction to compel attendance of witnesses and to compel their giving their evidence under oath, that it might be shown that Senator Gallinger was guilty of the charges touching the sending out to Federal officials of circular letters of assessment. Again referring to the fundamental principle that a man must be presumed to be innocent until he is proven otherwise, I shall, before coming to any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Senator Gallinger touching the charges against him, deem it my duty to simply presume him innocent until that presumption is overcome by evidence.

I find annexed to Senator Chandler's letter addressed to the President that which purports to be a copy of a letter from ex-Governor Charles A. Busiel, which has been placed on the Commission's files with the copy of Senator Chandler's letter, but as there seems to be no new allegation in Governor Busiel's letter, touching myself, beyond those in Senator Chandler's letter, I deem this communication a full and complete answer to Governor Busiel's allegations, as well as to the allegations of Senator Chandler in his supposed letter to the President.

I desire here to state that all the letters, telegrams, etc., referred to by me in this communication, so far as the same relates to the Gallinger investigation matter, will be found, as I now expect, in the Commission's Sixteenth Annual Report, to which I respectfully refer as tending to confirm the statements here made by myself.

In conclusion, I beg to state that, as chairman of the committee which was designated to make the investigation touching the charges made against Senator Gallinger, and heretofore referred to, I have deemed it my duty to make answer to the charges made against said committee and myself individually and as chairman thereof, in order that such answer may become a part and parcel of the files and records of the Commission with the charges so made by Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel against the committee and myself personally and as chairman thereof, in order that such charges and the answer thereto may be considered together by the Commission and the public as well, if deemed advisable. I have no feeling of animosity toward Senator Chandler or Governor Busiel, and very much regret that they have seen fit to make a personal attack upon myself simply because I failed in the performance of my official duties as chairman of said committee in such manner as to meet their personal views. Their allegations against myself are unwarranted and brutal, and I felt it necessary to reply to the same in somewhat forcible and strong language. I am convinced that Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel have such a bitter personal, factional, and political feeling against Senator Gallinger that their minds are unfit to properly judge as to the conduct of the committee or the members thereof during such investigation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully, yours,

M. S. BREWER,
Chairman of Investigating Committee.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I have been informed through the public press that the United States district attorney for the district of New Hampshire, under the direction of the Attorney-General, presented the charges and allegations made

against Senator Gallinger by Governor Busiel and Senator Chandler to the grand jury in the United States district court at Concord, and that such jury, after hearing the statements of said Busiel and Chandler and considering all the evidence which the district attorney was able to present touching such charges and allegations, failed to find that such charges so made were true, and the jury presented no indictment to the court against said Gallinger. In arriving at such conclusion, I have been informed, the jury was unanimous.

M. S. B.

DECEMBER 20, 1899.

To the COMMISSION:

We, the under-signed, members of the committee ordered by the Commission to proceed to Concord, N. H., to investigate the allegations of violation of section 11 of the civil-service act on the part of Senator Gallinger, respectfully state that we have carefully read and examined the communication addressed to the Commission by Commissioner Brewer, made in reply to statements contained in a galley-proof copy of a letter addressed to the President of the United States and signed by William L. Chandler, a Senator of the United States, of New Hampshire, which galley-proof copy was forwarded to the Commission by Senator Chandler in August, 1899, for the official files of the Commission. In this matter we deem it proper to make the following statement:

Commissioner Brewer's statement of facts upon the following indicated points are, to our own personal knowledge, in accordance with the facts: (1) As to Governor Busiel asking, through Senator Chandler, that the investigation be delayed until some time in April; (2) as to the files and charges in the case being referred to Commissioner Brewer and Mr. Wales to examine and report to the Commission as to what steps should be taken; (3) as to the circumstances attending the preparation of letters for transmission to Senator Gallinger, Mr. Thayer, and Mr. Hoyt, accompanied by such interrogatories as would draw out all information possessed by these persons as to the facts in the case; (4) as to the agreement that Mr. Wales should prepare such letters and interrogatories and submit the same to the Commission; (5) as to the submission to the Commission of these interrogatories when thus prepared, Commissioners Brewer and Harlow being present; (6) as to Commissioner Brewer being then requested by Commissioner Harlow to see Senator Gallinger and explain the matter to him and urge him to give complete answers to the interrogatories and try to have Mr. Thayer and Mr. Hoyt do the same; (7) as to the letters, with the interrogatories, being then submitted to Commissioner Procter, and after being by him signed, being sent to the three persons named respectively; (8) as to the opinion of Commissioners Brewer and Harlow, and Mr. Wales, that these interrogatories were not specifically and fully answered by the replies first received; (9) as to the call of Senator Gallinger and Mr. Streeter, his attorney, at the office of the Commission shortly after the first replies were received to the interrogatories, and as to what took place at the conference with them; (10) as to assurance being given at that interview that no further proceedings would be taken by the Commission; (11) as to letters being prepared on May 23, 1899, by Mr. Wales, at the direction of the Commission, one directed to Senator Chandler and to Governor Busiel, calling attention to the imperfections in the charges and as to such letters being fully considered and approved by the Commission; (12) as to the production of no person before the Commission who would state he had any personal knowledge of Senator Gallinger's connection with the preparation and sending out of the circular letters; (13) as to most of the persons who did appear, appearing upon the request of the committee; (14) as to the Commission's ordering on June 26, 1899, that Commissioners Harlow and Brewer and Mr. Wales be in Concord on July 11, to investigate the matter; (15) as to the committee's presuming that Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel would produce the evidence in support of their charges, and as to the committee's action later in requesting the appearance of all persons who were supposed to have any knowledge of the facts, and as to the committee's efforts to obtain the facts in the case; (16) as to Commissioner Harlow and Mr. Wales pointing out to Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel in their room at the hotel, on the evening of July 12: (a) that Commissioner Brewer had repeatedly declined to go to Concord and had finally consented to go only after the direct order of the Commission to do so; (b) that Commissioner Procter has been several times urged to go to Concord to make the investigation, but had persistently declined; (c) that it being finally suggested that Commissioner Harlow make the investigation, he then insisted that if he were to go Commissioner Brewer should also go, on the ground that he was a lawyer; (d) that Commissioner Brewer had consented to take charge of the investigation after we reached Concord, at the express solicitation of Commissioner Harlow and Mr. Wales; (17) as to the circumstances under which Mr. Brewer consented to go to Concord, and afterwards consented to take charge of the investigation; (18) as to the procedure to be followed in the investigation, being marked out by Commissioner Harlow and Mr. Wales

with Mr. Brewer's concurrence, and as to the suggestion of Mr. Wales that if the answer to a question might tend to criminate the person being questioned, such person should be informed before making his answer that he was not obliged to answer unless he saw fit; (19) as to the agreement of the members of the committee that no time should be taken up in hearing speeches or arguments, but that the whole efforts of the committee should be directed toward procuring all the facts possible tending to show the truthfulness or untruthfulness of the charges made; (20) as to the agreement of the committee with Senator Chandler, Senator Gallinger, and Governor Busiel, that each side might select an attorney as a next friend to sit with them; (21) as to the decision of the committee that Governor Busiel's request to be permitted to have a private stenographer be denied, and as to the later agreement that the committee would furnish copies of the stenographic report to each side, these arrangements apparently being satisfactory to all parties; (22) as to the agreement between the members of the committee during the recess for the noonday meal on July 12; that as soon as all persons were heard who should appear and make statements that afternoon, there should be read Mr. Thayer's letter to the committee, and then the letters which had been previously written by the Commission to Senator Gallinger, Mr. Thayer, and Mr. Hoyt, with the interrogatories and the answers to the same; (23) as to the question of permitting representatives of the press to be present at the investigation; (24) as to the agreement of the committee that matters or statements presented, not in any way tending to show the facts in the case, should not be received and should not be made part of the stenographic report; (25) as to the opportunity given each side, through the committee, to propound to persons making statements any questions they desired.

As to Commissioner Brewer's account of Senator Gallinger's first visit at the office of the Commission, probably sometime in the month of December, 1898, Commissioner Harlow knows of his personal knowledge that the facts are correctly stated by Commissioner Brewer touching the same. Mr. Wales has no personal knowledge as to what took place at this conference, not being present.

So far as we are all aware, Senator Gallinger has not been at the office of the Commission since the filing of the charges, except upon the two occasions mentioned, and Mr. Streeter has not been at the office except upon the one occasion mentioned.

As to other matters or facts recited in Commissioner Brewer's communication, we have no personal knowledge from the very nature of things, we not being present at the occurrence of these facts.

In general, we desire to say that the investigation was conducted by Commissioner Brewer in accordance with the procedure agreed upon by the members of the committee, and furthermore was conducted in a fair and impartial manner, and that no means were left unemployed and no steps untaken by the committee in its efforts to arrive at the facts.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HARLOW,
G. R. WALES.

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE HEARING IN CONCORD, N. H., IN THE MATTER OF POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE, ON THE MORNING OF JULY 11, 1899, WITH SENATOR GALLINGER, EX-GOVERNOR BUSIEL, AND SENATOR CHANDLER.

Senator Gallinger and ex-Governor Busiel made the request that representatives of the press be allowed to be present at the official hearing, and ex-Governor Busiel requested that his attorney might have his stenographer present.

Senator GALLINGER. I have made a written request of the Commission that the hearing be in public, open to representatives of the press and the people. I repeat that request now, subject to the decision of the Commission. If the Commission decides otherwise, any arrangement which they may make I will, of course, be compelled to submit to.

Mr. BUSIEL. I request to go on record that I desire that the hearing be public. I also make the request that I be allowed a stenographer.

Senator GALLINGER. I beg to further observe that this matter has been under discussion for nine months. Early in the agitation of the question I employed Gen. Frank S. Streeter as my counsel. You have had some communications from Mr. Streeter, who is a member of the firm of Streeter, Walker & Hollis. When the notice of this hearing came a short time ago, Mr. Streeter had engaged passage for Europe, with his family, and is now probably in England. Very likely at his suggestion, the Hon. Edwin G. Eastman said to me that he would be pleased to sit here as an adviser, and the Hon. Henry M. Baker yesterday made the same suggestion. I ask that these two gentlemen, as counsel, be allowed to be present at the hearing.

Mr. BREWER. I would say in regard to the request made by Senator Gallinger that the Commission has come to the conclusion that it is inadvisable to allow more than one counsel or adviser to be present, and Senator Gallinger is permitted to select either one of the gentlemen whom he sees fit.

Senator GALLINGER. I would inquire, in this regard, if it is not an extraordinary matter for a person on trial to be refused [counsel].

Mr. BREWER. Senator Gallinger is not on trial.

Senator GALLINGER. I would ask if it is not an extraordinary thing for a man charged with crime, and who is being investigated, to be refused the service of such counsel as he may select.

Mr. BREWER. In reply to that I would say that it is only a matter of courtesy, at most, that counsel are permitted to be here or that those whom we are investigating can be represented at all by counsel. We are here simply and solely for the purpose of trying to collect what facts we can touching the questions involved in this investigation, and, so far as the Commission is concerned, it is under no obligations whatever to consult with Senator Gallinger, or with Governor Busiel, or with Senator Chandler. I say it is not customary to do so. We ordinarily, in making these investigations, go to the people themselves who are supposed to have some knowledge of the facts, and if they will consent to make their statements we take them down.

I think the Commission is dealing fairly and courteously with both sides in this matter. As far as I am concerned, I would be glad (if this was a judicial tribunal) to have gone into your court room, so that everybody might have heard what will be said, if they were interested, but you will see the difficulty that would surround us with a large gathering; and I am inclined to think, from the matter we have had in the public press relating to this investigation, that it has attracted a good deal of attention, especially in your State. With a room full of people, without any power to preserve order and prevent disorder, the Commission would be almost helpless, and would, in my judgment, be detained here for many useless days. The representatives of the Commission are perfectly willing that you gentlemen should be represented by a legal adviser. I would say, in further connection with this subject, that it is not the desire or the wish of the Commission that either side should be specially represented by a stenographer.

Another question now comes up for our consideration. The press is largely represented outside and they are desirous of acting in harmony with the Commission and among themselves. They think that they ought to have an opportunity of getting the proceedings as they occur, and as it seems inadvisable to have them all present, they think if they could have one representative here, of their own selection, who could give them copies of the proceedings, they would all be satisfied to take his notes. I do not know what may be the views of my associates. We will confer.

There will be no stenographer here representing either side, but the representatives of the Commission have concluded to allow the press representatives outside to select one of their number to take such part of the statements or such minutes as he may see fit for the benefit of the whole press.

Senator GALLINGER. I want to enter a request.

Mr. BREWER. I prefer to determine this first.

Senator GALLINGER. I want to enter a request that inasmuch as Governor Busiel is owner and editor of a newspaper, and Senator Chandler is connected directly with one of our prominent newspapers, it is but right that the other representatives of the press should be admitted to the hearing. I enter this as a request and give this as my reason.

Mr. BREWER. In reply to that I would state that we think that the representative of the press who may be agreed upon by those outside will be sufficient, and the gentlemen outside will be notified to that effect. They can agree upon their man and send him in here.

Senator GALLINGER. I ask a few minutes' delay in the proceedings. In view of the fact that my counsel, General Streeter, is unable to be here, I call the attention of the Commission to the fact that Senator Chandler had violated section 14 of the civil-service law and ask that that case be tried with the pending one. What disposition does the Commission propose to make of that matter?

Mr. BREWER. I would state, Senator, that we are unable to investigate but one case at a time. After we get through with that (as charges of that nature, I think, have come to the Commission) we will consider the matter.

Senator GALLINGER. Will the Commission investigate it before leaving the city?

Mr. BREWER. We will consider that and let you know to-morrow morning.

Senator CHANDLER. May I make a remark? When Mr. Streeter's paper was filed (I saw it in the public prints), I made a reply under date of November 3, which has never been made public. I should be very willing to have Senator Gallinger see that letter. I have but one copy, and perhaps it is due to him and Mr. Eastman that they see that reply.

Senator GALLINGER. I will be pleased to see it, and I would in that connection call the attention of the Commission to the fact that I have never yet seen the charges against me. The Commission will remember that I sent to them, in Washington, the clerk of my committee, for the purpose of getting copies of the files in this matter, and the Commission declined to furnish them. I ask that, before the hearing proceeds, the charges be read in my presence. I ask that a recess of seven minutes be taken, that I may consult with my counsel, who has just arrived by train.

Mr. BREWER. It is now 17 minutes of 12. You can have until 12 o'clock for consultation among yourselves.

THE OFFICIAL HEARING PROPER COMMENCED AT 12 O'CLOCK, JULY 11, 1899, WITH EX-GOVERNOR BUSIEL, SENATOR GALLINGER, SENATOR CHANDLER, COMMISSIONERS BREWER AND HARLOW.

Mr. Shannon, attorney for Governor Busiel; Mr. Eastman, attorney for Senator Gallinger; Mr. Wales, Mr. Archer, reporter.

Senator GALLINGER. I would be pleased to have the stenographer read the requests which I have made, which the Commission thought it proper not to grant, that I may see that they are in proper form.

(Same are read.)

Mr. BREWER. Senator Gallinger, you asked for the charges which are presented. I might state that the charges which have come to us are, as in most cases, very informal, and amount substantially to this—that you are guilty of violating a section of the civil-service Statute, by the issuing of what are known as assessment circular letters to Federal officeholders for the purpose of collecting money from them for the conduct of the campaign of 1898.

Senator GALLINGER. Mr. Chairman, I shall not be satisfied unless those charges, properly signed, and all charges, in whatever form, by letter to the Commission or telegram to the Commission, are incorporated in these proceedings. I trust there will be no objection.

Mr. BREWER. I am perfectly willing to give you what we have; but I might say that, so far as that is concerned, it is entirely irrelevant and immaterial, because if facts should come to the Commission by letter, orally, or any other way, that the rules had been violated, the Commission has jurisdiction to the extent of making investigation. It is not necessary that there should be any specific charges filed. I might say that in nine-tenths of the cases investigated there are no charges. The information may come to us in a roundabout way, but so far as any formal charges are concerned they are never exacted.

Senator GALLINGER. This must then be an extraordinary case. On the 27th day of October last the Manchester Union contained, I think, about three columns of matter—some of it letters from the Commission addressed to the complainant. Part of it was what pretended to be charges, in a general way, made by one of the complainants against me, and from that day to this the matter has been kept alive in the newspapers. People of the State have understood that Governor Busiel was the complainant in this case. People in general seem to understand that other people have complained. It seems that the principles of justice and equity would require that the charges, in whatever form they have been made to the Commission, should be spread on the records.

Mr. BREWER. They can not be any more than as we have them.

Senator GALLINGER. Of course I can only protest on that ruling.

Mr. BREWER. I can only give you what we have got.

Senator GALLINGER. I beg your pardon. I did not understand that. I understood that you refused to give them.

Mr. BREWER. We are willing to give you the correspondence.

Senator GALLINGER. You mean you are willing to hand them to me personally?

Mr. BREWER. No; I mean that we are willing to have Mr. Wales read the charges as they have come to us. I merely stated that they were very informal.

Mr. WALES. There is a large amount of correspondence.

Mr. HARLOW. Would you prefer it now?

Senator GALLINGER. I think I would like to hear now what I am being tried for and who accuses me.

(Mr. Wales reads letter to the Civil Service Commission, dated October 17, 1898, signed by Charles A. Busiel; letter from the Commission in reply to Mr. Busiel, dated October 20, 1898; letter from Mr. Busiel, to the Commission, dated October 25, 1898, transmitting copy of assessment circular.)

Senator GALLINGER. To expedite the business I would ask if that correspondence can be submitted to me, for examination, at this desk.

Mr. WALES. I would suggest, Mr. Brewer, that possibly it might be well to read one of the Commission's letters sent to Mr. Busiel and Mr. Chandler.

¹ See pp. 155-158 for this correspondence.

Senator GALLINGER. That must be a letter in answer to a letter to the Commission, and it would seem proper that the letter to the Commission should be read.

(Mr. Wales reads letter from Senator Chandler to the Commission, under date of May 15, 1899; letters from the Commission, in reply to Messrs. Busiel and Chandler, under date of May 23, 1899.)

Senator GALLINGER. That is all I care to have read of those papers.

Mr. WALES. There is one other letter which gives the charges more specifically than have been given.

Senator GALLINGER. I would like to hear that letter.

(Mr. Wales reads letter from Senator Chandler to the Commission, under date of June 1, 1899.)

Mr. BREWER. This letter has been read, and perhaps I ought to state this—it contains (as I have observed before, to-day) more clearly and specifically, the charges which Governor Busiel attempted to make, and more specific claims upon the same basis which were made by Governor Busiel. This letter came to the Commission like letters from other parties, and feeling that we might not be warranted in presenting it as part of the charges (thinking, perhaps, it might not have been written for that purpose), I asked Senator Chandler if he had any objection to our presenting it, and he said he had no objection.

Senator GALLINGER. Then the real complainant in this case is my colleague in the Senate, Mr. Chandler?

Mr. BREWER. That is a question which the Commission is not desirous of answering. We give the facts as they exist, and treat the complaints rather than the complainants. I desire to state further, in this connection, that such charges being made (informal as they were) by Governor Busiel, more specifically made by Senator Chandler, the Commission deemed it its duty, taking the information as it thus came to us, to try and find out what the actual facts were, and that is the reason of our being present here to-day; stating again that it is not at all necessary, to warrant an investigation, that there should be any specific charges made. But the Commission, when it becomes satisfied that the evidence should lead to an investigation, to find out whether the rules or statutes have been violated, deems it its duty to make such investigation, and that is the condition to-day.

Now, gentlemen, I think we had better proceed and take Mr. Busiel's statement, if he is ready to give it.

Senator GALLINGER. Before taking that I would say that in accordance with the ruling of the committee that I would be permitted to have one gentleman as counsel with me. I have asked Attorney-General Eastman to sit with me to-day.

Mr. HARLOW and Mr. BREWER. Entirely satisfactory to the Commission.

Mr. BREWER. Were you a resident of the State of New Hampshire during the year 1898?

Mr. BUSIEL. I was.

Mr. BREWER. Have you made to the Civil Service Commission any charges touching political assessments alleged to have been made by Senator Gallinger upon Federal officials residing in the State of New Hampshire?

Mr. BUSIEL. I made a complaint to the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. BREWER. Will you be kind enough, now, to give us all the facts which are in your knowledge or were at the time you made the complaint touching the charges here made against Senator Gallinger?

(Statement here read by Charles Albert Busiel, of Laconia, N. H., 56 years old, governor of the State of New Hampshire, 1895 and 1896.)

At the words "Sometimes such officers hesitate between duty and policy, and try to escape the responsibility imposed upon them," Mr. Brewer interrupts.

Mr. BREWER. I beg you to pause a moment. Instead of making a statement of your knowledge as to the violation of the law you are now apparently making charges against the Commission, and I think it a very improper thing to do.

Mr. BUSIEL. I based this whole statement on the correspondence which I have had with your Commission. In the first place I wrote to your Commission asking you what the law was and if certain things were a violation of the law, and you wrote back that they were.

Mr. BREWER. We want evidence now as to what the facts are.

Mr. BUSIEL. Then I made a complaint. After I made that complaint you wrote to me that you had no powers, everything that went before your Commission must be voluntary, and that no witnesses could be sworn, and I have stated to you that unless these witnesses can come forward and testify I have no other means to substantiate the facts. Now, then, if you want to strike out anything which you think is criticising the Commission—I have intended no criticism of the Commission; I am speaking generally—

¹ See pp. 171-173 for this correspondence.

² See p. 173 for this letter.

³ See pp. 177-179 for this statement.

Mr. BREWER. I withdraw any objection, so go ahead.

Mr. HARLOW. Excuse me a moment. You have that right, Mr. Busiel. It may be as you understand the Commission's action, but it is not a part of this investigation at this time. We are desirous of getting right down to that basis and come to the investigation and the cause.

(Reading concluded by Governor Busiel.¹)

Mr. BREWER. That is a good argument that civil service is all right. I have been thinking so all the while.

Senator CHANDLER. I am for it. I desire to make a statement to the Commission at the proper time.

Mr. BREWER. I would like to ask the governor a few questions.

Mr. BUSIEL. I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

Mr. BREWER. Governor, have you any personal knowledge yourself as to the so-called assessment circulars, how they were issued or sent out to individuals?

Mr. BUSIEL. I have no knowledge of it. Of course I have second-hand knowledge, but I have no direct knowledge any more than I have presented to the Commission.

Mr. BREWER. You have stated that, but thought I would make it more specific. Senator Gallinger, do you wish me to ask any questions of the governor?

Mr. EASTMAN. We have nothing to suggest.

Mr. BUSIEL. I expected to prove this by others.

Mr. BREWER. I think we had better adjourn for dinner now. We will take a recess until 2 o'clock, and I hope that we will all try to be as prompt as possible at that time.

Hearing continued. 2.15 p. m.

The same parties being present as at the morning session, with the addition of several reporters, or such representatives of the press as cared to be present.

(A paper purporting to be a circular letter soliciting contributions for political purposes is here shown to witness.²)

Mr. BREWER. Will you please state from whom you received that paper, or if you ever saw it before.

Mr. BUSIEL. I received this from a friend. Is it necessary for me to state whom? I do not think I would care to bring him into the controversy unless—

Mr. BREWER. Is it somebody whom you expect to be here to make a statement?

Mr. BUSIEL. No.

Mr. BREWER. Then you prefer not to give the name of the party?

Mr. BUSIEL. I do not think it would aid the Commission in its investigation to give the source from which I received this circular letter. I did not receive it from a Federal official but from a State official. I might say that probably the circulars were all alike that were sent to Government officials and State officials.

Mr. BREWER. I would rather you would state only what you know about it.

Senator GALLINGER. It strikes me that if this was not received from a Federal official, and Governor Busiel refuses to give the name of the party giving it to him, it ought to be excluded from the report.

Mr. BREWER. Your objection is overruled.

Senator GALLINGER. Then I ask that Governor Busiel state the name of the party.

Mr. BREWER. It is at his option—whether he chooses to do so or not.

Mr. BUSIEL. I decline, for the present, to give the name.

Mr. BREWER. There are two gentlemen here from a distance—Mr. Elwell, from Portsmouth, and Mr. Knox, I think, from Manchester, who are quite anxious not to be detained here over night. I have spoken to Senator Chandler, whom we expected to call next, suggesting that he give way and allow us to call these gentlemen now. As a matter of courtesy I think we ought all agree to that. They have come here at the solicitation of somebody, and not by any compulsion, and I think we should treat them with consideration.

(Statements are here made by Mr. Rufus N. Elwell, collector of customs at Portsmouth, N. H., and Mr. Ossian D. Knox, postmaster at Manchester, N. H., which will be found on separate sheets. Also statement of Senator William E. Chandler—on separate sheet. Also statement of Mr. James O. Lyford, naval officer of the port of Boston—on separate sheet.³)

Mr. BREWER. There does not seem to be anyone else to be heard from this afternoon, and therefore, the Commission desiring to have these minutes copied this afternoon, if possible, we will adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Investigation committee met at 10 a. m. July 12; same parties present as on previous day.

Senator Gallinger here rises and calls attention to two newspaper articles, which he denounces as untrue and libelous. It is ruled that the matter is not pertinent to this case and should not, therefore, be entered on this record.

¹ See p. 177-179.

² See p. 157 for copy of this letter.

³ See pp. 179-186 for these statements.

Statements are made by Mr. Henry Robinson, postmaster at Concord, N. H., and Mr. John A. Spalding, postmaster at Nashua, N. H. Commissioner Brewer reads letter from Mr. John T. Welch, postmaster at Dover, N. H., and telegram from Mr. Frank L. Gilman, postmaster at Laconia, N. H., which he says will be regarded as the statements of the two gentlemen in question.¹

MR. BREWER. I desire to say to you, gentlemen, that early this morning we sent notices around to all those whose names had been given us, requesting them to come to our rooms here. As we do not know them personally, if any of them should come in, kindly notify us to that effect.

(No witnesses are found.)

MR. BREWER. There being no other persons present whom we can call, recess is ordered until 1 o'clock p. m.

Hearing continued at 1.15 p. m.

MR. BREWER. I desire to call attention to the fact that a request was sent early this morning for Mr. Thayer to appear before us, and I have his reply here, which I will proceed to read, and I shall follow it up by presenting a statement which he made to the Commission some time ago. It is not necessary that I should read our request which was sent to him, but I will read his letter, dated to-day, addressed to Mr. Harlow, my associate here. [Reads letter.] In connection with this I desire to state that some time last fall, or in the winter, a communication was sent to Mr. Thayer, which carried with it certain questions seeking to develop all the knowledge which he had touching the questions which have arisen in the charges in this case. Mr. Thayer replied, giving, I suppose he thought, an answer to our questions. The Commission thought that the answers were not quite specific enough and called Mr. Thayer's attention to that fact—that the answers were not quite as specific as we would like, and asked him to give a more full and complete reply to the same. This he did, and I will now ask Mr. Wales to read the letter which relates to the matter I have just spoken of.

(Mr. Wales reads letter from the Commission to Mr. Thayer, under date of January 20, 1899; reply from Mr. Thayer, under date of January 30, 1899; and letter from Mr. Thayer, under date of March 20, 1899.)

MR. BREWER. I would state, as a part of the proceedings here, so that it may all appear, that a similar communication to the letter of January 20 was sent to Mr. Hoyt, who was secretary, as I recollect, of the Republican State central committee during the campaign of 1898, asking for what information he could give us touching the questions mentioned by Mr. Thayer. The communication to Mr. Hoyt was substantially the same as that to Mr. Thayer.

(Mr. Wales reads Mr. Hoyt's reply, under date of January 30.)

MR. BREWER. I would state, in connection with this, that we also communicated (after these charges had been made) with Senator Gallinger, and sent him a letter propounding certain questions, seeking to draw out a statement from him in regard to his version of the matter.

(Mr. Wales reads letter from the Commission to Senator Gallinger, under date of January 20, 1899; reply from Senator Gallinger, under date of January 28, 1899; and further letter from Senator Gallinger to the Commission, under date of March 13, 1899.)

MR. BREWER. I would state that these communications will become part of the files in this case.

MR. SHANNON. I have one suggestion to make. Will one of you gentlemen call on Mr. Thayer (I ask this on behalf of my client) before leaving the city and ask him if he knows who directed the envelope to Mayor Robinson?

Senator GALLINGER. Mr. Chairman, with all deference, I would suggest that Mr. Thayer as a gentleman has some rights, has exercised those rights, and if the Commission should call upon him, even if they should get this information, I can not see what effect it would have upon this case.

MR. SHANNON. Of course Mr. Thayer has the right to decline to reply if he chooses. The reason I make this request is because we have no right under the law to cross-examine, but we have not had any opportunity to inquire of Mr. Thayer or Mr. Hoyt or of Mr. Gallinger. Now, of course, Mr. Gallinger is not obliged to take the stand and convict himself or discharge himself from any charge before this tribunal, as a tribunal of investigation, or for any other parties to do so, but not being allowed, in behalf of my client, the privilege of seeing the treasurer, who sees fit to take the whole blame upon his own shoulders, I respectfully request this honorable Commission, in behalf of the complainant, to put this question to Mr. Thayer and await the gentleman's reply.

Senator GALLINGER. I have the honor to add that the matter having been referred to the Commission, the Commission can dispose of it as they see fit.

¹ See pp. 186-189 for these statements.

² See p. 189.

³ See pp. 186, 189 for this correspondence.

Mr. BREWER. I was about to remark that we will take the matter under consideration, but I would state, right here, for the benefit of Mr. Shannon, as well as others, that, as he well understands just the condition we are in, and how powerless we are, we have made all due efforts in the direction of procuring a complete statement from Mr. Thayer, and so far as his statement goes it seems to be very complete and entitled to just as much weight as those who will consider the matter are pleased to give it. We requested him to come here, and his reply has been read to you. The Commission, or those who represent the Commission here, will further consider the matter and determine whether we will go to Mr. Thayer and ask him that question or not. We will consider the matter, and that is all we feel warranted in saying at present. If we feel after receiving his letter that we ought not to do it, then, of course, we shall decline, but if we can see our way clear to do it with propriety, we shall have no objection.

Mr. SHANNON. That is quite satisfactory.

Mr. BREWER. As it is expected that the representatives of the Commission who are here will separate here, perhaps to-morrow, some going one way and some another, it is quite probable that at least two or three of the men who have been named here by Mr. Busiel in his communication to us as those he would like to have called will not be here, but we shall try to get their statements to place upon the files. Of course, under those conditions, you would have no opportunity to cross-examine, and I might say that you must all be aware that it is quite unusual, in making investigations by special agents or otherwise, to allow cross-examinations. It is expected that those making the investigation will seek all information that tends one way or another.

Mr. SHANNON. I should not have said "cross-examined." I should have said to "propound questions," through the Commission.

Mr. BREWER. We have sought to do that, but we can not compel Mr. Thayer to come here; but we have attempted to get a full and complete statement before in reply to our questions. We will consider the matter further, however, as I have stated.

Mr. SHANNON. If I understand it, that the other gentlemen requested by the Commission to come here this morning will not be here, and having in mind the suggestion of Senator Gallinger to bring this hearing to a speedy close, I wish to thank the Commission for giving me permission to be here at this hearing, and we await the pleasure of the Commission.

Mr. BREWER. I wish to state, in connection with this question, that all the gentlemen named by Mr. Busiel have been requested to come here. We talked it over a little at the recess, and have decided that at least two of the Commission's representatives will remain here until some time to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to be heard to any and all persons who have any knowledge which will help to elucidate the facts in this case, and you who are lawyers will undoubtedly understand the essentials.

We will be here until some time to-morrow afternoon, and will be glad to see any and all persons who desire to appear before us to make a statement which will help us out in the matter. If it should be necessary, we will remain even longer; but if we remain here until to-morrow, and the gentlemen whom we have requested to appear do not appear before that time, I shall have to assume that they will not appear. We will make an effort, as I have said, to have them make a statement in writing and send it to us, but we would not feel warranted in staying away from our duties longer than to-morrow afternoon unless we think some of them will be present.

Senator GALLINGER. I would inquire if the case of the complainants has been put in with the exceptions which the chairman suggests.

Mr. BREWER. Let us have no misapprehension. I would rather be wrong than to have any misapprehension. I shall have to assume this position. I think I am warranted, Senator, in doing it. It is not quite the "defendant" and "plaintiff" in the case. We are after facts, and whether they come in front or in the rear we are going to take them if we can find them; and I want it understood that if anybody should appear here before we leave to-morrow who has essential facts which will elucidate just what did occur, who is responsible or who is not responsible, whichever side it benefits or works against, we shall feel it our duty to take those facts.

Senator GALLINGER. May I inquire of the chairman if, in the event of any such testimony being given in my absence, I may, as a matter of courtesy, and perhaps a right, be furnished with a copy of such testimony?

Mr. BREWER. I think that, should anything new develop upon further investigation, or any new evidence be brought forward, you ought to have an opportunity of being heard.

Senator CHANDLER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say a few words more before the Commission closes its present hearing. I had glanced at Senator Gallinger's letter to the Commission of January 28, in which he states that the matter was wholly unworthy of the consideration of the Commission, but I did not know of his subsequent letter, of March 13, which has been read in my hearing within the last few minutes, nor did

I know of Mr. Thayer's subsequent statement, which he declines to come here and be cross-examined about, and, therefore, I have a few words to submit before the Commission closes to-day's session, but I will wait until Senator Gallinger makes a few remarks which he has to say to the Commission.

Senator GALLINGER. I beg to be excused until the complainants put in their remarks.

Mr. BREWER. I understand that if Senator Chandler has any further evidence to offer it was to be offered to-day. I inferred from the closing words of his testimony that he had some information that he would impart to the Commission, provided similar evidence was not supplied by somebody else. I think it but just and proper that if the Senator has any further knowledge which he desires to impart to the Commission it ought to be given now, before Senator Gallinger makes his statement. Now, if it is but an argument which my friend wants to make, then I would suggest that that be held over. Of course, we are not here to hear any arguments, and I want to make the remark to both you and Senator Gallinger that I hope you will simply give us just what you know, relating the facts and not attempt to make any arguments at all about the matter.

Senator GALLINGER. I shall occupy just sixty seconds.

Senator CHANDLER. If the case is to be treated as Senator Gallinger assumes—as a case where the complainant and the defendant appears—then the complainant has the right to close. I have not assumed that that was the nature of this investigation, neither do I propose to argue the case to the Commission. When I said I desired to make a few suggestions, I did not mean to say that I had any further evidence. The Commission is right in saying that if I have any further evidence it ought to come in before Senator Gallinger proceeds, but what I did say was that I desired to make a few suggestions to the Commission after Senator Gallinger says what he has to say. If this be a trial, I have a right to say it. If it is not a trial, but only an investigation, the Commission will, of course, hear me. If the Commission is content to leave the present inquiry where it now stands for to-day, I am willing to leave it. I have no further statement to make in the nature of evidence.

Senator GALLINGER. I am willing to leave it there. I have been under fire for nine months and I have no intention of allowing these gentlemen to close this discussion if I can prevent it.

Mr. BREWER. Justice will be done to both sides. There will be no—

Mr. SHANNON. Senator Gallinger says he proposes to close this investigation. Now, I trust this prediction may be correct, but I expect that this honorable Commission, at an early date, in case something should be submitted to them, upon the evidence which has been offered in this case, according to your rules and regulations, it will be received and considered.

Mr. BREWER. I have not consulted with my associates, but I speak only for myself; but I shall not myself consent to any argument from anybody. We are here for facts, not for talk. We may not ourselves conclude to determine any questions of law involved in this question. We may conclude to do so and we may not. I am unable to speak for the Commission until all this evidence which has been submitted is placed before them. I know the Commissioners are not as wise as they ought to be, but they are wise enough to grasp all the questions in this case. We shall carefully consider all the evidence we get (as I think I stated very frankly) after we return home—a week from now or two weeks from now. If anyone tells us that they have positive knowledge of such and such things, and we find those things are material in settling this question, I should take that man's statement down and it would become part of the record. If he should come around and tell me, "Oh, yes; I know about this thing. Senator Gallinger did so and so. Why, everybody knows it," it has been my experience in litigation that what everybody knows nobody knows. If somebody should come before the Commission a week from now and demonstrate that he had some evidence, the Commission will be pleased to receive it.

Mr. SHANNON. I hope I have not been misunderstood, but what I mean is this, that when the board convenes at Washington, if I have any suggestion to make (and presented Senator Gallinger with a copy), if there was anything there which would throw any light, if you should come to the conclusion to consider the legal aspects in this case, they would be considered; otherwise not.

Mr. BREWER. The question has been suggested here, that before this case closes, and when the Commission takes it up for hearing, whether the Commission would hear counsel on either side. I think I have substantially answered the question. I am going to express my own views now, that I shall myself oppose any such thing. It is true there are only two of the Commissioners here, but when all the matter we have accumulated—before we determine the question and after we do determine the question—a report will be made of the facts contained in the statements, and I am inclined to think that the representatives of the Commission here will make some recommendations to the whole Commission—a finding of the facts from the evidence—and then the conclusions as to the law and the rules. Substantially, when that report is made, the case will be settled, so far as the Commission is concerned, because the majority of the Commission will undoubtedly sign that report, whatever it may be.

Mr. BUSIEL. Do I understand you to say that if you two members of the Commission agree it shall be accepted by the Commission?

Mr. BREWER. Yes, undoubtedly; but we shall make a report to the Commission. If my friend and I should disagree, of course Mr. Procter would be the deciding element, but I know, as far as I am individually concerned, I propose to write up a report and submit it to the whole Commission—a finding of the facts, and whether there has been a violation of the law. I myself would not listen to any argument from Daniel Webster, were he alive.

Mr. SHANNON. I have often found, in my references, that I have been aided by men less able than Daniel Webster—

Mr. BREWER. I meant no disrespect, but I think you will see that we can not. We have, on our table, every day, more than thirty cases, on the average, to dispose of, involving a discussion of the law and the rules. Now, you can see how impossible it would be for us to hear counsel in cases of that kind. We can not do it. It is impossible. And if we heard one case we should have to hear all. When I mentioned Daniel Webster I did not mean any disrespect. At the suggestion of my associate, I would state that I have no objection—the Commission, I think, will be a unit upon it—if you desire to submit a brief, either of you gentlemen, or anybody interested, the Commission will be very glad to receive it.

Mr. SHANNON. I am sorry that we have had any controversy, but I think I said in my opening sentence, to submit “in writing.”

Senator CHANDLER. Mr. Chairman, you have made some very interesting speeches since I addressed you a few minutes ago, and I would say now, in order to give place to Senator Gallinger, before he makes his remarks, that the Commission seem to have found out everything which they ought to know, with the exception of who made this assessment upon the Federal officeholders, who fixed the sums which they should be called upon to pay, who directed the envelopes, who put the circulars in the envelopes, and who sent them out. Now, the Commission, I respectfully submit, have not found that out. The essential facts have not been ascertained. When I came here this morning I did not know but what the fact that the circular had been sent to the Federal officeholders had been admitted. There were some intimations in the papers that it would be admitted, but it was not formally admitted, and therefore the fact has been ascertained from the witnesses that the Federal officeholders were assessed. It has not been ascertained that any of them paid, but they were assessed by this circular; so that the Commission seem to have reached the question whether it was done by Senator Gallinger's knowledge and direction or whether in fact he did it himself. I simply want to say now, having for the first time heard Mr. Thayer's second statement and Mr. Gallinger's second statement, that I reiterate every word which I said in my letter to the Commission of June 1. It is all true and it is all perfectly consistent with what Senator Gallinger and Mr. Thayer have said. If I wish to say anything more to the Commission I will wait until Senator Gallinger gets through.

Mr. BREWER. Senator Chandler has just stated that certain facts are true as alleged in his letter of June 1, in which he stated his knowledge as to who had prepared these circulars and caused them to be sent out, in the following language: “Senator Gallinger himself drafted or settled the draft of the assessment circular and had it printed. He made out or adopted as his own the list of Federal officials to whom it was to be sent, fixed the sum of money to be demanded of each official, caused each circular to be filled in with its special sum, and superintended, in the manner above stated, the enveloping and directing of the circulars.”

I desire to ask, Senator Chandler, whether you have personal knowledge of the facts therein stated, as quoted from your letter?

Senator CHANDLER. Mr. Chairman, I did not see those things done. I have no doubt they were done. The way to ascertain whether they were done or not is to get at what was actually done in reference to these circulars. This Commission has utterly failed to do that. It did not notify the printers that they were wanted until this morning. It is perfectly possible for this Commission, instead of standing upon Senator Gallinger's statement and Mr. Thayer's (first known to me to-day), to institute inquiries which will result in ascertaining whether those charges were true or not. I state that they are; that all the facts stated in my letter are true and are facts of common knowledge—

Mr. BREWER. I asked you a question and I challenge your right to make a speech on it. If you desire to answer any more questions—

(Here Senator Chandler interrupted, stating that he should say all he wished to say, and wanted it to go on record, to which Commissioner Brewer replied that it would not be taken down as it was simply an argument and a criticism of the Commission, and it was not keeping to the question in hand. No stenographic notes were taken from this point to the following remarks of Senator Chandler:)

Senator CHANDLER. The Commissioner went on to state, if he will allow me to say it, that he had generally found that “what everybody knew nobody knew,” and I was simply replying in a general way to that suggestion. I now will repeat and

will bring my statement within the range of a proper statement—that what actually did take place can be ascertained by the Commission, in my judgment. Somebody printed those circulars. The printed circulars were taken somewhere. They were enveloped and sent out by somebody, they were paid for by somebody. The sums which were to be asked of the Federal officials and others to whom they were sent were fixed by somebody, and this Commission can ascertain those facts. Now I am going to criticise the Commission, with the permission of the representatives who are here in this case—Governor Busiel asked the witnesses to come here and asked the Commission to ask them to come here. Yesterday the Commission came here and began its investigation without having asked anybody to come. Yesterday morning it asked the Federal officeholders who had been named and some of them have come. Now, the witnesses on the other point (which it appears is the real point in the case now) have not come, and Mr. Thayer, in this city to-day, is kept away from this Commission by Senator Gallinger—

Senator GALLINGER. Mr. President, that is absolutely false, and not only absolutely false, but meanly and contemptibly—

Mr. EASTMAN. And I don't care if you are a United States Senator; you are a liar. Senator GALLINGER. I appeal for protection from such accusations as that.

Senator CHANDLER. I do not like to see Attorney-General Eastman, prosecutor for the people, defending a criminal.

Senator GALLINGER. You would not repeat that statement outside of this room.

Senator CHANDLER. I would.

Senator GALLINGER. I don't believe you would.

Senator CHANDLER. Come out and see [starting for the door].

(At this point, on account of the general confusion in the room, no stenographic notes were taken until, order being restored, Commissioner Harlow speaks as follows:)

Mr. HARLOW. I should like to ask a question in relation to Senator Chandler's letter of June 1, in which he states: "The facts charged by him" (Governor Busiel) "are, however, known by me to be true."

It was this letter more than anything else which caused this Commission to come to Concord. Now, we are here and ready for these witnesses. We have no authority to summon witnesses. We have no authority to administer oaths.

Mr. BREWER. I want to call your attention, too, to the fact that in some of the correspondence, either from Senator Chandler or from Governor Busiel, the Commission was urged (as it was on several occasions) to send representatives up here to make an investigation. That was all we were ever asked to do, as "the facts were perfectly evident, 'everybody' up here" knew them. Now these gentlemen's names are given us as printers. (We did not know before that they were printers.) They know we could not force them here. They know we could not force anybody to come here.

Senator CHANDLER. You did not ask them?

Mr. BREWER. We have asked them.

Senator CHANDLER. You did this morning.

Mr. BUSIEL. You said I knew that you could not summon witnesses. I did not know it until I received your letter. If I had known that you could not summon people I should not have brought these charges, and the Commission has misled me from the fact that you waited until this hearing and then said that the evidence must come from persons voluntarily.

Mr. BREWER. It was with the utmost good faith that I asked the question of Senator Chandler. I did not dream it would lead to such an argument. The Commission has been accused of bad faith in this matter, substantially, and I propose to defend the Commission so far as I can in my humble way. I remember very well that we were importuned to send some representatives up here (I want to say this in reply to my friend, the governor). When you wrote to the Commission at first you stated a hypothetical case, if such and such were facts would it be a violation of the law? You got a response in regard to that hypothetical case. It was that if a chairman of a committee, who was a United States Senator, should send out assessments, either by himself or through the secretary of the committee; if he should send out assessment circulars to Government officials (either by himself individually or through the secretary or treasurer of the committee) whether that would amount to a violation of the law.

Now, the Commission was not able to make a direct reply to that, because it was a very important legal question, and I want to say to you, to-day, that I have grave doubts, where a man who is a Government official and happens to be a member of the committee, and the committee itself should direct the sending out of the letters, whether it would be a breaking of the law by such an official and member of the committee. I think it a grave proposition, and I say it with the utmost frankness. I have no real convictions upon the question and I think it is one which no one can properly determine (that is to say, officially) except the Department of Justice. The law was quoted to you and you did not ask any questions as to the powers of

the Commission, but Mr. Procter answered the questions you did ask (I never saw them until I saw them in the "Manchester Union"). Now, we could not assume that you did not know the powers of the Commission, and your letter did not call for anything of the kind.

There has been no attempt whatever on the part of the Commission to entrap you, Governor Busiel, or anybody else. We have tried to act with the utmost fairness, and yet the papers have said that accusations have been made in your letter to us and that we would do nothing serious because a United States Senator was the offender.

Mr. SHANNON. Mr. Chairman, I claim the indulgence of the Commission, because I have not lost my temper, but I want in defense of my client, Governor Busiel (who did not understand the rules to begin with), to call your attention to my letter dated June 7. [Reads letter.] I said in this letter that we expected to prove the charges. We think we have. I want to say to the gentlemen of the Commission that I think so now. I am very sorry that any unpleasantness has occurred here between the Senators or between my brother Eastman and Senator Chandler, but I remember that Senator Chandler's remark to Senator Gallinger was that he had kept Mr. Thayer away. If there has been any such thing it ought not to operate against my client's interests.

Senator GALLINGER. As I desire to leave this hearing, I wish to make a brief statement which I have submitted in writing.

(Statement of Senator Gallinger on separate sheet.)

Mr. EASTMAN. I desire to say a word in view of what has transpired here. I came here not as counsel, strictly, but more in the manner of a friend, to sit down here and hear what was said, and there was no idea of keeping out evidence or preventing the freest or fullest investigation. I have no interest such as would lead me to any such result as that, and I hope so far as Senator Gallinger is concerned any remarks that I have made will not operate in your minds to his prejudice. I did understand. Mr. Shannon says I misunderstood. I understood from the remarks of Senator Chandler that he included me in the statement that we tried to keep out testimony, which is absolutely false. But if they did not include me, and no such thing was intended, then I made a mistake, but I did say that any statement of that kind, if it includes me, was utterly false. If I misunderstood it I made a mistake, but otherwise than that I did not make any mistake, because I should say the same thing again if it was accused of me.

Senator CHANDLER. I think you said that I was a liar, but I do not care about that.

Mr. EASTMAN. I did say that any statement which accused me with that is a lie.

Senator CHANDLER. Senator Gallinger has gone, and therefore it is rather difficult to continue this discussion, and I am not going— "You are a liar, if you are a United States Senator." That is a pretty serious statement, and I think you ought to withdraw it. What I did say in commenting upon Mr. Thayer's absence was that he was kept away by Senator Gallinger. Now that justified Senator Gallinger in making the reply he did. I do not think it justified my brother Eastman in saying what he said.

Mr. EASTMAN. Well, I misunderstood it, and if I made such a statement I withdraw it.

Senator CHANDLER. And if I said anything offensive to you I withdraw that.

Hearing for the day adjourned at 3.10 p. m.

During the next few days, as opportunity offered, statements were taken from Messrs. Edward N. Pearson, William F. Thayer, Thomas Clifford, Ira C. Evans, Edward Merrill, and John H. Walker.³

Fort Peck, Mont., Indian Agency. File 39 B.

During the period covered by this report further action was taken in the matter of political assessments alleged to have been made in 1896 in the Fort Peck Indian Agency. The previous history of this case, as it appears in the Commission's Fourteenth Report, is as follows:

On July 10, 1897, a complaint was filed with the Commission charging Capt. H. W. Spole, acting agent, and Frank A. Hunter, clerk, at the Fort Peck Indian Agency, with violating the provisions of various sections of the civil-service law relating to political assessments. On investigating the case in October, 1897, the Commission's representative found that five persons were implicated in such violations, two of

¹See p. 174 for this letter. ²See pp. 190-191 for this statement. ³See pp. 190-198 for these statements.

whom were not Government employees. It appears that in June, 1896, one Wallace L. Turney, an agent of the Democratic national organization, obtained access to the Fort Peck Agency and solicited contributions for the use of the Democratic campaign fund, receiving both money and notes, or "acceptances," as they are termed, in Government buildings or offices upon the reservation [in violation of section 12 of the civil-service law], ample evidence of these facts being secured. The participants in this affair were alleged to be Captain Sprole and F. A. Hunter. Hunter had, however, been dismissed from the service prior to the investigation, but evidence was adduced showing that he had violated section 11 of the civil-service law, in collecting the acceptances of the employees in behalf of Turney, though he afterwards returned the money on reading in a Minneapolis paper that Turney was an impostor. Concerning the attitude of Captain Sprole no satisfactory evidence was obtainable. The official records show him to have been on duty during the period of Turney's visit, but the evidence tends to show that he was in some other part of the reservation on agency business at the time, that he had nothing to do in connection with the assessments (though it would seem that Turney would not have been permitted to enter the reservation without Captain Sprole's consent), and that he did not use his official authority to influence the employees under him, though the general impression prevailed that unless these contributions were made the employees would be in danger of losing their positions should the Democratic party remain in power.

Charles McIntyre, civil engineer, and J. L. Atkinson, physician, agency employees, appear to have violated section 11 of the civil-service law. McIntyre was instrumental in presenting Turney to the employees, and Dr. Atkinson was concerned in the collection of the notes given to Turney by the various employees, as well as in affording Turney the means of reaching the employees.

A person designated as "the Hon. George Hazzard, of Tacoma, Wash.," was also found to have violated section 12 of the civil-service law. Mr. Hazzard is described as "the authorized representative of the Democratic national organizations," as having been "traveling throughout the United States for said organizations, and by our direction stopping to see you regarding your past-due acceptances, etc." According to the testimony, Hazzard visited the bakery, a Government building, collecting money on a note given by an employee to Turney, and received \$50 in the office of the agency physician from another employee.

The amount collected from the various employees is estimated at above \$700.

After a conference with the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by whom the papers in the case were carefully examined, and who expressed himself as fully satisfied that gross injustice had been perpetrated upon the employees at the agency in question, and that it seemed wholly undesirable to retain in the service those persons who in any way assisted in the assessments, the Commission referred the papers in the case to the Secretary of the Interior on November 23, 1897, with the recommendation that Mr. McIntyre and Dr. Atkinson be removed from the service in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Rule II, to the effect that any person in the executive civil service of the United States who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of the civil-service act or rules shall be dismissed from office.

On January 8, 1898, the papers were returned to the Commission by the chief clerk of the Interior Department with the statement that the Secretary was of opinion that no further action should be taken.

On April 1, 1898, the papers in the case were again referred to the Interior Department, with the request that some action be taken toward removing those employees still in the service who, it was shown, had violated the civil-service laws and rules. The Secretary of the Interior replied, under date of June 29, 1898, that the charges against the employees referred to had been investigated under his direction, and he was of opinion, as a result of this investigation, that neither of them had willfully violated the statutory provisions. He therefore declined to take further action.

On August 10, 1898, the matter was referred to the Attorney-General, with a request that he consider whether criminal prosecution should be had, and by him referred to the United States attorney at Helena, Mont., with instructions to investigate the case and institute such criminal proceedings as the facts disclosed required.

On March 21, 1899, the Acting Attorney-General referred to the Commission a copy of a communication, dated March 16, 1899, from the United States district attorney at Helena, Mont., in which he stated that the grand jury then in session at Helena had returned indictments against Atkinson, McIntyre, Hunter, Hazzard, and Turney for violation of the civil-service act; that the first three of these were within the judicial district of Montana, and that the whereabouts of Turney and Hazzard

being to him unknown, he would be pleased to receive any information upon the subject the Commission could furnish.

The Commission furnished the district attorney with such information as it possessed concerning the whereabouts of Turney and Hazzard, and the last-named was apprehended in Tacoma, Wash., but released on his own recognizance for appearance in Montana in June.

Under date of September 11, 1899, the district attorney wrote the Commission as follows concerning the result of the prosecutions instituted:

Case No. 75, United States v. J. L. Atkinson, was tried on June 8, and the trial resulted in an acquittal of the defendant.

The witnesses who were called by the Government did not stand by the testimony which they gave before the special agent and before the grand jury. They seemed to be very friendly to the defendant and inclined to shield him in every possible way. Most of them are still employed at the agency and Dr. Atkinson is the agency physician. They grew very forgetful, and material facts which they testified to before the special agent and before the grand jury had passed entirely out of their memory. I was able to present so little evidence that the court directed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal.

Case No. 73, United States v. Hunter, which was set for June 9, was discontinued on account of the utter hopelessness of attempting to obtain a conviction.

Case No. 74, United States v. Charles McIntyre, and case No. 76, United States v. George Hazzard, are still pending, but I will be compelled to move a dismissal in these cases also.

Case No. 77, United States v. Turney, is pending, but the defendant has not yet been apprehended. He could not be located in the State of Washington. If I can ever bring him to trial it is barely possible, the witnesses being strangers to him, they may remember more of their transactions with him and we may be able to obtain a conviction in his case.

No further action has been taken in the case by the Commission.

I. THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

(1) INTERNAL-REVENUE SERVICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

By amendment to the civil-service rules the President, on May 29, 1899, excepted from the requirements of competitive examination the following classes of employees in the Internal-Revenue Service:

1. Deputy collectors who are borne on the rolls as such and the allowance for whose salaries is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.
2. Storekeepers and gaugers whose compensation does not exceed three dollars per day when actually employed and whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum.
3. All positions in Alaska.

It was further provided by the amendment that appointments to the above-named positions of deputy collector and storekeeper and gauger should be subject to "an examination, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, equivalent to the examination held by the Commission for positions of like grade," such examination to be conducted by the Commission.

For over a year and a half prior to this amendment appointments to the position of deputy collector were made, in some instances, by collectors of internal revenue without regard to its classification under the civil-service law, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the facts being brought to their attention, declined to direct the removal of the persons thus illegally appointed. Notwithstanding this, the Secretary of the Treasury, on June 24, 1899, less than a month after the President's amendment, requested the Commission to issue a certificate to cover the reinstatement of a former deputy collector of internal

revenue to a clerkship in that service, on the ground that such person "was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue September 20, 1895, and had served continuously until May 29, 1899, the date on which said positions were taken from the competitive classified service."

The correspondence which ensued, in view of the importance of the principle involved, is given in full and is as follows:

[From the Civil Service Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury, July 5, 1899.]

This Commission is in receipt of your communication of June 24, requesting that a certificate be issued for the reinstatement of Mrs. Mary H. Reed to the position of clerk in the office of the collector of internal revenue in the sixth district of Virginia, stating that Mrs. Reed was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue September 20, 1895, and had served continuously until May 29, 1899, the date on which the said positions were taken from the competitive classified service.

A question involved, as it would seem in this case, is whether Mrs. Reed, or the position of deputy collector of internal revenue which she held as stated, was within the classified civil service or not. It has been contended for two years or more by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the position of deputy collector of internal revenue was not in the classified service, and that its classification was illegal. This position of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue seems to have met your personal approval, as indicated by correspondence relative to that question, and I note the fact that you are quoted in your recent published letter in reply to one promulgated by the National Civil-Service Reform League as saying that you do not believe "that it was either lawful or just to have the places of deputy collectors of internal revenue included in the classified service."

If your contention is correct, then, of course, Mrs. Reed would not be eligible under the civil-service rules for reinstatement as you request, but the Commission has held, and still continues to hold, that the positions of deputy collectors of internal revenue were legally classifiable and were actually classified by the Treasury Department and so reported to the Commission some years ago, and the contention upon this point made by the Commission seems now to have met the approval of the President, for in amending Rule VI in his amendments promulgated on May 29 last, these positions of deputy collectors of internal revenue are excepted, and this was clearly saying by implication that they were classified positions.

It might be suggested also that the fact of your now making a requisition for the reinstatement of Mrs. Reed indicates that you also, by implication, are conceding the fact that these positions were and are still classified.

The Commission still maintains its opinion that such positions were and are still classifiable and have been classified for some years. It, however, fully recognizes the fact that you must be the judge of the policy of reinstating persons where such can be done in compliance with the rules, although it begs leave to suggest that many of the deputy collectors of internal revenue who have been appointed during the last two years have never taken any examination, and it is inclined to think that it would not be in the interest of the public service to have such persons who have had no examination reinstated as clerks in the Internal Revenue Service. But, as stated, this is clearly a question for you to determine.

The records of the Commission do not show, and it does not clearly appear from your requisition, that Mrs. Reed has been "separated from a position included within the classified service," as required by Rule IX, but, from the records, she continues to occupy the position of deputy collector to which she was appointed September 20, 1895. If, as it would seem, she holds the position of deputy collector, she occupies an excepted place, and is therefore not eligible for transfer to clerk, which is not excepted. Rule X, clause 4, declares that "transfer shall not be made from an excepted position to a position not excepted," coupled with a proviso which is not applicable in Mrs. Reed's case.

The Commission, therefore, is unable to find authority in the rules upon which to issue its certificate.

[From the Secretary of the Treasury to the Civil Service Commission, July 7, 1899.]

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, in reference to Department request of the 24th ultimo, that a certificate be issued for the reinstatement of Mrs. Mary H. Reed, now holding an excepted classified position as deputy collector in the internal-revenue district of Colorado, to the competitive classified position of clerk in said district.

In reply, you are informed that the Department was in error in asking for the reinstatement of Mrs. Reed and has now to request that you issue a certificate for her transfer from the excepted position of deputy collector to the nonexcepted position of clerk. Mrs. Reed is believed to be eligible for this transfer for the reason that she was appointed to the position of deputy collector in 1895, before it became

a classified position, and has remained continuously therein until the present time. Being in the position on the 6th day of May, 1896, when it became a classified nonexcepted position according to the contention of your Commission, she acquired the right to transfer to any other classified nonexcepted position in that service, subject only to the limitations prescribed by the rules governing such transfer. This right still continues, notwithstanding the change in the status of the position of deputy collector made by the amendment of May 29, 1899.

[From the Civil Service Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury, July 13, 1899.]

In response to your communication of July 7 a certificate is inclosed for the transfer of Mrs. Mary H. Reed from deputy collector to clerk in the sixth internal-revenue district of Virginia.

The Commission notes that you say:

"Being in the position (deputy collector) on the 6th of May, 1896, when it became a classified nonexcepted position according to the contention of your Commission, she acquired the right to transfer to any other classified nonexcepted position in that service, subject only to the limitations prescribed by the rules governing such transfer."

The Commission understands by this that you assent to the contention of the Commission that deputy collectors of internal revenue were legally classified, and that the appointments made to those positions since May 6, 1896, should have been made upon examination and certification under the civil-service rules.

East St. Louis (13th Ill.) internal-revenue district. File 6323 S.

In the Fifteenth Report, at pages 320-322, an account is given of an attempt made by Collector W. H. Powell to remove from the service D. J. Foley, collector's clerk and secretary of the local board of civil-service examiners. The following is quoted from this report:

The Commission (March 4) brought the matter to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury with a request for a statement as to whether Mr. Foley had in fact been separated from the service, and if so, whether such separation had been in accordance with law. In reply the Commission was informed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter dated March 30, that Mr. Foley had not been removed and that the collector had been notified through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that such contemplated removal would not be countenanced by the Department unless made for just cause and in due accordance with law.

On April 12, 1899, Mr. Foley again wrote the Commission stating that his separation from the service had been effected by a reorganization of the force employed in the district "to effect the most practicable economy and maintain the necessary efficiency in the revenue department of the Government." From Mr. Foley's statement concerning the force of this district, it appeared that appointments of deputy collectors had been made without compliance with the civil-service rules, but the Commission, at this time, was unable to obtain compliance with such rules in their relation to these positions, it being held that the appointment of deputy collectors was a matter entirely under the control of the collector.

Mr. Foley having alleged that "the method adopted to bring about my [his] separation from the service" was "the increasing of the collector's force and afterwards its reduction," the Commission brought the matter to the attention of the Treasury Department, but was informed that the separation was incident to a reduction of allowance made by the Secretary of the Treasury, which specified that a clerk at \$1,000 should be dropped. Since this was a matter over which the Commission had no control, in the absence of proof that the removal was made for political or religious reasons, Mr. Foley was informed, in a letter dated April 24, that the Commission could do nothing further in his case.

Louisville (5th Ky.) Internal-Revenue District. File 832 S.

REMOVALS APPARENTLY MADE FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

On November 16, 1898, the Commission received a letter from Hunter Mattingly, of Bardstown, Ky., charging, in effect, that he and other storekeepers had been discharged by Collector Charles E. Sapp for political reasons, all except himself without charges being deferred in accordance with section 8 of Rule II.

The Commission, referring to these charges on December 27, 1898, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury the following statement of facts:

The Commission has the honor to invite the Department's attention to a reduction made in the force of gaugers and storekeepers in the Louisville internal-revenue district during the month of September for the purpose of reducing the force, and to the recent appointments that have been made from the eligible register for the purpose of increasing the force.

The collector's report of changes for September showed the removal of thirty-eight gaugers and storekeepers for the reason, as stated by the collector, "commissions revoked by order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as being in excess of the 15 per cent allowed by law." It now appears that, although the Department or the collector found it necessary in September to reduce the force by the removal of thirty-eight gaugers and storekeepers, it now finds it necessary to increase the force by the appointment of twenty-five persons from the eligible register. This same practice has previously been resorted to by the present collector at Louisville. The frequency with which the reductions were made and followed by new appointments to increase the force in many internal-revenue districts would seem to give color to the charges that the collectors have adopted this means of circumventing the requirements of the civil-service rules. Under section 8 of Rule II the thirty-eight gaugers and storekeepers could not have been properly removed except for just cause and after a full opportunity of explanation. The opportunity thus afforded to such persons of answering charges might have prevented their removals, but it appears that they were removed because their services were not necessary, thus practically abolishing their positions. The explanation of the collector of internal revenue would ordinarily be accepted by the Commission as satisfactory, but in this particular district it appears that since the thirty-eight removals for the purpose of reducing the force of the district to a number approximate to the requirements of the service twenty-five persons have been selected for appointment to the grade of storekeeper, gauger, or storekeeper-gauger. It would therefore seem that within a few weeks from the date of making a wholesale removal because the services of the persons removed were not necessary it was found that the district needed more employees in the storekeeper, gauger, or storekeeper-gauger grade, and twenty-five persons were appointed under the provisions of Rule VIII. The thirty-eight positions having been abolished for the purpose of reducing the force to meet the requirements of the service, as reported by the collector of internal revenue, the Commission would be pleased to receive the Department's statement whether the twenty-five positions referred to should be re-created within a few weeks and twenty-five persons appointed from the eligible register. If so, a wide opening is made for violations of the President's order of July 27, 1897, and if places are wanted competent men can be dismissed from the service for the reason assigned in the cases of the thirty-eight dismissals in the Louisville district.

In reply to this communication the Department forwarded to the Commission a copy of the following letter of January 16, 1899, from Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue G. W. Wilson:

I have the honor to return herewith letter of the United States Civil Service Commission dated the 27th ultimo, referred to this office on the 12th instant, in regard to the reduction of gaugers, storekeepers, etc., in the fifth district of Kentucky in September last, and subsequent appointments from the eligible list, with the advice that in August last the collector recommended a reduction in the force referred to for the reason that the closing down of a large number of distilleries in his district had made the proportion of unassigned officers in excess of that allowed by law. Owing to delay in action on the collector's letter, the officers were retained in commission for some time after they had ceased to perform any duty.

Under the present law the force has to be reduced when the distillery business diminishes. In making their recommendations for these reductions collectors are required in all cases to select the best efficient and valuable officers for dismissal.

When the distilleries resume operations and new appointments are necessary, it is believed to be for the interest of the service to take the new appointees from the civil-service registers rather than to restore to the service persons who on actual trial failed to reach a high standard of efficiency.

The Commission has not been advised that either the collector or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue denies the charge that these removals were made for political reasons. As having a bearing upon this question the following extracts from letters received from two of the removed employees, Messrs. John C. Talbott and John W. Spalding, are given. In a letter dated April 11, 1899, the first named of these states:

Some time in September, 1898, I think about the 30th, my commission as United States storekeeper and gauger was revoked. It read thus: "Your services are no

longer needed." At the same time my commission was revoked thirty-seven other Democratic United States storekeepers and gaugers' commissions were revoked in this the fifth internal-revenue district of Kentucky. Immediately following this revoking of commissions of Democratic officers, which I understand was done on account of too large a surplus, thirty-eight Republicans were appointed instead. Not only were these thirty-eight men appointed, but special storekeepers and gaugers were put on duty. None of the men whose commissions were revoked that I have spoken to had any charges preferred, but read like mine, that their services were needed no longer. I do not know whether there can be any evidence adduced, other than circumstantial, to prove that it was because they were Democrats and their places filled by others immediately because they were Republicans. The thirty-eight officers dismissed were undoubtedly Democrats, as they were recommended for appointment by Collector Johnson under Cleveland's Administration, before civil service applied to officers in the internal-revenue service, and it is strange, if not wonderful, that this excessive surplus consisted entirely of Democrats, and that which surpasses the order of nature and soars into the supernatural is that in Kentucky * * * when there are forty vacancies to fill by eligibles there is not one Democrat up to the standard.

Under date of March 28 Mr. Spalding wrote the Commission:

I have received your letter of the 11th instant, in which you call upon me to produce evidence that the removal of myself and thirty-seven others from the revenue service was not prompted by political considerations. * * * If this case were on trial before a jury, I believe it could be made clear to them that these removals were for partisan and political purposes by showing, first, that in so far as the fifth district of Kentucky is concerned, heretofore, when no political necessity existed, when there was no occasion to resort to a subterfuge, this power of removing all officials in excess of a certain per cent unemployed has never been exercised; if ever used at all it had fallen into "innocuous desuetude." Second, all the detached officials, without a single exception, were Democrats, while there were more Republicans than Democrats in the service at the time.

Mr. Mattingly's statements containing his charges were corroborated in essentials by the statements of D. J. Russell, of Newhaven, Ky., and of John W. Spalding and John C. Talbott, of Bardstown, Ky., and the affidavits of J. F. Magill, John C. Talbott, J. W. Spalding, G. W. Snider, George R. Mattingly, and C. W. Warrell. The substance of the affidavit of Mr. Magill follows:

Mr. Magill states under oath that he is a Democrat in politics, and in the month of June, 1898, charges of incompetency were made against him, namely, that he committed errors in Form 59; that on or about the 20th of June he visited Collector Sapp and remonstrated with him against the injustice of said charge, citing the fact that for the months in which it was alleged he had made such mistakes he had made no Forms 59, being assigned as a storekeeper; that he had served nearly four years, and had but five or six mistakes or errors to his credit during that time, to which the collector responded by saying to affiant, in substance, that he (the collector) did not personally know him (affiant) and had no desire to do him any harm, but this was the only way he had to get rid of him; that it was merely a political move, and that he (Sapp) wanted to get in some of his political friends and could only do it by getting rid of some Democrats in that way. He states that in the month of November, 1898, he received an assignment directing him to report at district No. 4, a small distillery in Owen County, about a hundred miles from his home; that at said time affiant was sick and his father was in very infirm health and was expected to die almost any day, and affiant's wife was also sick. Affiant therefore advised Collector Sapp of the condition of himself and family, and requested him to assign some one temporarily in his place until such time as affiant could prudently leave his family. He states the collector did not make any response to him concerning the request contained in his letter, but amended the charges made in June by an additional charge of insubordination in refusing to accept the assignment.

Messrs. Talbott, Spalding, Snider, Mattingly, and Warrell make, under oath, the following statement, in substance: .

That in politics they are Democrats; that they were separated from the internal-revenue service, without their knowledge or consent, on or about the 30th day of September, 1898; that no charges affecting their competency or conduct were preferred against them to their knowledge; that if such charges were made they had no notice of the pendency thereof and no opportunity to defend against them; that a large number of removals, they are credibly informed, were made at the same time under similar circumstances, and all of said removed officials were

Democrats; and further they affirm as their positive belief that the sole and only motive that inspired their removal and the removal of the others at the same time was a political one, which they understand is a violation of the civil-service rule.

Collector Sapp, referring to this matter, gave, in substance, to a representative of the Commission the reasons which have heretofore been given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and by the Department for separating these men from the service. Such reasons have been stated supra.

The fact that in nearly all cases the cause or causes of discharge were not stated when the separations occurred, as required by the provisions of section 8 of Rule II; that such a large number of employees, whom the evidence filed with the Commission shows to be Democrats, were discharged at a season of the year when there is most need for a large force, as evidenced by the appointment within a brief period immediately following of a large number of persons who, according to the evidence submitted, are Republicans; the statements of several persons under oath corroborating the charge, and the statement, under oath, of J. F. Magill, that the collector admitted, in substance, that the discharges were made for political reasons tends to show that the charges of violations of sections 3 and 8 of Rule II are true.

CHARGES OF FRAUD IN EXAMINATIONS.

In the Fifteenth Report reference is made (see pp. 329, 330) to charges of fraud in connection with the examinations held in Louisville for the internal-revenue service in 1897 and 1898. Since the publication of that report a thorough investigation of these charges has been made, enabling the Commission finally to dispose of the matter.

The charges of fraud were contained in two anonymous communications received at the office of the Commission, the first being sent by mail and the second being brought by a citizen of Louisville.

These communications contained charges of fraud in the fall examination of 1897 and the spring and fall examinations of 1898, and involved the integrity of the Commission's local board of examiners for the Internal-Revenue service, it being charged that through the machinations of these persons and others certain competitors were given aid in the examinations.

A careful and thorough investigation of the charges was made by representatives of the Commission, and the testimony taken of the members of the board, of the competitors, and of other persons who it had been alleged had knowledge of the irregularities charged. The evidence submitted to the Commission is conclusive, and not only entirely absolves the members of the board from complicity or collusion in these examinations, but also clearly shows that the statements of alleged corruption were either absolute fabrications or distorted facts, apparently inspired by political and personal animosity, and intended to facilitate the separation from the service of one or more persons involved.

As the testimony shows conclusively that there was no complicity whatever on the part of the Commission's examiners, namely, the local board, in any of the examinations referred to, and as there was no evidence of any irregularity or collusion in the examinations held in September, 1897, and March, 1898, and as the examination held in October, 1898, was canceled on the suspicion of collusion appearing in the papers themselves, and therefore no one having been registered and certified who was not properly registered and certified as the result of an examination in which there was no irregularity, as shown by the evidence, the charges in the anonymous communications were not sustained, and the case was closed.

Nashville (5th Tenn.) Internal-Revenue District. File 836 S.

Reference is made in the Fifteenth Report (see page 332) to the investigation of alleged fraud in connection with an examination held at Nashville in September, 1897. Since the preparation of the Fifteenth Report a further investigation of the

charges of fraud has been made by representatives of the Commission, and the report, together with all the evidence in the case, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for consideration and appropriate action.

Terre Haute (7th Ind.) Internal-Revenue District. Files 862 S. and 6362 S.

On March 10, 1898, the Commission received a joint letter, signed by T. A. Anderson and F. Carroll, stating that on the 1st of the month the collector of the district, Hon. D. W. Henry, had called them into his office and requested their resignations, informing them that he intended to write to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asking the revocation of their commissions as gaugers, in accordance with the following provision of an act passed July 27, 1884 (see 23 Stat., 172):

And no collector in any district shall recommend, nor shall there be appointed or commissioned, more deputy collectors, storekeepers, storekeepers and gaugers, gaugers, inspectors, or other officers, or allowed to remain in commission more of any of said officers, at any one time, than 15 per centum in excess of the number actually engaged in performing duty at the time, and indispensably necessary for the performance of said duty.

Messrs. Anderson and Carroll further stated that when the distillery at which they were employed "was running at the capacity that it is at the present time, namely, 5,625 bushels, or even 5,000 bushels, at no time during any month did any gauger fail to be employed either under regular assignment or special assignment from the office, and oftentimes the entire complement of gaugers was so employed;" that since the collector had notified them of his intentions they had been ready for duty, but had failed of assignment, notwithstanding the fact that all the gaugers at Distillery No. 7 are on duty, and, as we are informed, are unable to accomplish all the work required of them; and that they believed that their politics was the true reason for their removal, since in the conversation the collector had had with them he had said, "You are all Democrats down there, and I think I may be able to get some of my friends on in your places;" and in a conversation had with a storekeeper, the collector had stated that he thought he might be able to get some of the old force of gaugers reinstated.

The Commission referred this letter to the Treasury Department for its remark thereupon, and on March 29 was informed that "under the provisions of the laws regulating and governing the Internal-Revenue service it was not only the right but the duty of the collector to recommend a reduction in his force," and that the Department declined to take any action in the case other than that recommended by the collector.

In a letter dated May 6, 1898, Mr. Anderson stated that, notwithstanding the reason given by the collector for the revocation of his assignment as gauger, on several occasions since both entries into and withdrawals from the bonded warehouses of the district had to be postponed for want of the necessary gaugers. This letter was transmitted by the Commission to the Treasury Department, and special attention invited to the statement of Mr. Anderson concerning the conditions prevailing in the district, but no reply was received thereto.

Mr. Anderson on July 23 wrote to the Commission as follows:

The Indiana Distilling Company reduced its capacity to 5,000 bushels on the 1st of July. Mr. R. B. Brotherton has been appointed an additional gauger at said distillery since that time, demonstrating conclusively facts detailed in my letters of March 7 and May 6, respectively, were true in every particular, namely, there was no excess of 15 per cent at the date of my discontinuance, for if there was an excess of 15 per cent of gaugers on a capacity of 5,625 bushels, surely there would have been a greater excess of gaugers on a capacity of 5,000 bushels.

The Department made no response to the Commission's letters in this case further than returning without comment one of the number transmitted.

(2) CUSTOM-HOUSE SERVICE.

Charleston, S. C., Custom-House. Files 718 and 6019 S.

REMOVAL OF WILLIAM E. MILLIGAN.

Under date of December 16, 1898, the Commission was notified by the Treasury Department that on that date, under the provisions of the amendment to the civil-service rules approved by the President on July 27, 1897, the position of deputy collector and clerk formerly occupied by William E. Milligan was designated as excepted from competitive examination by reason of the fact that its occupant was required to perform the duties of cashier, and that one S. E. Smith had been appointed to the position, subject to the noncompetitive examination required by civil-service Rule VI.

At about the same date protests were received from several citizens of Charleston against the removal of Mr. Milligan and the appointment of his successor as a violation of the civil-service rules.

Mr. Milligan, in a letter to the Commission under date of December 17, requested an investigation of his case, and inclosed a copy of a letter which he had written to the collector at Charleston on being notified that his services were no longer required. In this letter Mr. Milligan stated that the action of the collector and the Department must have been taken under a misapprehension of his position, which was a classified, nonexcepted place, from which he could only be dismissed (under the President's order of July 27, 1897) after charges had been duly preferred and an opportunity given him for defense.

In reply to Mr. Milligan's communication the Commission, on December 20, wrote as follows:

Your letter of December 17, relative to your recent dismissal from a classified position in the Charleston, S. C., customs district, has been received.

In reply, you are informed that under the provisions of Rule VI the following positions in the customs service are, upon designation by the Secretary of the Treasury, excepted from the requirement of competitive examination and from the provisions of section 8 of Rule II, requiring that reasons and an opportunity to submit defense shall be given before a removal is made:

- (a) One cashier in each customs district.
- (b) One chief or principal deputy or assistant collector in each customs district.
- (c) One principal deputy collector at each subport or station.

Under date of December 16, 1898, the Treasury Department advised the Commission that under the amendment to the civil-service rules promulgated by the President on July 27, 1897, the position of deputy collector and clerk formerly held by William E. Milligan at the port of Charleston, S. C., had been designated as excepted from competitive examination for the reason that he was required to perform the duties of cashier.

It will be seen, therefore, that you formerly occupied the position of deputy collector and clerk, and that on December 16 the Treasury Department designated your position as excepted from competitive examination and from the provisions of section 8 of Rule II, for the reason that you performed the duties of cashier. It is clear from the language of Civil-Service Rule VI, making exceptions in the customs service, that in the main office in each customs district two positions may be excepted, namely, one cashier and one chief or principal deputy or assistant collector.

The appropriations for the customs service are made in a lump sum, and the officers and employees in each customs district are under designations fixed by the Department, and not by Congress. In other words, the matter of designation is entirely within the discretion of the Department, and the designations of the different positions may therefore be changed at will. It follows that just as soon as a position is designated by the Department as that of cashier, such position becomes an excepted position under the rules; and the same is true in the case of the position of chief or principal deputy or assistant collector. There seems to be no restrictions upon the Department as to what position shall be designated as cashier or principal deputy, although, of course, as a matter of good faith a person whose position is designated as that of cashier, for instance, should perform the duties of cashier. It appears from the statement of the Department that the position designated as cashier in the Charleston, S. C., customs district is one in which the duties of cashier are to be performed.

You are therefore removed from an excepted position, and for that reason your removal was not subject to the President's order of July 27, 1897, requiring that no removal shall be made except for just cause and upon written charges, of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense. The only restriction imposed by the civil-service act and rules upon a removal from an excepted position is that it shall not be made for political or religious considerations. It seems clear, therefore, that the Commission has no authority to interfere in the case of your removal unless you submit evidence to show that it was made for political or religious reasons.

It is the opinion of the Commission that the person who has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by your removal should be required to perform the duties of cashier. If you have received any information tending to show that the new appointment is not performing such duties, the Commission will be pleased if you will bring the matter to its attention.

On or about the same date letters containing similar information were sent by the Commission in answer to letters from several citizens of Charleston who had interested themselves in Mr. Milligan's behalf.

In the meantime information reached the Commission to the effect that Mr. Smith, who had been appointed to the position of cashier, was not performing the duties of cashier, but "was struggling to master the duties of entry clerk," while the special deputy was performing the duties of cashier, "as he always did." Charges were also made that the exception of the position held by Mr. Milligan was a "flagrant piece of partisanship," and that the collector had openly stated that he intended to get rid of Mr. Milligan because he was a member of the local board of civil-service examiners for the Charleston custom-house.

The Commission accordingly communicated with the Treasury Department on December 27, calling its attention to these charges and requesting it to investigate them, and if found true to cancel its action in excepting the position and reinstate Mr. Milligan to his former position.

On December 30 the Department replied that the matter had been referred to a special agent of the Department for investigation and report, and on January 27, 1899, notified the Commission that as a result of the investigation the collector of customs at Charleston was directed to require of Mr. Smith the performance of the entire duties of cashier under his designation as cashier. The Department added: "The failure on his part to carry out the above requirements will necessitate his removal from the service and the reinstatement of Mr. Milligan under the civil-service rules."

On February 3, 1899, the Commission wrote the Secretary of the Treasury as follows:

The Commission is in receipt of your communication of January 27, in the matter of the removal of William E. Milligan from the position of deputy collector and clerk at the port of Charleston, S. C., and the appointment of S. E. Smith as cashier.

The Commission notes with regret your refusal to restore Mr. Milligan to the position from which, in the view of the Commission, he was illegally removed. Clause 3 of Rule II forbids the removal of any person in the executive civil service for political reasons. This prohibition applies to excepted positions as well as to those subject to competitive examination. It is plain from the investigation made by the Department that Mr. Milligan was removed for political reasons. President Proctor received the assurance of the Department prior to this investigation that if the facts were found as represented Mr. Milligan would be reinstated. It is understood that the investigation of the Department amply confirmed the charges made by Mr. Milligan and demands his reinstatement.

The Commission trusts that the Department will see its way clear to carry out the assurance given to Mr. Proctor and right the wrongs which have been done to Mr. Milligan.

The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury follows:

The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, in which you request the removal of S. E. Smith as cashier in the customs service at the port of Charleston, S. C., and the reinstatement of William E. Milligan, for the reason that the latter was removed for political reasons. In relation thereto you are informed that at the time of the Department's approval of the changes in the force referred to

there was nothing to show that the removal of Mr. Milligan was made for political reasons. As the amendment to the civil-service rules approved by the President on July 27, 1897, provides for the appointment of one cashier for each customs district, subject to a noncompetitive examination, the Department approved Mr. Smith's appointment, with the understanding that he be required to perform the duties of cashier. The collector was recently instructed to require the performance of such duties of Mr. Smith, otherwise his services would have to be discontinued. The Department has since been advised that he is now assigned to the duties of cashier and will continue in the performance of the same, in view of which fact the Department must decline to direct his removal.

Again, on March 13, the Department made the following statement:

As Mr. S. E. Smith, Mr. Milligan's successor, is now in the actual performance of the duties of cashier, the Department must decline to revoke its former action in the matter.

On March 25 a representative of the Commission visited the Charleston custom-house for the purpose of making an investigation of the facts, and found that Smith was not "in the full performance of the duties of cashier," but that the special deputy acted as disbursing officer, and he alone, other than the collector, had knowledge of the combination of the safe in which the money received was kept. Other matters pertaining to the cashier's duties were shown to be performed by the special deputy.

Mr. Milligan's efficiency was admitted by all of the persons who made statements, except the collector, and he had nothing detrimental to offer in evidence. There was evidence tending to show that the reason Mr. Milligan's position was selected as the one to be excepted was on account of an antipathy the collector had conceived toward him on account of his being the Commission's representative. It is alleged that on one occasion the collector said to his deputy, "Ostendorff, we are having a kingdom here, and ' ' ' Milligan is king;" meaning that in the administration of civil service matters he had to go to Mr. Milligan for instructions.

The examiner reached the conclusion that Mr. Milligan's removal involved a violation of the civil-service rules, and that Smith was not "in the full performance of the duties of cashier."

After a careful consideration of the case, the Commission, on May 24, ordered that the papers in the case be filed and the matter considered as closed.

Commissioner Procter dissented from this action of the Commission, stating that in his opinion the Department's attention should be called to its agreement, that if it should be found that Mr. Smith was not performing the duties of cashier he would be removed from the service and Mr. Milligan reinstated. Mr. Procter added:

I am informed by citizens of Charleston that the collector would not trust Smith with his cash accounts, and that Smith is incompetent to perform the duties of cashier; and this bears out what is said in Dr. Seibert's report of his investigation. The exception of a place from examination is made only with a view of having a competent person to perform all the duties of the office in a more satisfactory manner, in the opinion of the appointing officer, than the person previously occupying the position; and such treatment as has been accorded to this position is a violation of the spirit and letter of the law and is demoralizing to the public service. The report shows clearly that the designation was made solely for the purpose of effecting the removal of Mr. Milligan. The report also shows that Smith is not in the "full performance" of the duties of cashier, as several of the essential duties of such officer are regularly performed by the deputy, Smith not being in the possession of the combination of the safe. The Commission should therefore, in my opinion, request the removal of Smith and the reinstatement of Milligan.

REMOVAL OF L. E. CANTWELL.

On December 13, 1898, Inspector L. E. Cantwell informed the Commission that the collector had notified him that his services would be no longer required upon the expiration of his probationary appointment on December 16, 1898, and that absolute appointment would not be made; also that one L. C. Waller, whose name was not on the list of eligibles, was appointed in his place.

The matter was referred to the Treasury Department, and one of its special agents investigated the facts in the case. It was found that the collector had preferred charges against Cantwell—first, that he was physically disqualified to perform the duties of his office, and, second, that he was fond of drink, having on one occasion been under the influence of liquor. The latter charge, however, the Treasury Department stated appeared to be without foundation. The physical disability was considered to be sufficient to justify his retirement from the service.

After considering the case the Commission deemed no further action necessary, in view of the above finding and the provision of Rule VIII that if, at the end of a probationary appointment, the appointee's capacity for duty is not satisfactory, he shall be notified by the appointing officer that he will not receive absolute appointment because of such want of capacity, which notification shall discharge him from the service. Of these facts Mr. Cantwell was informed in a letter from the Commission dated February 7, 1899. He was further informed that his removal for the reason assigned was a matter resting entirely with the Department.

The appointment of L. C. Waller was not approved by the Treasury Department, and the collector was instructed to make a selection from the civil-service register for permanently filling the vacancy caused by the separation of Mr. Cantwell.

On February 20, 1899, Mr. Cantwell submitted statements concerning his physical condition, showing that he was physically able to perform the duties of his office; also that the records of the custom-house showed that he had during the two years previous performed those duties, and that no fault had been found.

On February 26, 1899, the Secretary of the Treasury was asked for a specific statement showing, in view of the above facts, on what ground he deemed the alleged physical disability of Mr. Cantwell as sufficient to justify his retirement from the service.

Reply to this request was received March 13. It was to the effect that the Department "must decline to take further action in the matter."

On March 25 a representative of the Commission visited the Charleston custom-house and made an investigation of the facts. It was found that as far as the records of the office were concerned the charge of inability to perform the duties of the position was groundless. The chief inspector of customs, Cantwell's immediate superior, made affidavit that Cantwell's physical condition did not interfere with the full performance of his duties. The affidavits of the ex-collector and his deputy were to the same effect, as well as those of several representative business men, heads of prominent mercantile firms. The Commission's representative, being a physician, made a physical examination of Cantwell. His conclusions, as expressed in his report to the Commission, were as follows:

It is true that he is not a strong man, in the full sense of the term, but yet it is the opinion of all who have known him in his capacity as inspector, that he has demonstrated his physical capacity for the duties of the position, and this opinion is fully concurred in by the examiner.

The real motive for the collector's refusal to confirm Cantwell's appointment may perhaps be gathered from his own statement, made to the examiner, that when the Department had refused to approve the appointment of L. C. Waller as janitor in the custom-house, he had given Waller "several odd jobs" as inspector after the expiration of Cantwell's probationary appointment. Waller was a "political friend" whom the collector openly admitted he had brought to Charleston from his (the collector's) home elsewhere in the State, and had given employment in recognition of party service. He stated that he believed that as Waller "had stood by him so should he stand by Waller."

After consideration of the case, it was decided by a majority of the Commission to take no further action in the matter, since the capacity of the probationer must be satisfactory to the appointing officer. Commissioner Procter dissented from the conclusion reached by his colleagues, holding that the report of the Commission's

examiner, with the attached exhibits, should be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and adding:

The Commission should call the Department's attention to the medical certificates of Dr. Seibert and Dr. DeSaussure and to the various testimonials showing Mr. Cantwell's physical and mental ability to discharge satisfactorily the duties of his position, and to the plain implication that his removal was influenced by the desire of the collector to create a place for L. C. Waller, a political friend. It appears to me to be the duty of the Commission, upon the facts shown by the investigation, to request the reinstatement of Mr. Cantwell.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Custom-House. File 6027 S.

The Hon. James L. Slayden, Representative in Congress, wrote to the Commission, on March 7, 1899, in behalf of Samuel O. Latimer, a mounted deputy collector of customs stationed at Presidio, in the customs district, with headquarters at Eagle Pass, Tex. Mr. Slayden stated that the new collector, C. C. Drake, on one pretext or another, had removed nearly all of the Democratic employees in the district, and that now the removal of Mr. Latimer had been decided upon, in order to keep a prelection promise. Mr. Slayden further stated in his letter that the new collector was "reported to have boasted that the civil-service law would not prevent the removal of Democrats from office in his district," and that it had not; and that among those removed were persons who had gone into the Spanish-American war in the expectation, as they understood from a circular issued by the Treasury Department, that they might later resume their positions in the customs service, but the collector had not permitted them to do so.

An inspection of the Commission's records showed that Mr. Latimer had, on February 16, been suspended "pending charges against him for neglect of duty, drunkenness, and making false reports," and that since Collector Drake's appointment, about nine months before, there had been four resignations and three removals in the Eagle Pass customs district. Three of the persons removed and two of those who resigned were found to occupy positions excepted from the requirement of competitive examination, which circumstance excepted them from the benefits of section 8 of Civil-Service Rule II, which required that—

No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense.

These records also showed that the two remaining employees (of the seven separated from the service) who had occupied positions subject to competitive examination had resigned, and since no complaint had been received from either of them it had been assumed that their resignations were voluntary.

Inquiry was made of the Treasury Department concerning the alleged contemplated removal of Mr. Latimer, and the Commission was informed that Collector Drake had reported that he had removed Mr. Latimer and nominated as his successor a person who had not passed the required civil-service examination; that the collector had thereupon been informed that Mr. Latimer could not be removed except after charges preferred and opportunity for hearing, etc.; and the appointment made was disapproved. Concerning the statement that certain persons had resigned their positions for the purpose of entering the military service, with the understanding that they would resume such positions at the close of the war, and that they had not been reassigned to duty after their discharge, the Department stated its records and files showed nothing.

This information was brought to the attention of Mr. Slayden in letters dated March 15 and 24, and he was informed that the matter of reassignment to duty of Government civil employees who had entered the military service was a matter outside of the jurisdiction of the Commission.

On March 24 the Commission received the following letter from Mr. Latimer:

I have received from Hon. James L. Slayden, M. C. from this district, copies of your favors of the 14th and 15th addressed to him.

In regard to the subject-matter thereof, I beg to say that all I desire (and I feel sure this will be accorded to me) is a fair and impartial investigation of any charges that may be preferred against me. I feel sure that such an investigation will establish the fact that my removal has been made for political reasons, and that no alleged official misfeasance or nonfeasance of mine has anything to do with it.

I have been served with no copies of any charges, or with any other papers, except a copy of certain charges Mr. Drake preferred against me on or about the second day of February, which were served on me about February 24. I then went to see Dr. Drake at Eagle Pass, about 300 miles from here, and he then assured me that he and a special agent of the Department would come out to Presidio and investigate the matter. They came out about the 10th of March, and while they were at Presidio I referred them to certain parties in that vicinity who could and would fully refute the charges preferred against me. They answered that they were not out here working up evidence for the defense, but were simply "nosing" around to find what they could against me. I told Mr. McHenry, the special agent, that I was guilty of nothing for which I could be removed, but that the truth was that I was being removed to fulfill a political trade, which trade was to the effect that if Presidio county went Republican at the last election a certain party out here was to receive a lucrative appointment. He advised me to say nothing about the political trade, for if I brought politics into the matter I would certainly lose my place entirely. I then told him that there could be no cause for these charges being brought against me, unless it was on account of this political trade and for the reason that I was a Democrat and an ex-Confederate soldier. He answered that that only showed that those who were the blue had a big advantage over me. Mr. McHenry further told me that as soon as he got back and got matters in proper shape I should be served with a copy of everything, and should be given ample time and opportunity to refute them. I explained to him that I was under a compulsory process as a witness to attend district court at Marfa the latter part of March, and would probably be under compulsory process to attend the United States district court at El Paso during the early part of April, possibly up to the 15th of April, and that I hoped that the investigation would be so planned that I could not only be present there but should have ample time to get up my proof, etc. Mr. Drake sneeringly and sarcastically remarked that there was no doubt that I would be given all the time I wanted.

As I have stated, I am now attending court at Marfa as a witness, and I have no doubt that I shall shortly be served the process to attend United States district court at El Paso; therefore I shall be greatly obliged if the investigation can be so timed as to enable me to be present and also to enable me to get up my testimony.

I should have said that I have been served with no farther papers or copies nor received any other or further advice from Mr. Drake or anyone else than as above stated.

I sincerely hope to be fully advised of my rights in this matter, so that I may properly defend them; and I wish also to add that if the fiat has gone forth that I shall quit the service, I prefer to do so honorably—not to be kicked out.

This letter was referred to the Treasury Department on March 31, its attention being specially directed to Mr. Latimer's allegations that his removal was a part of the fulfillment of a pre-election agreement, and that the collector and a special agent of the Department had informed Mr. Latimer that they were not "working up evidence for the defense," but were simply "nosing" around to find what they could against me" [him].

Replying to this letter, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury stated that the "recommendation by the collector of customs for the removal of Mr. Latimer will not be approved until the provisions of the President's order of July 27, 1897, requiring that the accused be furnished with a copy of the charges preferred against him shall be fully complied with."

With a view to a personal investigation by one of its examiners, should the facts developed justify, the Commission, on April 17, wrote Mr. Latimer as follows:

Referring to previous correspondence relative to your complaint that an effort is being made by the collector of customs at Eagle Pass to remove you from the service, you are informed that if you will make affidavit to the complaints that you have submitted and will furnish proof in support thereof, the matter will be given further consideration. The Commission refers particularly to the charges that you have made against the collector of customs at Eagle Pass and Mr. McHenry, the Depart-

ment's special agent. If the case is to receive further consideration, it must be understood that the papers which you submit will be brought to the attention of the Treasury Department, and you are therefore cautioned not to make any allegations that can not be substantiated in case the Department and the Commission order an investigation.

No reply to this letter was received. In the report of changes in the customs service at Eagle Pass for the month of May an entry of Mr. Latimer's removal on May 12 appeared.

Georgetown, D. C., Custom-House. File 6091 S.

On January 15, 1899, Smith Thompson, a deputy collector of customs at the Georgetown, D. C., custom-house, was removed from the service, the cause assigned being advanced age. Two days before his removal the collector of customs under whom Mr. Thompson served wrote him as follows:

Since entering upon the duties of collector of the port at Washington, D. C. (June 1, 1898), I have found you thoroughly efficient in all your work and extremely courteous toward every one with whom you were thrown. It gives me great pleasure to testify to this and to recommend you to anyone who may need the services of a competent and cultivated gentleman.

Mr. Thompson, who, although advanced in years, appears to be vigorous both physically and mentally, appealed to the Commission, claiming that his removal was in violation of section 8 of Civil-Service Rule II, which then read:

No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the Department or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense.

Mr. Thompson had not been furnished a copy of the reasons for his removal, nor been given an opportunity to show cause why he should not be removed.

The Commission, on March 20, brought the matter of this removal to the notice of the Treasury Department, calling attention to the circumstance that no opportunity had been afforded Mr. Thompson to refute the implied accusation that he was too old to properly perform the duties of his position, and to the inconsistency between the reason assigned by the collector for the removal and his statement in the letter of January 13 that he had found Mr. Thompson thoroughly efficient in all his work, and would recommend him to any one needing the services of a competent and cultivated gentleman.

In its reply to the Commission's letter the Department assigned the following totally different reason for the separation of Mr. Thompson from that given at the time of the removal, viz: That it was desired to appoint to the excepted position of deputy collector and inspector, at \$1,800 per annum, in the Georgetown custom-house Maxwell R. Brothers; that such position was at the time occupied by J. D. Entwisle, whom it was desired to retain in the service in another capacity, and that in order to create a vacancy to which J. D. Entwisle might be transferred it was decided to remove Smith Thompson, and this plan was carried out.

The Commission wrote to the Department, in reply to the above letter, that it still appeared that Mr. Thompson, although the occupant of a position which was not excepted from competitive examination (as was the position occupied by J. D. Entwisle) had not been removed for just cause or accorded the other benefits of section 8 of Civil-Service Rule II above quoted, and that, therefore, in its opinion he should be reinstated.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, on May 8, 1899, made reply to the Commission as follows:

Referring to your communication of the 28th ultimo * * * I have to state that the provisions of section 8 of Rule II, civil-service rule, to which you refer and quote, are deemed by this Department to refer solely to removals for cause or alleged cause—i. e., fault or delinquency on the part of the incumbent of the office—and to have no relation whatever to separations from the service under the provisions of law which give to the Secretary the power to limit and fix the customs force and

the compensation thereof at any port. Mr. Thompson was not removed for fault or delinquency, but by virtue of, in accordance with, and by result of the civil-service rule which authorizes appointments to excepted places at the various ports.

The Department does not concede, in authorizing an appointment to an excepted place, that in order to make a vacancy for that purpose it is limited to the removal of the incumbent of the excepted position, who, obviously, in many cases, is one of the ablest of the officers of the port, but is at liberty at any time to reorganize the force in order that there may be retained in the service the best-qualified officers, clerks, and employees for the respective positions. It is conceded, however, that where the occupant of the excepted position was appointed from the outside to that position he is the one who must go when a change is to be made. But this was not such a case. Mr. Entwisle, the occupant of the excepted position, was an experienced and capable officer whom it was desired to retain in the service, and in order to do this Mr. Thompson, a less valuable officer, was removed without fault or delinquency.

In its response to this letter the Commission stated:

The very fact that, as you indicate, there was no alleged cause in the removal of Mr. Thompson points in itself to a violation of the provisions of section 8 of Rule II, which require that no removal shall be made except upon written charges, of which the accused shall have full notice. Furthermore, it does not appear that Mr. Thompson's removal was necessitated by a reduction of force nor by the abolishment of his position. This fact, when accompanied by the further fact that, as you state, Mr. Thompson was not removed for fault or delinquency, seems " " " " to leave no other conclusion than that Mr. Thompson's removal was in contravention of a rule which provides that no removal shall be made except for just cause. In the opinion of the Commission, Civil-Service Rule VI contemplates, first, appointments to certain positions without competitive examination, and, second, the separation of persons from such positions without compliance with section 8 of Rule II. Mr. Entwisle, therefore, could have been separated from the service without compliance with the provisions of section 8 of Rule II, notwithstanding his eligibility for transfer to the competitive service. Mr. Entwisle was not eligible for transfer to the competitive service until the existence of a vacancy in that service. The first step, therefore, that seems to have been taken was the creation of a vacancy in the competitive service by the removal of Mr. Thompson; but such vacancy could not be regularly created except in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service rules. In other words, right at that point section 8 of Rule II stepped in and barred Mr. Thompson's removal except in accordance with its provisions.

The Commission, therefore, respectfully but emphatically submits that Mr. Thompson's removal was, in no sense or manner, by virtue of, in accordance with, and by result of Civil-Service Rule VI, which authorizes appointments to excepted positions, and reasserts the opinion that, on the contrary, his removal merely for the purpose of creating a vacancy to which another person could be transferred was not a removal for just cause; that the removal was in direct violation of the further provisions of section 8 of Rule II, requiring that the person to be removed shall have full notice of the charges or reasons, and an opportunity to make defense, and that, consequently, he should be reinstated to the service.

On August 8, 1899, the Treasury Department wrote reiterating its former opinion that section 8 of Civil-Service Rule II only had application when a separation from the service was made for delinquency or misconduct, and that therefore the removal of Smith Thompson was not in contravention thereof, and that such removal was merely an exercise of the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce or increase the force at any customs port as he deemed best. In view of this understanding of the matter, the Secretary stated the Department would decline to take further action in the case.

The decision of the Department was communicated to Mr. Thompson.

Key West, Fla., Custom-House. File 6040 S.

In the statement of the operation of the civil-service act and rules in this custom-house appearing in the Fifteenth Report, the Commission, through inadvertence, made it appear that a Mr. Peter A. Williams, concerning whose continuance in the service in contravention of the civil-service rules the Commission had made protest to the Treasury Department, resulting, finally, in his separation therefrom, "was on April 13, 1899, selected from a certification for special night inspector, and duly appointed, in accordance with the rules, to fill an existing vacancy."

It appears from a letter from the collector of customs at Key West, dated September 14, that Peter A. Williams, the person referred to above, was separated from the service on June 30, 1898. The person receiving the appointment as night inspector is Peter H. Williams, who appears to be still in the service.

New Orleans, La., Custom-House. File 6054 S.

Mr. D. Q. Campbell, inspector of customs in the New Orleans custom-house, wrote to the Commission on August 9, 1899, inclosing a copy of a letter he had that day written to the Secretary of the Treasury, giving reasons for his refusal to qualify as a storekeeper, upon the request of the collector of customs.

It appeared from Mr. Campbell's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury that one of the customs warehouses in New Orleans was ordered closed; that the storekeeper in charge, learning of this, had requested transfer to the position of inspector; that in order to make a vacancy it was necessary to promote one of the inspectors to the position of storekeeper; that Mr. Campbell was thereupon notified to report at the collector's office and take the oath as storekeeper; that he declined to take such oath, and was thereupon suspended.

Upon bringing Mr. Campbell's case to the attention of the Treasury Department, the Commission was informed, on August 22, that the Department, upon receiving a statement of the facts in the case, had, on the 14th of August, revoked its former action in authorizing the transfer of Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell was informed by the Commission of this action, and the case considered closed.

Newport News, Va., Custom-House. File A 8681.

During the summer of 1898 representations were made to the Commission reflecting upon the integrity of the noncompetitive examination of R. M. Smith on April 22, 1898, for the position of deputy collector and inspector in charge at the subport or station of Old Point Comfort, Va.

It was charged that Smith was very ignorant, and could not pass a creditable examination, and that these representations were made by reliable persons living in Hampton, Va.

The Commission decided to send a representative to investigate the case, since certain circumstances had arisen in connection with the examination of Mr. Smith which seemed to require explanation. Thus, although the necessary examination papers were sent to the local board on January 25, with instructions to examine Mr. Smith within five days after their receipt, the examination was not held until April 22.

The Commission's representative visited Newport News on September 12, and made report on September 13, that the delay in examining Mr. Smith was mainly chargeable to three causes, namely, an increase in the business of the Newport News custom-house of about 50 per cent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, without any corresponding increase of force, leaving little opportunity to attend to other than customs matters; the circumstance that the local board of civil-service examiners was for a portion of the time without a secretary, and the chairman of such board deeming it absolutely necessary that there should be two members of a board present at an examination; and uncertainty on the part of the collector as to whether Mr. Smith would be required to pass an examination, since his position was an excepted one, resulting in correspondence with the Treasury Department.

The members of the local board were closely questioned separately by the Commission's representative for the purpose of discovering whether the examination of Mr. Smith had been fairly conducted, and each answered the questions satisfactorily. Concerning his examination of Mr. Smith, the representative states:

I examined Mr. Smith's papers very carefully in order that I might be able to identify his handwriting and satisfy myself whether or not the answers to the questions were written by him. * * *

I called upon Mr. Smith at his office. I talked with him not less than an hour and found him to be a decidedly bright, intelligent, colored man. * * * He apparently seemed to understand business bookkeeping very well. * * * I had an opportunity to examine his handwriting in connection with some reports which he had on his desk and was preparing at the time I entered the office. I examined them carefully in order to see whether the handwriting corresponded to that in his examination papers, and I also requested him to furnish me a written statement, which he did, and which will be found attached. While apparently the reports which I examined and the attached statement were hastily written, yet I am inclined to believe that the general characteristics of the hand are the same as in the answers to his examination papers, as I remember them. * * *

I asked him what preparation he had made for taking that examination and he told me that in view of his former experience in the position and the positions of importance which he had held (member of the legislature, etc.) he felt that he must prepare very carefully for the examination for the sake of his own personal credit and reputation. He therefore studied very carefully along the lines laid down in Form 117 for the postal, customs, and internal-revenue examinations and also spent a great deal of time in practicing on the rough draft, of which he found a facsimile in a book which he called the United States Blue Book of 1889, which was edited by a Mr. Soule, of Washington. He showed me this latter book.

No further evidence being adduced tending to impeach the integrity of Mr. Smith's examination, the Commission, on December 5, adopted a minute declaring the matter closed.

New York, N. Y., Custom-House, Appraiser's Office. Files 754 and 6057 S.

Removals have been made in the appraiser's office for what appeared to be insufficient cause, and an effort made to fill positions in the higher grades, not by the promotion of experienced clerks occupying lower positions, but with persons outside of the service, these persons receiving temporary appointments without the antecedent approval of the Commission, as required by the rules, and being retained in the service on one plea or another against its protest until, as the result of general investigations of the appraiser's office conducted by the Commission and the Treasury Department, they, with many other employees improperly appointed or retained by the appraiser, were separated from the service by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The instances in which the appraiser has most conspicuously failed to observe the civil-service law and rules, together with the action of the Commission and the Treasury Department thereupon, are here presented.

ILLEGAL TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

Stephen A. Bassford and Charles T. Seymour were, on October 25, 1897, and January 5, 1898, respectively, appointed examiners of tobacco in the office of the appraiser, without compliance with the civil-service law. Upon the matter being brought to the notice of the Commission, a letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury asking the authority for the appointments and for further information concerning them. The Department made reply, on March 16, 1898, that at the time of the original appointment of these men it was intended that they should continue in the service for one month only, but that the necessities of the service had rendered their retention imperative in connection with an investigation of alleged fraudulent tobacco importations at other ports than New York, and that their services were therefore continued, the appraiser having stated that there was no eligible list from which certification could be made. The temporary appointments were accordingly authorized, first, for thirty days and later extended for three months from March 4 and March 22. A special examination to secure eligibles for these positions was held on July 9, and the temporary appointments were again extended for three months from June 5 and June 22, or until a register of eligibles should be prepared.

As a result of this examination twelve eligibles were secured. Messrs. Bassford and Seymour were among the competitors, but failed to pass.

In a letter from the Treasury Department dated September 9, the Secretary of the Treasury stated that the appraiser had requested that another examination be held

giving at least 75 per cent instead of 50 per cent to practical questions and practical tests, and recommending that the temporary appointments be again extended until such examination had been held. The statement was made that Bassford and Seymour, the temporary appointees, had been at ports other than New York during the entire time since they were appointed, and that a large number of cases were then before the Board of General Appraisers, in addition to an important case in the United States courts in connection with which the testimony of these men was necessary. The Commission replied in a letter dated September 19 that the question raised by the appraiser would be fully considered, and the temporary appointments were again extended for three months from September 5 and September 22.

After a personal investigation and further consideration of these cases the Commission advised the appraiser on December 13 as follows:

Certification must be made from the eligible register as it now stands * * * and selection must be made therefrom within a reasonable time, say, not more than ten days. Whether selection is made at the end of that time or not, the Commission will be compelled to discontinue the authority for the temporary appointments.

On December 14, the secretary of the local board at New York, by direction of the Commission, issued a certificate for the position of examiner of leaf tobacco, from which no selection was reported.

The Commission, on January 18, 1899, communicated with the Treasury Department, calling attention to the facts outlined above, and requesting that Messrs. Bassford and Seymour be dropped from the service, and that the accounting officers for the Department be advised that there was no authority for their continuance in the service beyond December 5 and December 22, the dates on which their temporary appointments under the last authorization expired.

Desiring information concerning a number of alleged violations of the civil-service law and rules in the appraiser's office of the New York custom-house, the Commission, on March 13, 1899, directed one of its examiners to visit that office and to inquire, among other matters, concerning the duties performed by Messrs. Bassford and Seymour. The following is quoted from the examiner's report:

It is claimed that Messrs. Bassford and Seymour are old and experienced men, and that their failure in the examination was due to the fact that the practical part of it was not rated high enough to enable them to pass. The practical part of the examination was weighted 50 per cent; if, however, it had been weighted at 75 per cent, which the appraiser desired, neither Mr. Seymour nor Mr. Bassford would have passed. * * * There are, however, on the register men who have had long experience in the tobacco trade who passed the examination with good marks and are eligible for appointment, as the second and fourth names on the register fulfill all the requirements.

The findings of the Commission's examiner were reported to the Department, and on April 20, 1899, the Department wrote that "the services of * * * Stephen A. Bassford and Charles T. Seymour, examiners of tobacco, have been discontinued, to take effect at the close of business on April 30, 1899, with instructions that selection from the register of eligibles shall be made for permanent appointment to their positions."

The cases of William H. Crafts, examiner of skins, and E. D. Howell, examiner of wooleens, are similar to those of Bassford and Seymour. Crafts received a temporary appointment, pending the establishment of a register of eligibles, on August 1, 1898, and, although an examination was held and a register established on December 21, selection was not made therefrom, but Crafts was continued in his position, although he was a competitor in the examination held for permanently filling the position and failed.

Edward D. Howell received a temporary appointment, pending the establishment of a register of eligibles, on October 8, 1899. He entered the examination held for permanently filling the position and failed to pass. In its letter to the Commission of April 20, 1899, the Department stated that the services of both Crafts and Howell

would be dispensed with and selections made from the Commission's register of eligibles. This action was taken in the following month.

IRREGULAR ASSIGNMENTS OF EMPLOYEES.

An investigation of a charge of irregular assignments in the force under the appraiser of customs, held by a representative of the Commission in the early part of November, 1898, disclosed the fact that H. C. Corsa, N. P. Jones, J. H. Muller, M. J. Reardon, and C. W. Roedell, unclassified laborers (J. A. Duffy and M. J. Nolan, openers and packers, J. J. Humphreys, foreman, and W. L. Quackenbush, clerk), had been performing the duties of sampler during the months of May, June, July, August, and September, and that one laborer had been performing the duties of messenger during the months of May, June, July, and August, 1898.

On December 3, 1898, the Commission, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, called attention to the fact that this assignment of laborers was in direct contravention of the President's order of June 10, 1896, which reads as follows:

That this classification shall not include * * * persons employed as mere laborers or workmen; but all positions whose occupants are designated as laborers or workmen, and who were prior to May 6, 1896, and are now, regularly assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees, shall be included within this classification. Hereafter no person who is appointed as a laborer or workman, without examination under the civil-service rules, shall be assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees.

It is also ordered that no person shall be admitted into any place not excepted from examination by the civil-service rules, in any of the classes above designated, until he shall have passed an appropriate examination prepared by the United States Civil Service Commission and his eligibility has been certified to this Department by said Commission.

This communication was referred by the Secretary of the Treasury to the appraiser, who in turn referred it to the supervising examiner of sugar. This officer stated:

H. C. Corsa, J. H. Muller, and M. J. Reardon are laborers pure and simple, but, as you know, in my recommendation to the Department, in favor of the regulations about to be promulgated, I requested the appointment of a certain number of samplers and a certain number of laborers, one laborer to each sampler, they to draw samples under the supervision of the sampler. The Department having signified its willingness to draw up new regulations and samples as recommended by this office, I have since that time, say about thirty days, instructed the examiners and supervising samplers of districts to permit the laborers to sample under their direct surveillance or the supervision of some experienced sampler, so that they might be competent without further instructions to perform the work after the regulations were issued, but these men are in no way samplers; they merely perform the laboring portion of sampling work. All technical and difficult questions as to quality, grade, character, or damage are referred to the examiner or sampler under whom they serve, and as these qualifications are the most important in the position of sampler, you can see that they do not perform the work of a sampler. I quote from a letter to the Department on October 6:

"You will note that the recommendation for temporary laborers is made for the reason that vessels, unless they be of the smallest class, discharge from more than one hatch, usually three or four, as the two forward and two aft hatches are close together. One sampler and a laborer can take care of both hatches, the sampler acting in a supervising capacity."

If the rules laid down in the Civil Service Commission's letter are to be rigidly adhered to, it would be necessary for you to increase the force of this division by at least 100 per cent. The gentlemen at Washington evidently do not understand the duties of a sampler further than that contained in its name. He is called upon to do a great deal of clerical work in making up cargoes and making out transmittal lists, to perform laborers' duties in trucking large sample boxes to the different points where they are employed, in turning over and lifting heavy bags of sugar in order to verify marks, and it was for the purpose of aiding the samplers in the performance of such duties that the laborers were appointed.

In the Commission's investigation into the administration of the civil-service law and rules in the appraiser's office of the New York custom-house, held in March, 1899, the assignment of unclassified laborers to do duty of a classified nature was one of the important matters considered. It was discovered that not only were the four

unclassified laborers whose names have been given heretofore assigned to classified duty, but thirty others besides. The examiner who conducted the investigation states:

Mr. Evans [the private secretary of the appraiser] stated to me that the assignment to work of these temporary laborers was a matter resting entirely with the assistant appraiser to whose division they were assigned. The assistant appraisers, however, when questioned as to this fact, stated that as a rule they were not aware of the persons assigned to their divisions, and that the work had in many cases been indicated by the appraiser or by Mr. Evans.

It will be noticed from the list submitted that some of these temporary laborers have been employed for periods of over one year; and while it was not practicable to secure information as to what work had been done by them during all the time in which they had been employed, yet the fact that a majority of them are now engaged upon classified work proves the charges made. It was not practicable to secure information in regard to all of these temporary laborers, nor did I think it necessary, in view of the fact that information had been secured showing conclusively that more than three-fifths of them were engaged upon work other than that for which they were appointed.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 6, the Commission transmitted a copy of the report to its representative, accompanied by a request that the necessary steps be taken to have the unclassified laborers therein mentioned assigned to unclassified labor, and to prevent the assignment in future of such laborers to classified employment. The Department's report of changes during the month of May in the force employed in the New York custom-house showed the separation from the service of forty-seven laborers, and among these were H. C. Corsa, N. P. Jones, J. H. Muller, M. J. Reardon, and C. W. Roedell.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL EXAMINERS.

On December 12, 1898, the Treasury Department wrote the Commission stating that on the first of the month it had authorized the appointment of H. A. Hine as a special examiner in the office of the appraiser of merchandise, in accordance with the results of a verbal conference with a representative of the Commission. The Commission, having nothing on record concerning an agreement in the matter, and desiring fuller information, called upon the Department for such information, in the meantime withholding its approval of the appointment. The Department informed the Commission's representative that it had become satisfied that the examiners of merchandise in the office of the appraiser at New York were not making proper valuations, and to remedy this matter it was desired to place, temporarily, not exceeding ten experts in the various lines of merchandise in the office, to oversee the work of the other examiners and correct the practice of undervaluation. It was further stated that it was proposed to use expert men whom it would probably be impossible to obtain through examination, owing to the fact that they were already holding positions with importers more lucrative than the position of examiner, and that the Department had arranged with these importers to loan these men temporarily, so that they might continue to hold their private positions, but that while serving the Government they would receive the usual compensation.

Four additional appointments of special examiners of merchandise followed shortly after that of Mr. Hine.

An investigation of the appraiser's office having been determined upon, the Commission deemed it best to postpone approval of the Department's action pending such investigation, and directed its examiner to inquire into the "necessity and authority for the employment of the following special examiners: H. A. Hine, D. M. Robinson, M. Tobin, G. L. Dale, and G. L. Mitchell." The following is from the report of the examiner:

The facts developed in my investigation show that not one of these special examiners is employed by an importer. Hine was formerly in the real estate business. He is at present simply an examiner of laces, and was for a while an examiner of cotton goods. Dale is an examiner of cotton goods, but is assigned to ordinary clerical work principally. Mitchell is examining hosiery. He took the place of Phillips, who was transferred to the first division.

Tobin is engaged in examining tobacco. One of the assistant appraisers informed me that he did not consider Tobin to be an expert examiner. The assistant appraiser in whose division Tobin is employed did, however, say that he thought Tobin was an expert examiner, and cited a particular case in which there was a difference of opinion between two examiners as to whether or not certain tobacco should be passed as filler or as wrapper—the difference in duty being \$1.35. Robinson was engaged in examining stone, cement, and minerals, doing a portion of the work which has been done by Examiner Hughes, to whom has been assigned the main portion of the work done by Rider, resigned.

From what I could learn in conversation with examiners and some of the appraisers, it was not believed necessary to employ special examiners for any line of work. Certain it is that the employment of these persons has not been along the lines indicated by the Treasury Department in its letter of December 12, 1898. I am satisfied that the appointment of these persons is simply for the purpose of giving employment to men who are friends of the appraiser, and it is in no way intended for the benefit of the service.

In its letter of April 6, before mentioned, the Commission informed the Department of the findings of its examiner. In its reply, dated April 20, 1899, the Department stated:

The services of H. A. Hine, D. M. Robinson, Michael Tobin, George L. Dale, and George L. Mitchell, special examiners, have been discontinued and their offices abolished, to take effect at the close of business on April 30, 1899.

LAW CLERK.

Under date of March 16, 1898, the Treasury Department informed the Commission that it had the day before authorized the employment of George T. Aldrich as clerk, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum (class 5), in the office of the appraiser, for a period not to exceed three months, pending the establishment of a list of eligibles.

As the promotion regulations for the New York custom-house provide that clerkships in the higher clerical grades shall be filled by promotion from the lower and appointment made to the lowest position thus made vacant, the Commission, before taking action on the request of the Department, directed the secretary of the New York customs board to ascertain what were the duties of the position to which Mr. Aldrich had received temporary appointment. The reply of the appraiser to the secretary's request for this information is as follows:

Referring to your communication of the 21st inst., wherein I am advised that you are requested by the Civil Service Commission to ascertain the nature of the duties of the position filled by the temporary appointment of George T. Aldrich as clerk class 5, in this office, you are informed that Mr. Aldrich was appointed to act as the law clerk of this department. We are at present enforcing the provisions contained in the administrative act relative to the examination of importers under oath touching values and classification of merchandise, which makes it absolutely necessary that we should have a person who is qualified in legal matters to conduct the same, and to perform such other duty in the preparation of legal papers, etc., as the appraiser may direct.

In view of the representations made by Appraiser Wakeman, the Commission ratified the Department's authorization of the temporary employment of Mr. Aldrich, but called attention to the fact that a register of law clerks, containing the names of legal residents of the State of New York, already existed, from which it was prepared to make certification to the position.

A representative of the Commission was directed to proceed to New York to obtain fuller information concerning the position occupied by Mr. Aldrich. In the following extract from a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 5, 1898, the results of such investigation, the conclusions of the Commission therefrom, and its recommendations to the Department, appear:

Second, as to the position of law clerk.—This position was also filled by a temporary appointee. There were no other positions of this designation either in the appraiser's or collector's departments, and positions of law clerk should, of course, properly be treated as a grade by themselves. The promotion regulations do not there-

fore require that this vacancy be filled by promotion. During the conference between the appraiser and the Commission's representative the latter submitted that the good of the service and the practical application of the spirit of the merit system would seem to require this vacancy to be filled by the transfer of some person in the customs service who is a lawyer and who is familiar with and experienced in customs laws, if such a person could be found; that it would seem probable that such a man could be found in the law division of the collector's office, or that in the customs bureau of the Treasury Department there is a corps of men who are good lawyers with knowledge and experience in the administration of customs laws, any one of whom would doubtless be glad of a transfer to the position in question, but that if experience in customs laws was not a prerequisite and if the position was not filled by transfer, a special examination would still be unnecessary as the Commission had a full certification of eligibles examined in the New York customs district upon an all-round law examination equivalent to the ordinary examination for admission to the bar. The appraiser merely stated that he did not wish to fill the position by any of these available means; that he desired a special examination in order that he might be able to retain the temporary appointee. He stated that if the temporary appointee failed to secure a rating entitling him to certification he did not want any one appointed and would recommend to the department that the position be abolished.

He also stated, with reference to the position of law clerk, that an expert knowledge of customs law was a necessary qualification for this position; that he would not appoint anyone without it. He afterwards admitted that the temporary employee was not experienced in customs laws, but was simply a good "all-round" lawyer, thus contradicting his former statement that customs law was a necessary qualification.

The appraiser's frank and express statement that if, as the result of the special examination, the temporary employee be not entitled to certification, then he did not want anyone appointed, and would recommend to the Department that the position be abolished, is respectfully submitted to the Department with the request that the position be abolished, on the ground that the statement of the appraiser seems to clearly indicate that there was no good reason for its creation, or at least that such position is no longer required by the interests of the service. If the position be not abolished, however, the Commission will, upon request, make certification of persons now apparently eligible, and if the Department declines to make selection therefrom and demonstrates the need of knowledge of customs laws, the Commission urges the desirability of filling the position by transfer.

The appraiser insisting upon an examination specially prepared for the position of law clerk in his office, such examination was held on January 25, 1899, resulting in the failure to pass of all of those who entered, 36 in number, including Mr. Aldrich.

On March 30, 1899, the appraiser wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury recommending that the position of law clerk in his office be removed from the classified civil service, a copy of which letter was referred by the Department to the Commission without comment.

In the general investigation of the appraiser's office of the New York custom-house conducted by a representative of the Commission in March, 1899, the matter of the employment of a law clerk was one of the subjects considered. The following is the conclusion of the Commission's examiner:

In the conversation with the collector and other officials at the port of New York, it was stated that no necessity whatever exists for the employment of a law clerk. There are in the collector's office any number of persons qualified to give opinions in regard to the construction of the statutes relating to customs; certainly Mr. Aldrich, who failed in the examination, is not qualified to give opinions as to the construction of laws in regard to which he seems to have no knowledge whatever. Specially citing his case, it should be stated that in the examination one of the questions asked was to recite two opinions of the Supreme Court touching customs matters. Mr. Aldrich made no attempt to answer this question.

The report of the Commission's examiner was, on April 6, 1899, transmitted to the Department with a request that steps be taken which would result in the separation of Mr. Aldrich from the service. In its reply, dated April 20, 1899, the Department stated:

The services of George T. Aldrich, law clerk, have been discontinued, to take effect at the close of business on April 30, 1899.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS OF STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.

Among the temporary appointments made or continued in the office of the appraiser without authority of the civil-service law were those of Sophie M. Crandell, D. Aurelia MacGowan, and Margaret L. Killmurray, clerks employed as stenographers or typewriters or in both capacities. For permanently filling these positions the appraiser made the unusual request for one "stenographer and typewriter," one "stenographer" and one "typewriter." Several certifications of eligibles were made to the appraiser, but for some reason the persons certified, with one exception, declined an appointment. The exception was a person who had already received a temporary appointment as stenographer in the appraiser's office, but had later taken the regular examination and passed. It was stated in the public press that the cause of the declination of the eligibles to accept those positions was that they were offered a considerably smaller salary than that stated in the press announcement of the examination. The Commission's examiner found Crandell, MacGowan, and Killmurray employed in the appraiser's office at the time of his investigation, and this matter was reported to the Department. In its letter of April 20, to which reference has several times been made, the Department stated that a successor to Miss MacGowan had already been appointed from the register of eligibles, and that the services of the other two clerks would be dispensed with on April 30 and their places filled from the Commission's register.

Upon receipt of the Department's letter of April 20, 1899, informing the Commission of the separation from the service of the persons improperly appointed or retained in the appraiser's office, the following letter was written to the Secretary of the Treasury:

The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 20, 1899 (C. H.), in which the Commission is advised of the action taken by the Department in connection with the Commission's letter of April 6, 1899, relative to the alleged violations of the civil-service law and rules in the appraiser's office at the port of New York. In reply, the Commission would state that it is highly gratified at the action taken by the Treasury Department in disposing of the cases which formed the basis of the investigation.

It is the cooperation of the Departments, such as has been shown by the Treasury Department in this case, which is needed by the Commission in order to enable it to properly carry into effect the civil-service law and rules.

Nogales, Arizona Territory, Custom-House. File 6058.

In March, 1899, the Commission received a letter signed by R. H. Reynolds, a former employee of the customs service at Nogales, alleging that Mr. H. K. Chenoweth, the collector of customs at that port, had used crooked methods in connection with the civil-service examinations at his office, and asking that the matter be investigated. The Commission directed Mr. Frank M. Kiggins, of its examining corps, to proceed to Nogales and investigate the charge made by Reynolds. As a result of the investigation the examiner reported that the evidence established the fact that there was fraud committed in the examination held at the custom-house at Nogales on October 2, 1897, as well as in the examination referred to by Reynolds on March 16, 1898. From the affidavits and other papers obtained by the examiner it appeared that the examination papers forwarded from the Commission under its seal were opened in advance of the dates fixed for the examinations and certain competitors instructed by one O. L. Lewis, the collector's cousin, in regard to the method of answering the examination questions. The evidence, which is summarized below, showed that Collector Chenoweth was chiefly instrumental in the perpetration of the frauds in the examinations.

In the affidavit of Mr. Lewis he denied that he had any part in the alleged frauds in the examinations, but admitted that he informed Mr. J. F. Darnall, the United States consul at Nogales, Mexico, and Mr. W. P. Harlow, the district attorney for the county of Santa Cruz, in which Nogales, Ariz., is situated, that he had prepared the answers for S. J. Duckworth, W. J. EKey, and J. J. Chatham in the October exam-

ination, and for Mrs. Elisa E. Chenoweth, wife of the collector, and Mrs. S. M. Aguirre, wife of the deputy collector, in the March examination. He denied that the statements made by him then were true, but admitted that since making those statements he had signed, at the instance of Collector Chenoweth, a statement that the examinations were all right as far as he knew.

Consul Darnall, in his affidavit, stated that Lewis came to him and informed him that at the instance of Collector Chenoweth he had prepared, at the house of J. J. Chatham, one of the competitors and a brother-in-law of Chenoweth, the answers of the October examination for Duckworth, EKey, and Chatham; that Lewis very minutely described the location in Chatham's house of the parties present, including the collector, and that two nights before the examination on March 16, 1898, Collector Chenoweth had him come to his (Chenoweth's) house and prepare answers to the examination papers which Chenoweth had brought from the custom-house, where they had been delivered to the secretary of the examining board for safe-keeping until the day of the examination.

In his affidavit Mr. W. P. Harlow, the district attorney for the county of Santa Cruz, substantiated the statements made by Consul Darnall, it appearing that Lewis also related to Harlow what he had done in connection with the examinations at the instance of Chenoweth.

The sworn statement of G. S. Hitchcock, mounted inspector in the customs service, is interesting as showing in detail how the fraud in the examination of March 16, 1898, was committed:

Hitchcock states that he was instructed by O. L. Lewis in preparing for the examination in March, 1898; that while so studying Lewis informed him that he had worked out the questions in the October, 1897, examination for Duckworth, EKey, and Chatham at the house of Chatham, the papers having been brought there by Collector Chenoweth; that Lewis also informed him preceding the date of the March examination that he was going to work the questions in that examination for Mrs. Chenoweth (the wife of the collector) and Mrs. S. M. Aguirre (the wife of the deputy collector). Hitchcock states that he was janitor at the custom-house at the time of the March, 1898, examination; that Inspector E. N. Catlett brought to the custom-house from the post-office the examination papers on the morning of March 14; that he (Hitchcock) saw the papers in the safe on March 14, the safe being open; that the seals on the envelope containing the papers were not broken or cracked; that as he was studying that night with Lewis, he (Lewis) told him that Chenoweth wanted Lewis to come over and work the questions out for his (Chenoweth's) wife, and Mrs. Aguirre would come up the next night; that he (Hitchcock) saw Mr. and Mrs. Aguirre go to the house of Chenoweth on the night of March 15; that on that night Chenoweth came to him and asked him for the keys to the custom-house box at the post-office, which he as janitor carried and which he gave to Chenoweth; that on the morning of the 16th (the day of the examination) Deputy Collector Aguirre (secretary of the board of examiners) said to him that he guessed there would be no examination, the papers not being on hand; that he informed Aguirre that he guessed the papers would show up all right; that he went down town and saw Chenoweth going into his brother's (Dr. Chenoweth's) office with a package wrapped in a newspaper the exact size of the envelope containing the examination papers; that Chenoweth came out with the package; that he asked Chenoweth for the keys; Chenoweth said he did not have them; Hitchcock told Chenoweth that he had; that Chenoweth felt in his pocket and got the keys; told Hitchcock to go to the custom-house and that he would get the mail from the post-office; that Chenoweth returned to the custom-house and said that he could not open the post-office box (which he had opened twenty times before); that his excuse was to get Hitchcock away and get the envelope into the box; that Hitchcock then took the keys and went to the post-office and got the mail, including the envelope containing the examination papers; that he found the seals had been broken, the envelope opened and pasted together; the seals had been heated and run together, which spoiled the impression of the seal; that the date on the envelope had been scratched off and put on in lead pencil; that he (Hitchcock) took the examination papers to Deputy Collector Aguirre, secretary; that during the examination he called Aguirre's attention to the fact that he (Hitchcock) had no work on his tablet; that during the examination he noticed that Mrs. Chenoweth and Mrs. Aguirre, who had foolscap paper for scratch work did no preliminary work, but were always copying to their examination sheets; that Collector Chenoweth stood by his wife's desk throughout the examination; that after the examination he (Hitchcock) got the envelope which Aguirre had thrown down and put it away; that on March 20,

899, Chenoweth went to Bisbee, Ariz., to see Hitchcock, and asked him to sign papers swearing that he knew nothing about the examinations; that Hitchcock refused; that Chenoweth told him he could resign; that Chenoweth showed him a statement to the effect that there was no fraud in the examination signed by Aguirre, Sykes, Catlett, and Lewis; that Hitchcock refused to sign it.

In the affidavit of Mrs. J. J. Chatham, sister of Collector Chenoweth and wife of J. J. Chatham, one of the competitors in the October, 1897, examination, she stated that on the night before the examination there were present at her house in Nogales her husband, J. J. Chatham, O. L. Lewis, H. K. Chenoweth (the collector of customs), W. J. EKey, and S. J. Duckworth; that the subject under discussion was the examination to be held the next day at the custom-house; that while she could not state positively that the examination sheets were brought to her house on the night mentioned, she had reason to believe from the discussion which was going on in the room concerning the examination that the questions to be asked at the civil-service examination were known to those present.

The envelope in which the Commission forwarded the papers of the examination for March 16, 1898, was in evidence, and from its condition it appeared that the seals had been cut, the envelope opened, and that the seals were afterwards reheated and the envelope sealed again.

The three members of the local examining board, Messrs. Eugene K. Sykes, chairman, Stephen M. Aguirre, secretary, and deputy collector of customs at the port, and Robert M. Catlett, stated that to their knowledge there was no irregularity in the examinations. Sykes and Aguirre stated that they had not been called upon to sign any statement or affidavit relative to the subject of the examination, while Catlett testified that, at the instance of Collector Chenoweth, he had signed a statement to the effect that there was nothing crooked or irregular in the examination, which statement, he testified, was also signed by Aguirre, Sykes, EKey, and Chatham. The examination papers of the competitors implicated in the frauds disclosed strong evidence, in the similarity of method and arrangement of work, of fraud in the examinations.

The examiner reported that owing to the influence of the collector some of those who were interviewed were not disposed, through fear or favor, to give testimony which might reflect unfavorably upon him. The city of Nogales is situated on the Mexican border, with a population of about 1,800 on the American side and about 2,200 on the Mexican side. The collector, who was looked upon as probably the most influential man in the community, informed the examiner that his relations with some of the people in Nogales were not of a pleasant nature, and that this was owing to politics. The examiner showed him the letter from Reynolds upon which the investigation was based, and also the statements of Messrs. Darnall and Harlow, and he was asked to make a sworn statement in regard to the charges, but he declined to do so. He endeavored to impress the examiner with the fact that the charges against him were the result of political animosity. The Commission, by telegram, instructed the examiner to reexamine the competitors implicated, who had obtained positions in the service as a result of such frauds. The examiner accordingly requested the collector to have William J. EKey, one of the competitors in the October, 1897, examination, and Mrs. E. E. Chenoweth, one of the competitors in the March, 1898, examination, both of whom were in Nogales and employed in the service, to appear for reexamination; but the collector stated that as EKey did not desire to be reexamined he, the collector, did not feel that he had the authority to require him to stand reexamination. Mrs. Chenoweth, the collector's wife, also failed to appear for reexamination.

On June 7, 1899, the Commission addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the examiner with the evidence obtained, and stated that Collector Chenoweth had grossly violated section 5 of the civil-service act, which provides that, "Any * * * person in the public service who shall willfully and corruptly * * * furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so

examined, or to be examined. * * * shall for each such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon investigation thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than ten days, nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

In transmitting the papers to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commission took occasion to state that the integrity of Government officials has rarely been called in question with respect to the security of the civil-service examination papers intrusted to their charge; and that, where such cases have arisen and have been brought into court, the persons have, when the charges were sustained, been indicted, found guilty, and suitably punished.

The Commission called attention to the serious nature of this case, and, in view of the evidence submitted, it recommended that Collector Chenoweth be removed from the public service, and that W. J. EKey, J. J. Chatham, and Mrs. Elisa E. Chenoweth be also removed from the public service, they having obtained their positions as a result of frauds in the examinations. In July, 1899, the collector and the others were removed from the service as recommended by the Commission. Subsequently the collector appealed to the Treasury Department, which appeal was referred on July 24 to the Commission, together with a statement from Hon. R. E. Doan, attorney for the collector. In this appeal the collector stated, among other things, that the examiner did not inform him of the nature of the charges against him. He asked for an opportunity to be heard, stating that he could show that the standing in the community of those witnesses who testified against him was not good, and that most of them were indicted on penitentiary charges. The Treasury Department asked the Commission whether, in view of the collector's appeal, it desired to make any modification in its recommendation. On July 25 the Commission replied that it was fully convinced that the charges against Mr. Chenoweth were sustained, and that after reviewing the entire matter again it was unable to change its former views and recommendations in any respect.

Upon the appeal of the collector the Treasury Department instituted a further and exhaustive investigation by two of its most capable special agents, Mr. Converse J. Smith and Mr. James D. Power, who sustained the conclusions of the examiner of the Commission in regard to the frauds in the examinations. In December, 1899, the Department informed the Commission that, as a result of the investigation, it was probable that other changes in the force would be made in the near future, the Department having preferred charges of delinquency and misconduct against several employees in addition to those concerned in the frauds in the examinations.

On January 3, 1900, the Commission transmitted the papers to the Attorney-General, and recommended that former Collector Chenoweth be prosecuted for violation of section 5 of the civil-service act. On January 8 the Attorney-General acknowledged the receipt of the papers, and informed the Commission that they had been transmitted to the district attorney for Arizona, with instructions to proceed against Chenoweth for violation of the statute referred to, provided the evidence obtainable furnishes adequate proof of the commission of a criminal offense.

Philadelphia, Pa., Custom-House. File 6066.

On May 27, 1899, the Commission received a letter from Mr. Charles Biddle, attorney, of Philadelphia, Pa., representing Messrs. Robert E. McBride, James C. Metzger, James F. Barron, and Frank A. Kendell, who had on April 24 been removed from sampler positions in the office of the appraiser of the port of Philadelphia. giving the following account of their separation from the service and efforts toward reinstatement:

In the early part of last March these men were sent for by the appraiser and informed by him that he desired their resignations, as he needed their places; that there was a fight going on in the State which was a fight for their lives, and *he hoped they would resign*. In answer to this request he was asked if there were

my charges against them, and he replied that there were none. The samplers asked time to consider what they should do. The appraiser told them that he could not give them time to consider, as the enemy was in the field, and he wanted their places as soon as possible. He then asked them to return the next day. When they returned the next day they informed the appraiser that they were not willing to hand in their resignations, as they had no other employment and were dependent upon their employment for their living. The appraiser informed them that they had better resign, as it would amount to the same thing, as he would send in their names to the Department and have them discharged. The samplers, however, refused to hand in their resignations, and went back to work.

In the latter part of March the samplers were informed by those who worked with them that inquiries had been made among the men as to whether they would be willing to prefer charges against the samplers whose places had been asked for. One man to whom this request was made declined to have anything to do with the matter.

Subsequently, on the 3d day of April, they received a letter, which letter notified them that they were suspended from employment by reason of certain charges made against them.

Upon April 4 another letter was received by the samplers, and inclosed in this letter were the charges which had been made against them, said charges being embodied in letters to the appraiser dated March 20, April 1, and April 4.

A few days after the men were thus suspended, I called upon Mr. Hartranft, the appraiser of the port, and asked him for an explanation of the facts which the men had stated to me. He informed me that the circumstances had now changed considerably, and that pressure had been applied to him by the Democratic friends of the men who had been discharged, and that the situation had changed, and they now wanted to retain the friendship of the Democrats in the legislature, and that the same pressure which had been brought upon him to remove the men was now no longer being exerted. He told me to present the answers of the men to the charges which had been made against them, and he would consider them. Answers were prepared by all four of the men, denying all the specific charges made against them. A copy of the answer made by one of the men is hereto attached, marked Exhibit No. 3. This answer practically embodies all the facts presented by the answers of the four men. The answer made by McBride was considerably shorter than that made by the others, as the only charge against him was that he had upon one occasion taken two samples from one basket.

After these answers were sent in, upon April 10, the samplers received letters informing them that they were reinstated. The men then returned to their work and continued in the employ of the Department until April 24, when they received letters notifying them that their services were no longer required. Upon receipt of these letters the men called to see me again, and I had another interview with Mr. Hartranft. He informed me that he had been overruled by the Department and that the men had been discharged by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Spaulding, and therefore the matter was closed and he could do nothing. To support this, Mr. Hartranft showed me a letter directed to Mr. Spaulding, stating that he, the appraiser, did not think it advisable to discharge the men, as the offenses for which they were discharged were so slight that they did not require such drastic measures, or words to that effect. I then addressed a letter to Mr. Spaulding, going over the facts, and received from him a letter dated April 28. After this I received a communication from Mr. Martin, special agent in this city. Mr. Martin talked with the men, and I had two interviews with him. What Mr. Martin told me was to the effect that while he thought probably the men had taken more than one sample from one basket, it was done with the full knowledge of their superior officer, and it was not such an offense as he, if he had been in the appraiser's position, would have discharged the men for. He, however, said that as new men had been placed in the positions of those that had been discharged, and as it would be detrimental to the discipline of the Department to replace these men after they had been dismissed by the appraiser, he did not think he could interfere. I explained to him that this was no answer to these men if they had been improperly discharged, as they denied positively all the charges which were made against them, and only asked for a hearing and for an opportunity to question the men who made the charges against them, as they knew not only that the charges were untrue, but the men who made them were not present working with them at the time they alleged the breaches of duty to have been committed. This position did not have any effect, however, upon Mr. Martin.

I do not, of course, wish to present any arguments in this matter, as I presume an opportunity will be afforded me to present proofs of the facts which I have alleged to have taken place. I will only add that my investigation showed me that Mr. Hartranft had not stated the truth when he said he had not wished to have the four samplers discharged, and that they had been discharged by the Department against his wishes. I found that the letter of Mr. Hartranft did not show what his final

action with the Department had been, and that he had in a personal interview desired the removal of the men, and that it was in accordance with his wishes, and not against them, that the men were discharged.

An examination of the charges, even if their truth is admitted, shows that they are of such a trifling character they could have been corrected by a word, and would never have warranted a dismissal. Mr. Martin also informed me that the sampling was done under the direction of a superior officer, and was performed now in exactly the same way that these samplers are discharged for doing it. Mr. Martin did not think the men had been properly discharged. He apparently thought the reverse, but would not take any action in the matter, because it might cause trouble.

The charges against Frank A. Kendell (which are typical of those preferred against the other employees here mentioned) are that on one or more occasions, in sampling sugar, he drew two samples of sugar from one package and filled separate tins from the sample thus drawn; that he failed to assist persons newly appointed in acquiring a knowledge of the duties of their positions; that he mixed samples, and later failed to report the same, so that the error might be corrected. These charges were supported by the affidavits of several fellow-employees.

In his denial to these charges, Kendell stated that on the two days he was charged with drawing two samples of sugar from one package and filling separate tins, he was assigned to the task of taking general samples of sugar, in which work a single large tin is used and all the samples of a similar mark placed in this tin, and that this could be verified from an inspection of the dock books or by inquiry of the examiner in charge; that it often happens that one stab with the sugar trier is not successful in filling it, by reason of the sugar having become hard, and in order to secure a full sample it is necessary to stab a package several times, which would account for the appearance of taking several samples; and that his relations with the new men have always been pleasant, and he has on all occasions given them the information asked, and knows of no case where he has given cause for complaint.

It appears that the defense submitted by the samplers above named was deemed sufficient by the appraiser, for he sent to each of them a response similar to the following, which is a copy of that furnished to Mr. Kendell:

Having considered the defense submitted by you in the matter of the charges affecting the performance of your official duties as sampler, I find the same to be sufficient, and you are hereby directed to report for duty as usual, after receipt of this notice.

Two weeks after the date of this notice to return to duty, McBride, Metzel, Barron, and Kendell were informed by the appraiser that the Department had directed their removal, and their services would not longer be required.

On May 29, 1899, the Commission referred the communication of Mr. Biddle to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting his remark thereon. Under date of June 6, the Secretary made response that "the Department has fully considered the recommendation for the reinstatement of these officers, and it has been decided that such action will be prejudicial to the best interests of the service, and Mr. Biddle has been so advised."

The Commission communicated to Mr. Biddle the substance of the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury, and added that since the correspondence in the case indicated that the provisions of section 8 of Civil-Service Rule II had been complied with it had no ground upon which to further investigate the matter, unless evidence was submitted to prove that the removals were made for political or religious reasons.

In further correspondence with the Commission, Mr. Biddle set forth additional facts connected with the case, and transmitted the sworn statements of the men removed that their removal was admittedly for political reasons. Thus, Metzel states, in his affidavit:

I asked him [the appraiser] if there were any charges against me. He told me there were not; that he was very much pleased with the way I did my work, but his friends were pressing him for places, and he had to have mine for political reasons, as he had to appoint three other men that night in our places.

Frank A. Kendell makes affidavit to the following:

On Friday, March 3, 1899, the appraiser sent for me; also for Metzel and Barron. I went into his office and he told me to take a seat, and said that he had sent for me to ask for my resignation. He said there were no charges at all against me, but that he wanted my resignation for political reasons. He said that the pressure was so great that he must have it. He said, "We have a tremendous fight going on in this State; you have no idea how terrific it is; it is something awful; it is a life or death struggle; and these places are the only thing we have to offer." I asked for a day to think it over. He said he wanted the answer now, as he wanted the places to offer to-night. * * * He said his friends appointed him to this position for this purpose, and he knew his friends, and if I did not resign it would be embarrassing to him. * * * He said in the presence of Barron, Metzel, and myself that he did not want our resignations on account of any charges. * * * I refused to resign, and, as before narrated, the charges were shortly made against me and I was suspended. My answers to the charges being satisfactory to the appraiser, I was reinstated, but shortly afterwards discharged upon the alleged written order of the Department. An explanation of my reinstatement can be found in the fact, told by the appraiser to my representative, namely, that in the position the fight had taken in the legislature the Republicans desired to be friendly with the Democrats. My discharge followed the adjournment of the legislature.

The following appears in the sworn statement of James F. Barron:

On Friday, March 3, 1899, the appraiser sent for the deponent, and called him into his office and said, "Mr. Barron, I would like to have your resignation." The deponent asked if there were any charges against him. The appraiser said, "No; we simply want these places. You understand this perfectly; we have the fight of our lives, and we must have these places to-night." He said, "I have been very fair with you men, and you are now in position to lift me out of a bad fix." Deponent told the appraiser that they all appreciated him very much, but that by resigning he would put himself in a bad fix, as he had no other means of making a livelihood. The appraiser then said that he must have these places to-night, and that two other samplers, Mr. Metzel and Mr. Kendell, had resigned. * * * I found that neither Mr. Metzel nor Mr. Kendell had resigned, as stated. I refused to resign, and shortly afterwards the charges were made, upon the dates which I have specified in this affidavit. I answered these charges, and the appraiser, by letter, informed me that my answer was satisfactory, and reinstated me. I was shortly afterwards discharged upon the alleged written order of the Department. I subsequently discovered that the Department had not directed my dismissal, but that it had been done at the request of the appraiser.

The sworn statement of Robert E. McBride is similar to those of the other removed samplers.

In view of the evidence before it, the Commission, on August 1, 1899, addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury:

Your attention is invited to the inclosed papers relating to the removal of Samplers Metzel, Kendell, Barron, and McBride, at the Philadelphia custom-house. It would seem that they were removed—

1. Without just cause;
2. For political reasons;
3. Without due hearing; and
4. That penalties unlike in character have been imposed for like offenses.

It is charged that—

1. The appraiser requested their resignations for political reasons, stating that there were no charges against them.
2. Refusing to resign, charges were made and the men suspended.
3. The appraiser then stated that the pressure for the removals was no longer exerted, and the friendship of the Democrats in the legislature was desired, and upon the answers of the men they were reinstated.
4. The appraiser then said that he had been overruled by the Department, although he had written that the offenses were so slight as not to require such drastic measures.
5. Special Agent Martin said that while the men probably committed the offense, it was done with the full knowledge of their superior officer and did not merit discharge, and, further, that the sampling is performed now in exactly the same way for which removal was made.

Please return the inclosed papers with your remark upon the apparent violations of Rule II, clauses 3, 6, and 8, the especial points under Rule II being—

1. The appraiser attempted to procure the dismissals for avowed political reasons (clause 3).
2. The penalty imposed did not correspond to the offense (clause 6), as admitted by the appraiser and the special agent.

3. Action upon the removals was not taken by the appraiser irrespective of political opinions clause 6. The affidavits clearly show political motives throughout the case.

4. The removals were not for just cause (clause 8), since the causes alleged are denied by the samplers, and, if true, are trifling, and the sampling is now being done in the same way as before.

5. The answers to the charges do not appear to have been given due consideration (clause 8). The answers, as admitted by the appraiser, were sufficient, and the only reason given for disapproving reinstatement was that "it would be detrimental to the discipline of the office to put men back who had been discharged." Such a decision would wholly defeat corrective action upon violations of the law and rules.

Under date of August 21, 1899, the Secretary of the Treasury made reply, as follows:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant relative to the removal of Samplers Metzel, Kendell, Barron, and McBride in the office of the appraiser of merchandise at the port of Philadelphia, and advise you that this matter has heretofore been the subject of correspondence, both with your Commission and with the parties prosecuting the complaint, and to both it has been stated, in effect, that the cases had been disposed of and were regarded as closed. For this reason the Department must now decline to reopen them in accordance with your request.

Deeming the case one calling for special investigation, the Commission, on October 11, 1899, directed one of its officers to proceed to Philadelphia for this purpose. The results of his investigation appear in the extract from the Commission's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of November 18, 1899, which follows:

The charges upon which the men were removed are, in brief, the taking of more than one sample of sugar from the same package and filling several tins therewith, failure to give information concerning their duties to samplers newly appointed, and, on the part of two of the removed men, the mixing of samples.

The answers of the men, as may be seen from the inclosed report of their examination, fully and completely cover the charges made, and in each instance the men appeal to the wharf record kept by the examiner in charge for confirmation of their statements. The Commission's representative desired to inspect this record as the best means of establishing the truth or falsity of the statements of these men, but was met by the appraiser with the statement that his reasons, etc., for removing the men were on file with the Department, and if information were desired application should be made to the Department for inspection of its files. The appraiser refused also to make any further personal statement in the matter or to answer questions.

Among the charges made by the samplers recently appointed is a failure on the part of the old employees to give them information concerning their duties. In the testimony of the men herewith it will be seen that this is not only expressly denied, but the countercharge is made that it was the new men who refused cooperation in the work of sampling, and it was necessary for the examiner in charge, Mr. Wharton, to expressly order them to do so. The truth or falsity of this statement could presumably have been established had the Commission's representative been permitted to question Mr. Wharton, and the same is probably true of the statement made by the men that during the entire period covered by the charges Mr. Wharton did not criticize any of their work. That charges were not preferred by the newly appointed samplers until after the appraiser's request for the resignations of the old employees seems significant. It is the understanding of the Commission that the customs regulations hold the examiner in charge responsible for the work of the samplers, and if, as stated by the men, such examiner at no time complained of their work and the records fail to show the errors in sampling charged, the refusal of the appraiser to permit an inquiry by the Commission's representative lends color to the charge that the men were removed for political reasons.

Attention is particularly invited to the statements of the removed samplers concerning the reason given by the appraiser, in the first instance, for requesting their resignations. The men were closely interrogated upon this point, and there was agreement in their testimony that the appraiser stated that he had no fault to find with their work, but that overwhelming political pressure forced him to demand their resignations. It was subsequent to this that charges were filed (in each instance by men who had but a few weeks before entered the service and admit their unfamiliarity with the duties of a sugar sampler, and whose appointments were directly due to the favor of the appraiser and not to a civil-service examination, and who were therefore under peculiar personal obligations to the appraiser), and these charges, even if true, are admitted by the appraiser not to be sufficiently serious to merit removal, which view was supported, it is alleged, by the special agent of your Department who investigated the case, and who gave, the Commission is informed, as his sole reason

for the confirmation of the removals the circumstance that reinstatement might be subversive of the discipline of the force. It will also be borne in mind that the appraiser, upon reinstating these men on April 10, informed them that their answers to the charges were found by him to be sufficient, and yet, without further charges being preferred, these men were discharged two weeks later. They were experienced employees, having been in the service six years.

Mr. Charles Biddle, the attorney for the removed men, states that the appraiser, in an interview he had with him a few days after the removal of the men, placed the entire responsibility for the action taken upon the Department, his position being merely that of acquiescence.

The removed men testify that the laborers employed upon the wharf were permitted to do work of a classified character—the sampling of sugar—contrary to Civil Service Rule XIII and the previous practice of the appraiser's force.

The evidence in this case seems to the Commission to show that these men were removed (1) without just cause, (2) for political reasons, and (3) without due hearing. In this view of the matter, and in the belief that the Department was not in possession of all the facts when it directed the removal of the samplers above-named, the Commission requests the reopening of the case.

To this letter the Secretary of the Treasury made reply, on December 1, 1899, that—

The persons above named were removed from the service on the recommendation of the appraiser, upon certain charges of misconduct which were deemed by the Department sufficient to justify this action. Whether they would or would not have been removed if all the facts that have since been developed had been known at the time is immaterial, as under existing conditions it would be impracticable to restore them to the service. The Department must therefore consider its action in the matter as final, and declines to reopen the case.

Portland, Oreg., Custom-House. File 6071 S.

REMOVAL OF H. BRADY, B. COFFEY, AND J. T. HUGHES.

Under date of November 30, 1898, the Treasury Department informed the Commission that the designation of H. Brady, B. Coffey, and J. T. Hughes, employed at the port of Portland, Oreg., had been changed from assistant weigher, class B, to unclassified laborer, these persons having been brought within the classified service on May 6, 1896. It was stated that the change had been authorized by the Department upon the statement of the collector that the duties performed "are in no way of a classified character and consist entirely of manual labor and are similar to the duties performed by other employees designated as unclassified laborers at that port."

In view of the reasons given, the Department's action was approved by the Commission on December 5, 1899.

Hardly had the collector been informed of the changing of the designation of Messrs. Brady, Coffey, and Hughes than he removed them and filled their places with members of his own political party. The persons removed wrote the Commission alleging that they were dismissed solely because of their political affiliations. The Commission was also informed that their duties were such as required their inclusion in the classified service.

Upon receipt of these communications the Commission, on January 26, 1899, brought the matter to the attention of the Treasury Department. In regard to the status of the removed employees, the Commission said:

The Commission holds that the positions held by Messrs. Brady, Coffey, and Hughes became classified only as an incident to and by virtue of the classification of the occupants, who were classified under the President's direction because they were at the time performing classified duty, and that whenever such positions become regularly vacant it is within the option of the Department whether they shall be treated as continuing in the classified service or as in the unclassified service; but of course if treated as in the unclassified service and appointments made thereto without compliance with the civil-service law and rules, the persons appointed shall not be assigned to the performance of any classified duty, but if treated as continuing in the classified service the positions must be filled in compliance with civil-service law and rules. The positions can not, however, be

removed from the classified service so long as they are held by the persons through whose classification they became classified or by other persons appointed thereto while treated as in the classified service. Authority to treat the positions as in the unclassified service could be granted only upon the conditions here set forth and provided that such positions are now regularly vacant.

In April, 1899, a representative of the Commission visited Portland, Oreg., for the purpose of inquiring into the administration of the civil-service law and rules in the various Federal offices there, and investigated this matter, among others, in the Portland custom-house. The examiner found much evidence tending to show that Brady, Coffey, and Hughes were engaged in a work of a classified character, among the strongest being the following extract from a letter from the Treasury Department to Collector Patterson, dated October 24, 1898:

Referring to your letter of the 9th instant in which you requested the designation of H. Brady, B. Coffey, J. T. Hughes, G. H. Nags, and C. B. Montague to be changed from that of assistant weigher to unclassified laborer, you are informed that it appears from an investigation of the duties of these persons that they assist the inspectors in the assortment of merchandise for the weigher and appraiser's store, and that they are called upon at times to assist the inspectors in searching vessels. * * * The Department does not see any reason for changing their status, and your request is therefore denied.

The collector admitted that "there were no charges made against either Hughes, Brady, or Coffey." Brady testified that at the time of their removal the collector stated to Coffey and himself that "there was nothing against us" [them], while Hughes testified that the collector, in answer to his question, "Mr. Patterson, have you any charge against me?" replied, "None whatever." The following conversation occurred between Collector Patterson and the Commission's examiner:

Q. Did the matter of politics influence you in any way in this change?—A. I presume that that had some bearing on the case. I thought they were laborers not classified and that the collector ought to have full control of the positions, and of course when the collector had the power he would give these places to his political friends, all things being equal.

From the evidence obtained it was clear that Collector Patterson was of opinion that a position in the executive civil service, but not classified, was in no respect subject to any of the provisions of the civil-service rules. Thus, he testified: "I selected Brady, Coffey, and Hughes [for removal] because I thought they had been erroneously classified." Civil-Service Rule II contains the following:

No person in the executive civil service shall dismiss or cause to be dismissed any person therein because of his political affiliations.

In making removals, action thereupon shall be taken irrespective of the political affiliations of the offenders.

The conclusion reached by the Commission's examiner is as follows:

After reviewing carefully all the facts and testimony bearing on this case, the conclusion seems unavoidable that Brady, Coffey, and Hughes did perform classified duty; that the change in their designation and their subsequent removals were due wholly or in great part to the collector's desire to displace them and appoint in their stead men who were backed by political influence; and that it was not within the option of the Department to withdraw the positions in question from the classified service so long as they were held by the persons through whom the classification was made.

The Commission, on July 17, 1899, transmitted a copy of the report of its examiner to the Treasury Department, accompanied by a letter requesting the restoration of Messrs. Brady, Coffey, and Hughes to the positions from which they were removed. On September 13, 1899, the following reply was received:

Replying to your letter of July 17, 1899, relative to the change in designation of H. Brady, B. Coffey, and J. T. Hughes from assistant weighers to unclassified laborers at the port of Portland, Oreg., you are informed that after due consideration of the case and in view of the report of a special agent of this Department and the action taken thereon, the Department adheres to its decision in approving the recommendation of the collector in the matter of changing the designation of the persons above named to that of unclassified laborer on November 30, 1898.

CASE OF M. M. HARRIS.

In a letter to the Commission, dated December 14, 1898, Senator Joseph Simon, of Oregon, called its attention to the removal of M. M. Harris, formerly deputy collector in the Portland custom-house, a nonexcepted position, without the preferring of charges, and to the appointment, without examination, of one J. W. Minto to the vacancy thus created. The charges were vague, and the Commission, receiving no official report covering the matter, on December 17, 1898, made the matter the subject of correspondence with the Treasury Department. It was then ascertained that the collector's nomination of Mr. Minto was accompanied by the resignation of Mr. Harris. The Department stated that it had no reason to believe that coercion had been used in obtaining the resignation, and it therefore referred the nomination of Mr. Minto to the Commission for approval. This the Commission declined to do, for the reason that there was an ample register for first-grade positions in that district. Later the Department referred the matter to the collector for an explanation.

On December 20, 1898, the Commission communicated with the Auditor for the Treasury Department, calling attention to the illegal appointment of Mr. Minto and requesting that payment of his salary be stopped in compliance with a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, cited in a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Commission under date of September 8, 1897, holding, inferentially, that credit for salary would be withheld from persons appointed to classified positions without compliance with the civil-service law.

To this communication the Auditor replied on January 11, 1899, stating, among other things, the following:

As the power of appointment in this Department is vested primarily in the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, the approval and direction of the Secretary will, in the consideration of the pay rolls of this Department, be regarded as the official expression of the will of the President also.

Under the provisions of section 22 of the act of July 31, 1894, the appointment division of the Secretary's Office is expected to make a proper administrative examination of the salary accounts of the Treasury Department. As the administrative examination must precede the examination and settlement in this office, all communications relating to the regularity or irregularity of appointments should reach the Auditor through the Secretary's Office, and when so received they can be properly considered and applied.

The Commission was later informed, unofficially, that Mr. Minto had been separated from the service in response to the Department's direction.

In December, 1898, Mr. Harris's attorneys, Messrs. Thayer, St. Rayner, and Schnabel, of Portland, Oreg., wrote the Commission a detailed statement of the circumstances attending his removal. It was alleged that on October 10, 1898, Collector Patterson, after stating to Mr. Harris that he was satisfied and pleased with his services, said that he must appoint another man to his place; that Mr. Harris stated that he understood his position to be included in the classified civil service; that the collector replied, "That has all been fixed; I can make a change in this place notwithstanding any civil-service classification;" that the collector then and there asked Harris for his resignation; that under the positive statement that his place had been taken from the classified civil service, Harris finally gave the collector his resignation. It was further alleged that the collector stated to Harris that unless he handed in his resignation other steps would be taken to create a vacancy, as he "had to have this place for another man," and that among the reasons that induced Harris to hand in his resignation was a desire to escape any odium which might attach to his being removed as the result of charges made against him. In a letter to the Commission, Mr. Harris confirmed all that his attorneys had stated.

These statements being brought to the attention of the Treasury Department, the Commission was informed that the collector would be directed to extend to Harris the benefits of section 8 of Civil-Service Rule II, which, at the time, read as follows:

No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the Department or other appointing officer and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense.

On February 15 Collector Patterson served a copy of charges upon Mr. Harris. They included various specific instances of dereliction of duty, delinquency, and dishonesty in office. On February 17 Mr. Harris made answer, under oath, to these charges.

In view of the number of alleged violations of the civil-service law and rule on the part of Collector Patterson and other Federal officers in Portland, the Commission, in January, 1899, directed a member of one of its boards on the Pacific slope to make an investigation. The Commission's representative was, however, ordered to Cuba on work connected with the Government service, and it was found impracticable to send an examiner to Portland until April, 1899. In the meantime a special agent of the Treasury Department investigated the charges made by Collector Patterson against Mr. Harris.

The conclusion reached by the Commission's examiner may be summed up in the following extract from his report:

While I believe that Collector Patterson, through lack of knowledge of the civil-service rules, was at first honestly of the opinion that Harris's position was in the excepted class, I must conclude, with the facts before me, that the separation, though afterwards apparently sustained on the ground of alleged delinquency and dereliction of duty, was in the beginning brought about for the sole reason that Harris was a Democrat, the only Democrat in the collector's office force, and it was desired to replace him with a person of the same politics as the collector. * * * Though Harris was improperly separated on November 10, 1898, charges were regularly filed against him on February 15, 1899. If these charges had been regularly made when Harris was originally separated and had been sustained, there could be no doubt as to the propriety and legality of his separation from the service; but there is a doubt in my mind as to whether these charges were made for the good of the service or solely for the purpose of preventing Harris's reinstatement on account of his political affiliations.

I must state, in conclusion, that the charge of delinquency and dereliction of duty made against Harris, if sustained, is, in my judgment, sufficient cause for his removal, notwithstanding the fact that the collector did not comply with the rules in originally separating Harris from the service.

Reference has been heretofore made to the investigation by a special agent of the Treasury of the charges made against Mr. Harris by Collector Patterson. The Commission's representative made careful inquiry into the manner in which such investigation was conducted, and in his report stated:

In view of my belief that the investigation and report of Special Treasury Agent West as to the actual facts on which the charges were founded were fair and impartial, I respectfully recommend that the Department's decision as to Harris's guilt or innocence be accepted by the Commission.

The report of the special agent of the Treasury was unfavorable to Mr. Harris and the Commission, in view of all the circumstances, considered the case as closed.

St. Paul, Minn., Custom-House. File 6079 S.

The First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, under date of February 21, 1898, informed the Commission that the Treasury Department had on that day authorized the appointment of seven persons to excepted positions as principal deputy collectors at subports or stations in the customs service in the district of Minnesota.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on April 7, 1898, advised the Commission that the Treasury Department had designated the position of deputy collector and clerk, No. 1, class E, occupied by John H. Gallagher, in the district of Minnesota, as excepted from competitive examination under provisions of an amendment to the civil-service rules approved by the President on July 27, 1897, his duties being those of principal deputy at the Minnesota transfer, a substation within the port of St. Paul, and requested that the list of excepted positions in the customs service transmitted to the Commission on March 4, 1898, be amended accordingly. On April 8, 1898, the Commission ordered the list of excepted positions in the customs service in the district of Minnesota amended as per request of the Secretary of the Treasury.

On April 13, 1898, the Treasury Department informed the Commission that on that date the Department had authorized the appointment of Frank E. Stevens as deputy

collector and clerk, class E, at the Minnesota transfer, in the district of Minnesota, an excepted position.

On April 26, 1898, John H. Gallagher, in a letter to the Commission, protested against his dismissal, claiming that it was in violation of the civil service rules, and offering to furnish the evidence required to establish this.

The Commission informed Mr. Gallagher, on May 6, 1898, that his position, having been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as excepted from the requirement of competitive examination under the provisions of Rule VI, was not subject to the provisions of section 8 of Rule II, requiring the preferring of written charges and an opportunity to make defense antecedent to removal.

Under date of September 20, 1898, Mr. Gallagher wrote the Commission as follows:

I must beg leave to take exception to the ruling of customs department as contained in your favor as above, and ask that the Commission investigate farther as to the cause of my removal. I am prepared to furnish any reasonable amount of evidence to show the change in designation of the office in question was made for the sole purpose of covering up a piece of political spite work, and that the reasons assigned by the Department have no foundation in fact. You will find that the change in designation was made between April 5 and 10, 1898, instead of on April 7, 1897, as stated.

The Minnesota Transfer is not remote from other customs offices, being but twenty minutes' ride from either the St. Paul or Minneapolis offices, and is located inside the corporate limits of St. Paul.

The office is not distinct from the St. Paul office for several reasons:

It is not a boundary point or water port.

Not one dollar's worth of goods have ever or ever can be offered for export or import, because the railway company on whose private property it is located will not allow of its being done.

It has no bonded accommodations, such as bonded warehouse, or clerical records.

It is merely for the benefit of the Minnesota Transfer Railway Company in their business of transferring bonded goods from the several eastern lines entering there to western connecting lines, and vice versa, the officer's duty being simply to superintend the transfer of such goods, the same as is being done in Chicago and other large railroad centers, and is inspector's work only. The officer's salary is reimbursable to the St. Paul office by the Minnesota Transfer Railway Company, as is also the salary of the Canadian customs officer stationed there for the same purpose, and whose duties are cooperative with the United States customs officer.

True, I understand the present incumbent has been empowered in his appointment to collect and disburse money, etc., but why empower an officer to perform a certain duty when there is no such duty to be performed? Absolutely no occasion for it whatever in this case. The officer here has always been and you will find is still being reported as an attache of the St. Paul office. You will find that the change was made not for the betterment of the service, but on the recommendation of Collector Peterson.

I have waited until the present time without acquainting you of the above facts, thinking he might wish to make some change in the routine business of the office along the lines indicated by the Department to you, but no change whatever has taken place. The same records are being kept, same duties performed, and the same clerical routine throughout.

At this writing it looks like a "clear case of steal," and having devoted five years to the betterment of the service at this particular point, which I must say I found in very poor condition on entering the service in 1893, I can not feel that justice has been done.

Will be pleased to collect and forward to you any evidence you may desire to prove the truth of above statements, or act in such other manner as you may direct. Soliciting for this your usual prompt and energetic consideration, I await your pleasure.

The Commission, on September 25, 1898, replied as follows:

Referring to your letter of September 20 and to the previous correspondence that has been had in relation to your removal from a classified position in the St. Paul, Minn., customs district, you are informed that the Commission has given the case thorough consideration and finds that you formerly occupied the nonexcepted position of deputy collector and clerk with compensation at \$3 per diem, and that later, on April 7, 1898, the Department authorized the designation of your position changed to that of deputy collector and clerk No. 1, an excepted position, and that you became separated from this position on April 16, 1898. It is clear from the language of Civil Service Rule VI, making exceptions in the customs service, that at each subport or station in each customs district the position of principal deputy collector

may be excepted. The appropriations for the customs service are made in a lump sum and the officers and employees in each district are under designations fixed by the Department and not by Congress. In other words, the matter of designation is entirely within the discretion of the Department, and therefore the designations of the different positions may be changed at will. It follows that just as soon as a position is designated by the Department as that of principal deputy collector at a subport or station, such a position becomes an excepted position under the rules, and the same is true in the case of the position of cashier or principal deputy or assistant collector at the headquarters of each customs district. There seems to be no restriction upon the Department as to what position shall be designated as that of principal deputy collector at each subport or station, although, of course, as a matter of good faith, a person who has been appointed to the position of principal deputy should perform the duties belonging to that position. It does not appear that you were transferred from the nonexcepted position which you formerly held to an excepted position under Rule VI, but rather that the position which you held was one the designation of which was changed by the Department. This, as shown above, the Department has authority to do. You were therefore removed from an excepted position, and for that reason your removal was not subject to the President's order of July 27, 1897, requiring that reasons shall be given before a removal is made. The only restriction that is imposed by the civil-service act and rules upon a removal from an excepted position is that it shall not be made for political or religious reasons. It seems clear, therefore, that the Commission has no authority to interfere in the case of your removal unless you submit evidence to show that it was made for political or religious reasons.

On October 14, 1898, Mr. Gallagher reiterated his charge that political reasons were the cause of his removal, stating:

That my removal from the position in question, or rather that the change in designation, was made for political ends, there is no question of doubt. Everyone here knows that it was brought about by Congressman F. C. Stevens, who is now a candidate for reelection, simply to make a place for his brother, F. H. Stevens, the present incumbent, assisted by Collector of Customs Peterson and Deputy Collector Lyman.

Mr. Stevens, at Washington, first ascertained if such change could be made on the quiet, and being assured that no serious objections would be raised, he induced Collector Peterson to carry out the plan. Collector Peterson's first recommendation for change of designation and his appointment of Mr. F. H. Stevens to fill the vacancy were made on the same sheet of paper, under the same date. But this was consigned to the waste basket on arrival at Washington, as it was thought to be a little too barefaced, and Mr. Peterson was requested to try again. This he did, using two sheets of paper and different dates in his second attempt, which it seems was entirely satisfactory. Those are the facts in the case as it stands, but if your honorable body has no control in the matter it would be useless for me to forward evidence along those lines.

Now I understand that there will be two appointments made shortly in St. Paul in the customs department under the classified rules. Would I be eligible for appointment to one of those positions? If so, would you certify my name for appointment as inspector?

The Commission advised Mr. Gallagher, on November 1, 1898, as follows:

In reply to your letter of October 14 you are informed that the Commission does not feel justified in taking further action in the matter of your removal upon the facts which you present. With your acquaintance and knowledge of the situation you will be in a better position than an agent of the Commission in establishing your charge that your removal was made for political reasons. In the absence of such evidence it must be presumed that the change was made for business reasons and that it was not in violation of the rules. It may be that, in the absence of an admission by the collector himself that he was actuated by political reasons, your charge could not be sufficiently established to warrant action by the Treasury Department. Unless you can show such motive satisfactorily, it will be scarcely worth while for you to proceed further. The Commission will, however, give careful consideration to any evidence which you may present.

You state there is no question that your removal was for political ends, and that everyone thereabouts knows that it was brought about by Congressman Stevens. You will understand, however, that this assertion in itself is not evidence upon which official action could be based. In the absence of an admission by the collector himself, or affidavits of persons to whom the collector may have made admissions, you will appreciate the inability of the Commission to act in your behalf. The Commission has, nevertheless, brought your letters of September 20 and October 14 to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury.

On November 2, 1898, the Commission brought Mr. Gallagher's statements contained in his letters of September 20 and October 14 "to the attention of the Treasury Department for its information and such remark as it may think proper to make in respect thereto." Before reply was made by the Department to this reference, Mr. Gallagher, in a communication to the Commission, dated November 7, 1898, wrote: "I have in my possession the affidavits of persons to whom the collector admitted that my removal was to make room for a Republican. I would not think of making the charge unless I were in a position to prove it."

The Secretary of the Treasury, under date of November 22, 1898, informed the Commission in part as follows:

So far as the correspondence in this case shows, when action was taken there was nothing to indicate that the removal referred to was for political reasons, and the Department's action in the premises was entirely regular and in accordance with the provisions of the order of the President of July 27, 1897, governing excepted positions. Your communication, with the charges made by Mr. Gallagher, was received subsequent to the date upon which this position was excepted, and will be considered after the application of Mr. Gallagher for reinstatement in the customs service at that port [St. Paul, Minn.] has been passed upon by the collector.

The Commission conveyed this information to Mr. Gallagher on December 2, 1898, since which time no further correspondence has been filed in the case, and no report of Mr. Gallagher's reinstatement has been received.

(3) ASSISTANT CUSTODIAN AND JANITOR SERVICE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Federal Building. File 479 S.

On August 12, 1899, Mr. Richard H. Fehler, of 71 Sumpter street, Brooklyn, N. Y., wrote to the Commission that on the 5th of the month he had been removed from the position of electrician of the Brooklyn post-office and court-house without any cause being assigned. Mr. Fehler stated that impartial investigation would show that the electric lights of the building were never in better condition, and that the assistant engineers and watchmen, who were the persons best able to judge on account of the hours upon which they were on duty, would testify to this. Mr. Fehler further stated that a Mr. William McKeon, who had since been permanently appointed to the position, had, prior to his (Fehler's) appointment, temporarily filled the position; that when he (Fehler) reported for duty, the custodian stated that he thought McKeon should receive a permanent appointment, and later the chief engineer informed him that he should not have accepted the position, as the custodian was desirous that McKeon should have the place.

The Commission's records showed that Mr. McKeon received a temporary appointment as electrician on April 19, 1899, and was removed upon the appointment of Mr. Fehler; that on May 4 he filed an application for registration as electrician, upon which he received a marking of 94.40, and was appointed to the position formerly occupied by Mr. Fehler on August 11, 1899.

Mr. Fehler's letter was referred to the Treasury Department, on August 16, for its comment thereupon. Reply was not made until September 23, and in the interval the Commission received a letter from Mr. George McNaney, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, in which the following appeared:

Mr. Fehler states that he was duly examined for the position in question, and that he received a rating entitling him to certification. On May 17 last he received a letter from the Treasury Department, notifying him that he had been duly appointed, but that the appointment had been revoked for the reason that he did not report for duty in response to the notice sent. It transpired that for some reason he had not received the letter of appointment. He established that fact to the satisfaction of the Department, and was then notified, on May 24, that the revocation of his appointment had been canceled. He was at the same time instructed to report to the custodian for duty on the following Saturday, May 27. He reported as

instructed, but was informed that the custodian, Mr. Moore, was out of town at the time, and was told to report again on the following Monday. This he did, and was then asked by Mr. Moore to wait until the 1st of June before assuming his duties. To this he assented. On June 1 he again reported and was then permitted by Mr. Moore to read a letter that that official had addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the effect that one McKeon, who had been holding the position under a temporary appointment pending the preparation of an eligible list, had given satisfactory service, and in the opinion of the custodian should be retained permanently. Mr. Moore declined to administer the oath until he had received a reply to this letter.

On June 7 Mr. Fehler received a letter from the custodian, again notifying him to appear for duty on the following day, this indicating that the proposition made to the Department had not been approved. Four days later, on the 12th, Mr. Fehler received a notice from the Treasury Department that he had been dismissed. The reasons for his dismissal were not specified, nor was he afforded an opportunity for an explanation. On August 14 McKeon was again installed.

Mr. Fehler states also that at the time he accepted this appointment he held a position with the Tucker Electric Company of New York, which he resigned. He adds that when he appeared at the post-office building for duty, he was told by the chief engineer that he had been unwise in yielding his former position, for the reason that Mr. Taylor, the assistant postmaster at Brooklyn, was interested in the retention of McKeon, and that he (Fehler) would certainly not be retained. So far as we are advised, Mr. Fehler since his dismissal has been without employment.

In its reply, on September 23, 1899, to the Commission's letter, the Treasury Department stated that Mr. Fehler "was removed for the reason that, as reported by the chief engineer of the building, he was found incompetent to fill such an important position, not having had sufficient experience as an electrician, and his services were therefore discontinued before the expiration of his probationary term."

The Commission referred the communication of Mr. McAneny to the Treasury Department for consideration in connection with the letter of Mr. Fehler. The reply made was as follows:

In reply to your reference attached to a communication signed by George McAneny, 54 William street, New York City, dated September 16, 1899, in relation to the removal of Mr. Richard H. Fehler from the position of electrician in the United States court-house and post-office building, at Brooklyn, N. Y., referred by the Commission for remark and return, you are informed that the reason for the removal of Mr. Fehler was given in Department letter of the 23d ultimo.

Houston, Tex., Federal Building. File 446 S.

On January 3, 1899, Knud J. Hansen reported to the Commission his discharge on December 31, 1898, from the position of fireman-watchman in the post-office and custom-house building. He was appointed May 21, 1898, from the eligible register obtained by civil-service examination.

Upon referring the case to the Treasury Department for information, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury replied that the custodian had reported Hansen's services as "not satisfactory" during his probationary period, and recommended that he be discharged. In reply to this the Commission pointed out the following facts:

First. Mr. Hansen was appointed May 23, 1898, and served until January 1, 1899. His probationary period of six months, therefore, expired November 21, and his retention in the service is, under the rules, equivalent to his absolute appointment. (See Rule VIII, clause 3.)

Second. He was removed while thus serving under absolute appointment without charges and a hearing, as required by the rule.

Third. No complaint was made against him during his term of service.

The Treasury Department stated that Hansen, while appointed May 23, 1898, did not enter on duty until July 1, 1898, and therefore his probationary term expired December 31, 1898. This, however, was shown by Hansen, and by the records, to have been erroneous, he having entered upon his duties June 1, 1898, whereupon the Commission received the following communication from the Treasury Department:

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, you are informed that Mr. Knud J. Hansen having been separated from the service as watchman-fireman in the United States custom-house and post-office building at Houston, Tex., upon the recommendation of the custodian of said building, after he had completed his probationary

period of six months, without charges having been preferred and sustained, in accordance with the provisions of Rule II, section 8, I have to request that the Commission furnish me with the necessary certificate for his reinstatement.

In compliance with this request reinstatement certificate No. 2976 was issued February 11, 1899, for Mr. Hansen's reinstatement.

(4) MINT AND SUBTREASURY SERVICES.

Case of H. L. Smith, U. S. Mint, New Orleans, La. File 453 B.

Under date of January 30, 1899, complaint was filed with the Commission by H. L. Smith, an employee of the United States Mint at New Orleans, La., reported as classified under the President's order of May 6, 1896, charging the superintendent with removing him from his position without preferring charges and according him a hearing as required by section 8 of Rule II.

The complaint was referred to the Treasury Department on February 4 for remark and return, and on March 6, 1899, the Assistant Secretary of that Department transmitted a copy of a letter of the Director of the Mint, in which the following statement appears:

* * * You are respectfully informed that Mr. Smith occupied the position of laborer in charge of the Mint yard, at a compensation of \$2.50 per diem. The Superintendent of the Mint dismissed him for insubordination, which was approved by this Bureau.

Deeming this reply not responsive to its reference of February 4, the Commission, on March 9, wrote the Department as follows:

The Commission's reference of February 4 called the Department's attention to the fact that Mr. Smith alleged that his removal was accomplished without a compliance with section 8 of Rule II. The letter from the Director of the Mint does not deny the charge made by Mr. Smith. The Commission did not ask why Mr. Smith had been dismissed, but rather for information whether section 8 of Rule II, requiring that reasons and an opportunity for defense shall be given before a removal is made, was complied with. The position held by Mr. Smith was reported by your Department as having been classified by the Presidential order of May 6, 1896. Mr. Smith was therefore entitled to a hearing before his removal could be made under the civil-service rules, and the Commission again requests information whether Mr. Smith was furnished with a copy of the charges filed against him and was given an opportunity for defense against such charges, as required by the President's rule.

On March 24, the Treasury Department replied, inclosing a copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the Mint at New Orleans, showing that Mr. Smith was furnished with a copy of the charges preferred against him, and that he replied, through his attorney, to those charges. The requirements of Rule II, section 8, having been complied with, and there being no evidence to show that the civil-service rules had been violated in his removal, the Commission had no authority to take further action in his case.

San Francisco Mint. File 144 S.

On July 31, 1897, D. J. Sullivan and James McKinley, employed as watchmen in the San Francisco mint, were dismissed, and the Commission subsequently received complaints from them that they had been unjustly removed from the service. A newspaper report, which alleged that thirteen persons had been appointed without examination or certification to positions in the mint, was also received by the Commission. Investigation was made into these matters by a representative of the Commission in April, 1898, from which it appeared that Sullivan and McKinley were dismissed, with others, on account of a necessary reduction in the force. It further appeared that the reinstatement of the thirteen persons without authority of the Commission was confined to honorably discharged soldiers who had previously served in the mint and who were eligible for reinstatement. The superintendent *stated that when these reinstatements were made he had but recently assumed the*

duties of his office, and did not understand that the civil-service rules required certificates of reinstatement to be issued by the Civil Service Commission.

The Commission has brought this matter to the attention of the Treasury Department, and steps have been taken to have the proper certificates issued and the appointments made regular.

New Orleans, La., Subtreasury. File 456 B.

The following letter, dated New Orleans, La., March 31, 1899, and signed H. M. Isaacson, was received by the Commission on April 3, 1899:

I have the honor to inform you that I have been removed as chief clerk and cashier of this subtreasury by the Assistant Treasurer. Believing that I am protected by civil service, I have declined to resign. It may be interesting to know that my removal is not based upon charges filed or otherwise, and that the new appointee is not an eligible.

Inasmuch as I hold your commission as a member and chairman of the board of civil-service examiners of this subtreasury, I will appreciate your instructions in this matter.

This letter was referred to the Treasury Department for any comment it might desire to make in the matter. Reply was received on April 8, to the effect that the Department had informed Assistant Treasurer Bell that Mr. Isaacson could not be removed except in accordance with the provisions of Departmental Circular No. 122, drawn in pursuance of the requirements of section 8 of Civil-Service Rule II.

A representative of the Treasury Department while in New Orleans investigated the case, and upon his report the Secretary of the Treasury directed Mr. Isaacson's reassignment to duty.

II. POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY CLERKS WITHOUT COMPLIANCE WITH THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

In the report of changes for the month of June, 1899, in the Post-Office Department appeared the names of 24 persons, under the heading "Temporary Clerks in the Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, appointed under act of Congress approved February, 1899." These appointments were not made as the result of civil-service examination.

The act of Congress referred to is that appearing at page 884 of the Statutes of the United States, 3d session of the 55th Congress, which provides:

For the employment during the nine months beginning July 1, 1899, of such additional temporary force of clerks and other employees as in the judgment of the Postmaster-General may be proper and necessary to the prompt, efficient, and accurate dispatch of the business in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, \$13,400.

Upon learning of these appointments the Commission wrote as follows to the Postmaster-General:

As the persons referred to were appointed without examination and certification the Commission would be pleased to have the Department specify wherein the act of Congress mentioned excepted the appointments from the operation of the civil-service law and rules. Rule III, covering the extent of the classification of the departmental service, provides that—

All that part of the executive civil service of the United States which has been or may hereafter be classified under the civil-service act shall be arranged in branches as follows: The departmental service, the customs service * * *

The second section of the rules provides that—

The departmental service shall include officers and employees as follows, except those in the service of the Government Printing Office and in the service of the several custom-houses, post-offices, and internal-revenue districts:

(a) All officers and employees of whatever designation, except persons merely

employed as laborers or workmen and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate, however for whatever purpose employed, whether compensated by a fixed salary or otherwise, who are serving in or on detail from the * * * Executive Departments * * * in the District of Columbia.

These provisions would seem to cover the temporary appointments of the persons named above, unless the act approved February, 1899, especially provided that they be made without regard to the civil-service act and rules; and in the absence of such provision it would seem to the Commission that the appointments should have been made from the existing eligible registers, which are ample for the purpose.

No reply to this letter has been received.

Mount Clemens, Mich., Post-Office. File 5753 S.

In the Fifteenth Report, pp. 388-391, the Commission referred to a practice in the Post-Office Department, which has become common within the last two years, of making appointments to a post-office on the eve of the establishment of the free-delivery system therein, which establishment brings the office into the classified civil service and confers upon the persons so "covered in" all the rights and benefits possessed by persons entering the service as the result of examination. The reason for this is the presumption that the persons employed in the office have had the best of all tests concerning fitness—practical experience in the duties of the positions required to be filled. It is obvious, however, that one appointed a few days, or, perhaps, one day before the classification of the office as the result of the establishment of free delivery therein, does not come within the reason of the rule, and, as may be seen by reference to the pages of the Fifteenth Report above mentioned, the Commission has repeatedly protested against the practice, although so far without avail. [See table at p. 511, post.]

The post-office at Mount Clemens, Mich., furnishes an instance of this character. On or about July 9, the Commission received a letter from Mount Clemens containing the following:

During the month of May last past the post office at Mount Clemens, Mich., was made a free-delivery post-office and placed, as I understand, upon the classified list. The free-delivery service began on the 1st day of June, 1899; a civil-service examination was had, and three carriers and one substitute were appointed and are now performing service, delivering mail to patrons of the office. At the same time an examination was had for a clerk in the post-office, and two were found eligible for that position. A short time since the Post-Office Department at Washington made an order allowing the postmaster to employ an additional clerk at a salary of \$400 per year. After considerable delay, a clerk was employed—a Miss Alband—who, I am informed, has never taken a civil-service examination. The two young women who passed the examination for clerk have meantime found other employment. The clerk employed (Miss Alband) was appointed by the postmaster, as remarked already, without civil-service examination, and is not a resident of this city. * * *

I make this representation to you for the reason that the recent establishment of the office under civil service and the examination recently held for classification and appointment being fresh in the mind of our citizens, the present appointment is looked upon with much curiosity and commented upon as a violation of the civil-service law. I know nothing about any arrangement which has or could be made by which the postmaster could assume the prerogative of appointing a clerk in his office without first calling for a classified list of eligibles, and if no such eligibles are available then that a further civil-service examination should not be had.

Upon inquiry of the Post-Office Department it was learned that Miss Eva Alband had been appointed a stamper in the Mount Clemens post-office on May 31—the day preceding the establishment of free delivery—and had received salary from that date. These representations were communicated to the Commission's correspondent, who thereupon wrote that Miss Alband entered upon duty July 1, and, in view of the apparent deception in the case, requested an investigation.

On August 14 the roster of persons employed in the Mount Clemens post-office on the date of the establishment of free delivery was furnished the Commission, and it appears therefrom that two persons had been appointed to positions in said office during the week preceding such establishment.

A representative of the Commission was directed to make an investigation into this matter, and on August 9 visited Mount Clemens. The following is from the report submitted:

I was informed by the postmaster at Mount Clemens that Miss Alband was appointed a clerk in the post-office there, and that she took the oath of office and qualified as a clerk in such office on the 30th or 31st day of May, 1899; that the post-office at Mount Clemens became a classified office on the 1st day of June, 1899, and she, being a clerk upon the roster of employees of said office, became thereby qualified. I was further informed that Miss Alband performed little or no service in such office until on or about the 2d day of July, 1899; that during the time between her taking the oath of office and the said 2d day of July she was teaching school most of the time, and only visited the post-office on Saturdays, when her school was not in session; that she was paid from the time she took the oath of office up to the time she commenced her service in the office, on or about the 2d day of July, as stated; that she was not a resident of the postal district of Mount Clemens when she was appointed, her home being some 10 miles distant and there being one or more post-offices much nearer to her residence than the post-office at Mount Clemens.

It would seem from the statement made by the Postal Department, as well as by the statement of the postmaster at Mount Clemens, that the Postal Department issued an order increasing the appropriation for clerical work at the Mount Clemens office in the sum of \$100 a year for the employment of an additional clerk in said office before Miss Alband was appointed to that position; that such sum having been appropriated by the Department for the purpose of employing an extra clerk in said office, the postmaster was fully authorized to nominate and the Department to appoint Miss Alband, as she was appointed, at any time before the 1st day of June, when the office became classified.

As to the necessity for the appointment of such extra clerk, that was a matter entirely for the Department to determine, and the payment of such extra clerk for the time between her appointment and her entering upon her duties was also a matter entirely within the judgment of the Department.

The facts developed in the investigation were brought to the attention of the Post-Office Department.

St. Joseph, Mo., Post-Office. Files 3506 C and 5580 S.

On June 5, 1897, Mr. Samuel R. Gaines passed the civil-service examination for the position of clerk in the post-office at St. Joseph, Mo., and on November 27 of the same year his name was entered upon the register of eligibles. From the time of this entry to May 10, 1898, no calls for eligibles were made by the postmaster; but upon that date the secretary of the local civil-service board was requested to issue a certificate. At this time Mr. Gaines's name stood sixth on the register in order of relative standing. In response, certificate No. 14 was issued, containing the names of the three eligibles of highest standing—Messrs. Englerth, Gilmore, and Siegel, in the order named. All were selected; but Englerth and Siegel, upon learning that the appointments were but temporary, declined them. This they might do without in any way impairing their right of certification to a regular vacancy (as distinguished from a temporary vacancy), under the following proviso to section 1 of Civil-Service Rule VIII:

Provided, That certification for temporary appointment shall not be counted as one of the three certifications to which an eligible is entitled.

Another certification was called for, and on May 13 certificate No. 16 (certificate No. 15 had in the interval been issued in response to a request for letter-carrier eligibles) was issued, containing the names of Messrs. Allen, Casey, and Gaines, in the order named. From this certificate Gaines was selected as a temporary clerk, receiving his appointment on May 13.

Section 11 of Civil-Service Rule VIII requires that "whenever a temporary appointment shall be made through certification from the eligible registers of the Commission in the manner provided in these rules, such temporary appointment shall in no case continue longer than six months, and shall expire by limitation at the end of that period." Mr. Gaines's temporary appointment expired, therefore, at the close of business on November 13, 1898.

Under date of April 19, 1899, the Post-Office Department requested that the certificate issued to cover the appointment of Mr. Gaines as temporary clerk "be

changed to read for substitute clerk," stating that the vacancy filled by Mr. Gaines had been occasioned by an enlistment in the United States volunteer service, and that postmasters were instructed to select persons appointed to vacancies of this class in the same manner as they selected persons for filling the position of substitute clerk.

The Commission made response that it could not comply with the request of the Department, since the two eligibles named in certificate No. 14, with prior right over Mr. Gaines to certification to a regular position, had declined temporary, not regular, appointment; that a prerequisite to making the change requested was the declination of regular appointment to the position, on the part of the eligible, which declination had not been given; and that compliance with the Department's request would result in the selection of a person for regular probational appointment who was at the time of issuance of the certificate sixth in order of standing upon the eligible register, and consequently not within reach of regular certification.

The Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General, on July 10, 1899, wrote the Commission as follows:

I have the honor to inform you that, by virtue of the authority conferred by section 15 of Civil-Service Rule VIII, I hereby report the permanent appointment of Samuel R. Gaines, in the St. Joseph, Mo., post-office, who was on May 29, 1899, serving in the capacity of temporary clerk in that post-office.

Replying to this letter, on July 15, 1899, the Commission called attention to the circumstances that Mr. Gaines's temporary appointment expired by limitation on November 12, 1898, and that if he was in the service in the capacity of temporary clerk on May 29, 1899, it was in contravention of the civil-service rules, which forbade such temporary appointment (see provision of section 14 of Civil-Service Rule VIII quoted *supra*), and, therefore, his case did not come within the provisions of section 15 of Civil-Service Rule VIII, which contemplates that the temporary appointments therein named shall be those made in accordance with the civil-service rules.

After further correspondence, the Post-Office Department, on November 24, 1899, requested the Commission's assent to the following agreement:

First, that the two certificates be changed to read for "regular substitute clerk," instead of "temporary service;" second, that in addition to the two names of Gilmore and Gaines, who were selected, * * * the selection of Messrs. Englerth and Casey, who were at the time of the issuance of the said certificate in the military service of the United States, and, under the Postmaster-General's order,¹ are entitled to selection, be shown; third, that the Department will tender to the two men who declined temporary appointment (Messrs. Allen and Siegel) the position of regular substitute clerk, thereby selecting the entire six from the two certificates for the regular position of substitute clerk, and they will be entitled to promotion to regular clerk in the order of their certification.

This agreement, being deemed by the Commission consistent with the civil-service rules, was assented to, and the certificates were amended to read as requested, and the Department so informed.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Post-Office. File 5587 S.

It appeared from a list of appointments made by the postmaster that A. L. Thomas, jr., son of the postmaster, was appointed laborer on October 1, 1898, that Miss Eva May was appointed janitor on the same day, and that both had been assigned to clerical duty in violation of the President's order of June 10, 1896. (See proviso to Civil-Service Rule XIII.) On April 13, 1899, the Commission brought the matter to the attention of the Postmaster-General, and requested that Mr. Thomas and Miss May be immediately separated from the service, and their positions filled by certification and selection from the eligible registers, in accordance with civil-service rules. On May 9 the Commission was informed by the Post-Office Department that the postmaster had been informed that laborers and janitors would not be permitted to perform clerical work in his office, and that the services of the persons named would not be used again on classified work.

¹Order of June 24, 1898, requiring that eligibles on civil-service registers enlisting in the military service of the United States shall not thereby forfeit any rights of certification.

Toledo, Ohio, Post-Office.

CASE OF M. J. GAVIN, SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE DELIVERY; ALLEGED VIOLATION OF SECTION 5 OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE ACT.

In November, 1895, an investigation was made by the Commission with a view to ascertaining the reason for numerous declinations to accept appointments as substitute carrier and substitute clerk in the post-office at Toledo, Ohio. In this investigation it was ascertained by the Commission's representative that in the case of the large majority of those who had recently declined and who were questioned upon that subject, Mr. M. J. Gavin, superintendent of delivery, had, when they reported to him for instructions, apparently used every effort to dissuade them from accepting the appointment tendered.

To some he had said that the position was without salary; to others that the salary was but \$1 a year while acting as substitute, which might be for an indefinite period; to another that the work was uncertain; to another that he might make enough to pay expenses and again he might not, and that this might last six months or more; to another that he would probably not draw any salary for three months; to others that they would have to work a year or two before getting a regular position; to another that substitutes had been compelled to run into debt and even then had been obliged to give up their places; to another that substitutes received practically no wages to speak of; to another that he would have to wait until a man resigned or died before he could expect to get anything like living wages; to another that substitutes were not earning enough to pay for the shoes they wore out walking to the office; to another that he might not earn more than five or ten dollars a month, and perhaps not that, until he got a chance to go on as a regular; another, who was selected as substitute clerk, he informed that a number of persons who had previously accepted that position had died of consumption; and to another he showed a list of six or seven persons who he said had declined such positions because they did not want to lie around doing nothing. One whom he ascertained to be a married man he sympathized with, saying that if he were only a single man it would be a good chance for him to work up to a good position. Several whom he discovered to be earning good wages at the time he advised not to accept the position tendered, as it would be foolish to give up what they had for such an uncertainty. Several he advised to decline "for the present," stating that he would fix it for them so that they should come in on a regular appointment later on, without having to do any substitute work at all. One man he informed that if he would decline he would retain his place upon the "appointment list" and would advance along with the other substitutes, and would receive regular appointment just the same as if he had accepted the substitute position. This man, it was discovered, had been selected from his third certification, and hence his declination took him from the eligible list entirely.

Most of these men stated that they had declined the positions solely or chiefly because of the gloomy outlook pictured to them by Mr. Gavin, several of them having families dependent upon them, and a number stated that Mr. Gavin had actually prepared the declinations for them to sign. At the same time several of them stated that they would have accepted the positions had there been any salary attached, and others that they would have accepted even if the salary had been very small, say \$20 a month, provided there had been a chance of advancement. It was ascertained by the Commission's examiner, in this connection, that the average earnings of substitute carriers were at least \$25 to \$30 per month.

One of the eligibles who had been selected and had declined appointment one afternoon about 4 o'clock went to Mr. Gavin the next morning at 8 o'clock and requested to withdraw his declination, but was informed that it was too late to do so, as the declination had already been forwarded to Washington.

In this personal investigation it was ascertained that when the Commission some weeks before addressed letters of inquiry to the eligibles who had recently declined

appointment, a number of those letters had been delivered by Mr. Gavin personally, and one by a messenger from Mr. Gavin, other than a carrier, with instructions as to how the letter should be replied to. In several cases Mr. Gavin had inquired of the eligibles as to the contents of this letter. In other cases the letters had been voluntarily shown to him; to one man he said that the Commission's letter was just a lot of "red tape," and suggested the manner in which reply should be made to it. In a number of cases he had either suggested or actually dictated the replies which were made to the letter. In two cases in which Mr. Gavin himself delivered the letter, he found the eligible himself away from home, and delivered the letter to a sister of the eligible. In these two cases the letters were opened by the persons to whom delivered, in Mr. Gavin's presence, and in one case reply was made thereto by her upon the back of the letter, at Mr. Gavin's dictation, and the name of the eligible signed thereto without countersignature, Mr. Gavin telling her that it was unnecessary to write her own name under her brother's. In the other case the letter was handed to Mr. Gavin himself, who wrote a reply on the back of the letter and signed the eligible's name thereto himself, requiring the sister of the eligible to "steady the pen" as he did so.

In view of the facts brought to light in this investigation it was deemed by the Commission that Mr. Gavin had violated section 5 of the civil-service act, in that he had by misrepresentation prejudiced the interests of certain eligibles while advancing those of others, growing out of examinations undergone by them. Also, that he had been guilty of a violation of section 1431, Postal Laws and Regulations, in intercepting and prying into the correspondence of the Commission with the eligibles who had declined appointment. All the facts developed in the investigation, together with the Commission's conclusions and the recommendation for the removal of Mr. Gavin were submitted to the Post-Office Department in a letter dated November 27, 1895, and repeatedly afterwards called to its attention, both during the preceding and the present Administrations; but no remedial action in pursuance of its recommendation was secured by the Commission.

The records in the case, however, show that Post-Office Inspector G. C. Holden made an investigation into the same matter in April, 1897, which resulted in his substantially agreeing with the conclusions of the Commission, reached after its own investigation. In closing his report to the Department of this investigation, Inspector Holden said:

It therefore appears to me that Superintendent M. J. Gavin has taken advantage of his official position to willfully deceive applicants sent to him for information in respect of their rights under the civil-service law, and to deceive the Civil Service Commission, and though he may not have corruptly done so, thus avoiding liability to criminal prosecution, I am of the opinion that his conduct was decidedly reprehensible, and respectfully report the facts for such action as the Department deems advisable.

No other action has, however, been taken by the Department in the matter, so far as the Commission is informed.

The papers in the case had been in the hands of the Post-Office Department for some time, and despite the efforts of the Commission to obtain them again in order to publish a brief of the case in previous reports, it was unable to do so until January 10, 1900.

Victor, Colo., Post-Office. Files 5737 S. and 3741 C.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General notified the Commission on January 13, 1899, that the Post-Office Department had decided to establish the free-delivery service in Victor, Colo., such service to go into effect February 15, and asked that the proper steps be taken to establish an eligible list of mail carriers at that office.

The Commission at once made arrangements for holding the necessary examination on February 4, 1899, and in its public announcement of the same stated the following concerning citizenship and legal residence:

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service, and who comply with the requirements, without regard to race or

political or religious affiliations; but attention is invited to the fact that it is the practice of the Post-Office Department in making appointments to the grades of clerk and carrier to give preference to those eligibles who are legal residents of the city and vicinity where the examination is held.

Ten persons passed the carrier examination, and their papers were on February 7 transmitted to the Post-Office Department in order that selections might be made in accordance with the civil-service rules. The papers were returned nine days later, with the statement that two selections had been made for the position of carrier and two for substitute carrier, the third vacancy in the position of carrier being filled by the transfer of a clerk who, from the postmaster's statement, appears to have received appointment in the post-office a few days prior to the establishment of the free-delivery system therein.

From the selections made by the Department, it appeared that the names of five eligibles, residents of Victor, Colo., for periods ranging from one to six weeks, had been skipped. Since the civil-service rules governing the certification of persons for positions as carriers in free-delivery offices contain no warrant for this action, and in view of the fact that it represented a departure from the Department's practice theretofore, and was inconsistent with the public announcement made to candidates that in the matter of citizenship and residence the only conditions were proof of United States citizenship and legal residence in Victor or its vicinity, the Commission, on February 21, 1899, addressed the following letter to the First Assistant Postmaster-General:

The Commission has the honor to request that it be informed why the names of Arthur A. Byarlay, Arthur A. Stearns, John M. Slopanskey, Edward F. Booker, and William P. Randolph, who stand number 1, 3, 5, 8, and 9, respectively, on the carrier register for the Victor, Colo., post-office, were skipped in issuing certificates for initial appointment at that office. An eligible's name can not be skipped in certification except by reason of nonresidence. The Commission can therefore take no action on these certificates until a satisfactory explanation has been made by the Post-Office Department.

In its reply, the Department stated that the persons mentioned in the Commission's letter were passed over without selection "for the reason that they were not legal residents of the town, several of them claiming a residence of only thirty days, while the others have lived in the town much less than the time required to obtain a legal residence."

The Commission informed the Department on March 7, 1899, that it could not approve its selections of carriers and substitute carriers, nothing having been adduced to support the claim that the persons passed over without selection from the certification issued were not legal residents of Victor. In this letter the Commission further stated:

The Department is in error in stating that these eligibles were not legal residents of the town, for the reason that it is a generally accepted and uncontested proposition that legal residence depends entirely upon the person's intent, this intent, of course, to be shown by declarations and overt acts. One of the best possible evidences to support a claim of legal residence is bodily presence. Now, complying with these conditions of legal residence, one day is sufficient time for a person to acquire legal residence in any place. Therefore if these men have been in the town for at least one day with the intention and declaration of making that their domicile, no matter whether for any definite period or not, the contention that they "have lived in the town much less than the time required to obtain a legal residence" can not be sustained.

Response was made by the Department as follows, on March 18, 1899:

It is evident that the Commission has lost sight of the real purpose of the Department's rule, making the selections for initial appointments at a new free-delivery office from among those eligibles who are bona fide residents of the town in which the service is to be established. This rule or practice was established not for the purpose of simply favoring persons who happen to be residents of the town, as against those who reside elsewhere, or who have just recently taken up a residence in the town, but for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, an efficient service from the beginning.

In small towns where the houses are irregularly numbered, if numbered at all, such a service can only be provided by placing the delivery of mail in the hands of those who are perfectly familiar with the streets and avenues and the location of the residences of the people. It is quite plain that the required knowledge can only be found in those who have been life or long time residents of the place.

In the Department's letter announcing the selections for Victor, Colo., the term "bona fide residence within the meaning of the Department's rule" should have been used instead of "legal residence." In making the initial selections in this case the Department became convinced that the eligibles skipped were not bona fide residents of the town within the meaning and intent of the rule governing initial selections, and it must, therefore, insist upon the appointments as made and reported in its letter of February 16 last.

In its reply to the Department the Commission pointed out that the persons passed over without selection had complied with all the requirements of the civil-service rules concerning citizenship and residence, and that therefore they were eligible for certification and appointment, and the Department's action could not therefore receive the Commission's approval.

The Department has refused to recede from its position in this matter, and since the Commission finds no warrant in the civil-service rules for approving the appointments made the matter remains in abeyance, the appointees in the meantime occupying positions in the classified civil service in contravention of the civil-service rules.

Washington, D. C., Post-Office. File 5679 S.

The report of changes (required by Civil-Service Rule XII to be furnished the Commission) in the personnel of the force employed in the post-office at Washington, D. C., during the month of December, 1898, showed the appointment of Margaret S. Burke and Gilmer Colson as laborers. An order of the President, dated June 10, 1896 (now Civil-Service Rule XIII), requires that no person appointed as a laborer without examination under the civil-service rules shall be assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees. As the report furnished by the postmaster did not state the duties performed by Miss Burke and Mr. Colson the Commission wrote to the postmaster requesting this information. Reply was made on March 14, 1899, that these persons "were appointed by the authority of the Hon. First Assistant Postmaster-General," and that "Margaret S. Burke and Gilmer Colson were detailed by the same authority for service in the Post-Office Department." Upon receipt of this letter the Commission wrote to the Postmaster-General requesting the same information it had asked of the postmaster. On March 31 the following reply was received from the First Assistant Postmaster-General:

Replying to your favor of the 29th instant, addressed to the Postmaster-General, relative to the appointments of Miss Margaret S. Burke, Gilmer Colson, and Caleb Cleveland as laborers in the Washington City post-office, "two of whom," you state, "Miss Margaret S. Burke and Gilmer Colson, are detailed for service in the Post-Office Department," may I inquire of you the source of your information?

Neither Miss Burke nor Mr. Colson is detailed for service in the Post-Office Department, nor is either performing any service therein in any capacity whatever; nor am I able to ascertain that either has been in the Post-Office Department on any mission whatever under several months.

The Commission made reply on April 3, 1899, inclosing a copy of the letter it had received from the Washington postmaster, in which was set forth the appointments of Miss Burke and Mr. Colson and their detail to the Post-Office Department, and reiterating its request for information concerning the duties of these two persons. On April 17 the same request was repeated. The Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General, on April 21, made reply as follows:

Referring to your letter of the 17th instant, File 5679 R. L., relative to the appointments of Miss Margaret S. Burke and Gilmer Colson as laborers in the Washington City post-office, I have the honor to advise you that Miss Burke was ordered dropped from the rolls of the Washington, D. C., post-office and that Gilmer Colson was

temporarily assigned to work as a coal passer in this Department, in exchange for a more experienced man, who was assigned to the new city post-office building, pending an appropriation by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Colson performs nothing but ordinary labor.

Upon inquiry of the postmaster at Washington, the Commission was informed that Miss Burke was separated from the service on April 8, 1899.

Zanesville, Ohio, Post-Office. File 5730 S.

On March 21, 1899, Miss Hattie McMillen, a clerk employed in the post-office at Zanesville, Ohio, wrote the Commission a letter inviting attention to correspondence (copies of the letters being inclosed) she had had with the postmaster and the Post-Office Department in the matter of charges made against her by the former. These charges included residence (at the time of her appointment) in a city 12 miles distant, and inefficiency in and inadaptation to the work required of her. Some general instances of inefficiency were alleged, but in no instance was the time, place, or person immediately concerned given. Miss McMillen was also charged with failure to inform herself of the laws and regulations governing her duties, and failure to observe instructions concerning such duties.

Miss McMillen's reply (omitting unimportant portions) to these charges, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, is as follows:

It is true that at the time of my appointment, July 31, 1899, to a clerkship in said post-office, and prior thereto, I resided at Norwich, 12 miles distant from the city, where I was engaged for several years in teaching school. I was given to understand, however, that such residence would not render me ineligible to examination and appointment under the law and regulations governing the United States Civil Service Commission. [At the time of Miss McMillen's appointment, which was after an examination in which she obtained an unusually high grade as clerk, her residence in Norwich was no bar, under the civil-service rules or the practice of the Post-Office Department, to examination, certification, or appointment.]

The manner of this recognition [Miss McMillen's right to an appointment was at first protested by the postmaster, and the Post-Office Department decided that, under the civil-service rules, she was entitled to appointment] by said Fenton Bagley as postmaster, and by his assistant, E. B. Roemer, during the six months that I was on duty under them, was discourteous and offensive to such a degree as to command expressions of sympathy from various employees. To this treatment, however, I submitted without murmur or complaint, but I strained every nerve to perform every duty to which I was assigned with fidelity, promptness, and dispatch. During my six months the duties to which I was assigned by the assistant postmaster embraced all the various positions of difficulty and intricacy, one after another, to which it was possible to transfer a female clerk. I was perfectly aware that this was part of the scheme to make me trip and fail somewhere, so as to obtain a pretext for my dismissal from the post-office. As a lady of at least some education and refinement, such as is usually required in a female school-teacher, I was pained to observe that no bow or word of courtesy, morning or other time, was given me by the assistant postmaster, and that no direct communication was held with me, if it could possibly be avoided, by either the postmaster or his assistant. I was thus rendered conscious, day after day, of the fact that I was an unwelcome intruder; that my presence was obnoxious; that my services were undesired and unacceptable, and that they would be dispensed with and myself removed as soon as possible.

Now, as to my duties and their performance, in answer to the alleged "charges and complaint" filed by Fenton Bagley, postmaster.

In the first place, upon my enforced installation I was required to give bond to Postmaster Bagley in the penal sum of \$1,500, conditioned for the faithful performance of all sorts of clerical duties in the Zanesville post-office. I had been assigned to the lowest position and the lowest salary on the post-office roster, that of "stamper" at \$400 a year, but was never given the work of "stamper"—stamping dates of receipt on letters—nothing of the kind. I was at once transferred to the charge of the special, intricate, and responsible position of money-order clerk, in which from \$5,000 to \$10,000 are handled every week, and of which the most precise detailed reports must be made to the money-order superintendent at Washington. I performed the duties of this \$400 position on the roster at my yearly rate of \$400 as "stamper" from August 15 until September 14, 1898, at which time I was assigned to the assorting. This is the most difficult and perplexing work in the whole office. It requires not only ready expertness in reading all addresses on the thousands of letters

as received, but a special knowledge of the several twelve carriers' routes for free delivery of the city is divided, and the "assorting" of every letter, per route for its prompt delivery by carrier, together with the separate pieces of mail belonging to the rented boxes or the general delivery, managed to pick up the details of this embarrassing work and of the same before being subjected to Postmaster Bagley's on at the end of my probationary period I can hardly account and warm praise from the carriers and clerks for "efficiency while in performance of the work.

Next, on September 21, I was again given charge of the which I remained until Postmaster Bagley finally succeeded Miss Mary L. Bagley, appointed and installed as the \$800 a year. My records and reports during my service were used for proof of Postmaster Bagley's charge of me or otherwise, and I demand this reference.

As to the stamp and general-delivery windows, involving the sale of stamps of all denominations and mail matter. Of course I had to learn all the details of the office after my experience in the money-order and assorting office in other branches of the office service.

In 1899, I was given charge of the money-order department for three months, during Miss Bagley's absence, and on January 22 returned to the delivery and work, at which I remained until suspended.

In conclusion, the postmaster's charges being wholly general, without individual instances or specifications to enable me to identify the particular cases or persons that may be involved, I can only put in a general denial to each and all of said charges. With my varied experience from "pillar to post" during six months in the Zanesville post-office, I should feel it were a piece of gross presumption in me to say that I had never made a mistake of any sort. It may be observed, however, that the "charges" do not embrace any of my work in the money-order or assorting divisions, and that they are confined to the general-delivery and box divisions, to which I was last assigned. As one other clerk was always engaged in the same work, and sometimes two others, it would be impossible for me to say whether alleged mistakes were solely confined to my work. But Postmaster Bagley has said so, though without any means of proof, so far as I know.

As to the charges of "numerous violations of the laws and regulations governing her duties as clerk;" "failing to inform herself of such laws and regulations," and "repeatedly violating instructions given her by the assistant postmaster, touching her duties as such clerk," I hereby put in a most unqualified denial, and denounce said charges as false and groundless, and only alleged for the purpose of accomplishing Postmaster Bagley's purpose regarding myself which he has always had in view from the moment he became postmaster, to wit, my separation from the service and removal from his sight.

The Commission made reply to Miss McMillen on March 27, stating that it was without authority to take action in the premises, since it appeared that the postmaster had complied with the provisions of the civil-service rules requiring the service of written charges and affording time to make defense in writing to the Department. Miss McMillen was assured, however, that the Commission would do its best to see that she was accorded her rights under the civil-service rules.

Miss McMillen wrote the Commission on May 31 that she had been notified by the postmaster on the 24th instant that he had been directed by the First Assistant Postmaster-General to remove her from the service "for being inefficient and inadapated to the work required, * * * and for having repeatedly violated instructions given * * * by the assistant postmaster," and that her services would terminate from and after that date. In this letter the following additional circumstances connected with Miss McMillen's appointment were alleged:

Over a month after receiving a copy of the "charges" [the charges here referred to were a statement, in writing, of reasons why Miss McMillen, as a resident of Norwich at the time of her examination, should not receive appointment as a clerk in the Zanesville post-office] and request for my removal, before giving me any sort of trial as a clerk, I received, July 4, 1898, a notice by mail to "report on or before July 5, 1898, to Mr. Ed. B. Roemer, assistant postmaster at Zanesville post-office." Upon reporting there about 8 o'clock next morning, the most of the forenoon was consumed by the assistant postmaster in endeavoring to discourage and dissuade me from attempting to fill any position in the post-office. He remarked, among other things, that "the postmaster could keep you [me] here twenty years doing work as

a substitute clerk, without promotion to the regular force, and without any compensation." And the said assistant postmaster in said interview told me plainly that if Miss Bagley, the postmaster's niece, did not obtain the next position as a regular clerk in the post-office it would be given to a man; and he read to me a letter from a post-office inspector saying that there were too many female clerks in the office, and advising that the next appointment be taken from the list of male eligibles. Seeing Miss Bagley then at work in the money-order section, I inquired of the assistant postmaster how she got there. He replied that she and I had been notified the same day, and as she resided in the city she had come the first of the month. Permit me to state here that while said notice was dated June 30, 1898, its official envelope (still in my possession) shows the postmark of Zanesville, Ohio, July 3, 1898, 4.30 p. m., and the back stamp of Norwich, Ohio, July 4, 1898, at 8 a. m. Norwich is 12 miles by railroad from Zanesville. It was by the merest accident that I called at the post-office and got the notice on the 4th of July. As it required me to report "on or before July 5, 1898," I was evidently in danger of not receiving the notice in time to appear at the Zanesville post-office on the day specified therein.

On June 5 the Commission brought Miss McMillen's case to the attention of the Postmaster-General, and on the 29th of the same month received the following reply:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, inclosing a communication from Miss Hattie McMillen complaining of her removal from a position in the Zanesville, Ohio, post-office.

In reply, I beg to advise you that Miss McMillen was removed upon charges of inefficiency and of repeatedly violating the instructions given her by the assistant postmaster. Miss McMillen was given an opportunity to answer the charges, of which she availed herself, and upon consideration of all the papers in the case the charges were sustained and her removal thereupon ordered.

The reply of the Department was transmitted to Miss McMillen in a letter dated July 7. Therein the Commission stated:

The Department must be the judge of the sufficiency of the charges and answer, and the Commission is without authority to review the action taken unless you allege, and submit evidence to prove, that you were removed for political or religious reasons.

Since the writing of this letter the Commission has received no further communication from Miss McMillen.

III. THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

(1) LAND OFFICE SERVICE.

The first examinations for the Land Office service were held July 27 and 28, 1898, and on various dates from September 14 to October 21, 1898. For the position of clerk with a knowledge of land law examinations were held at 38 different places; 62 persons were examined, of which number 15 passed and 46 failed, and the papers of 3 were incomplete. For the position of land surveyor examinations were held at 23 different places; 28 persons were examined, 6 passed, and 22 failed. For the position of topographic draftsman examinations were held at 23 different places; 26 persons were examined, 3 passed, and 23 failed. The character and scope of the examinations were indicated by the General Land Office. The tests prescribed were of a technical and unusual character, rendering it almost impossible for persons unfamiliar with the work of the Land service and the practice of the General Land Office to meet them. On October 18, 1898, a letter was written to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, inviting his attention to a statement showing the eligibles which had been secured from the examinations at places where temporary appointments had been made, with request that the temporary appointees be discontinued where eligibles had been secured possessing the desired qualifications, and a statement of the action taken forwarded to the Commission as soon as practicable. It was also agreed in conference between the Commission and the General Land Office, to regrade some of the papers, changing the weights, so that more eligibles

would be secured from the examinations. As the result of this regrading additional eligibles were obtained as follows:

Clerk with knowledge of land law:

By allowing basis.....	12
By reweighting.....	6
	— 18

Land surveyors:

By allowing basis.....	2
By reweighting.....	1
	— 3

Total additional eligibles.....	21
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On January 16, 1889, certifications were made separately for each office to cover all the vacancies then existing.

On January 24, 1899, the Commissioner of the Land Office reported that the certifications had been transmitted to the various land offices with direction that selections be made therefrom. Temporary appointments for a period of three months in the Land service without examination were authorized as follows: May 6, 1896, to June 1, 1897, 14; June 1, 1897, to May 31, 1898, 166; May 31, 1898, to June 30, 1898, 32; July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, 89. During the same periods regular appointments from certification by the Commission were made as follows: May 6, 1896, to June 1, 1897, 7; June 1, 1897, to May 31, 1898, 16; May 31, 1898, to June 30, 1898, 3; July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, 36.

In some of the offices of surveyors-general regular employees have been suspended in a number of instances upon the claim of lack of work, while persons who have not passed a civil-service examination have received appointments to perform work of the same character but paid for out of a different fund.

Portland, Oreg., Office of Surveyor-General. File 262 S.

On November 3, 1898, complaint was made to the Commission that Miss F. A. Swope, a transcribing clerk duly brought within the classified service in the surveyor-general's office at that place, had been suspended from duty over a year prior to the date of the complaint on the alleged ground that there was no work to be done, and had been assigned to duty but about five weeks since that time, while a Miss Cotter, who had not passed a civil-service examination and whose temporary appointment had been authorized upon the statement of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that a press of work necessitated her employment, had been retained in the service for fully a year, performing the same duties as Miss Swope was accustomed to perform.

The complaint was referred to the Secretary of the Interior, on November 9, 1898, and in reply a reference from the Commissioner of the General Land Office was forwarded to the Commission on November 12, 1898, an extract from which is as follows:

I have the honor to state that per diem clerks are employed upon work paid for from special deposits by individuals, and, when there is no work of this character, their services are not needed. The surveyor-general of Oregon, under date of October 5, reported that there was no work in his office requiring the services of per diem clerks, and consequently they were laid off until such time as the work demanded their employment. This condition also applied to the clerk, Miss Cotter, whose employment is complained of. The retention of the services of Miss Cotter for most of the past year, which has been approved by the Commission, was doubtless due to the efficiency and value of her services, and I am not aware of any requirement of the civil-service rules which obligates the employment of a clerk in the same class as another whose services were more especially desirable when there were funds available for the employment of only one person.

Later, on January 22, 1899, Miss Catherine Neill, another transcribing clerk in the surveyor-general's office, complained to the Commission that she had had no work since September, 1898, while Miss Cotter, through extensions of an original temporary appointment, had received continuous work, with the exception of a few

weeks, since October 4, 1897. Miss Neill further stated that the surveyor-general had said that he would be pleased to give her work, but a higher authority compelled him to give the work to the emergency clerk.

In April, 1899, a representative of the Commission made an investigation into the administration of the civil-service law and rules in the office of the surveyor-general for Oregon. He found that from September 25, 1897, to the time of his investigation Miss Cotter was employed almost continuously, serving four hundred and ninety-two days, while Miss Neill and Miss Swope regular transcribing clerks, were employed the first for about half this time and the second for only thirty-one days.

The examiner also found that if Miss Cotter's services were at any time needed, such need was not for longer than two weeks, for two weeks after her appointment Miss Neill and Miss Swope were furloughed for lack of work to be executed.

In requesting authority for extensions of the temporary appointment of Miss Cotter, the Commissioner of the General Land Office had stated the following reasons: December 22, 1897—"The urgent need for her services;" June 23, 1898—"The services of this clerk, who is very efficient and competent, are required, the business of the office at this time having increased." On September 16 and October 24, in requesting further extensions, similar reasons were alleged.

The Commission had authorized the various extensions of Miss Cotter's temporary appointment under the authority of section 12 (now 13) of Rule VIII, pending the holding of an examination for permanently filling the position. On July 27, 1898, this examination was held. Among those passing was Miss Cotter, and her name, with those of two others, was on April 8 certified by the Commission for appointment to the alleged vacancy. Miss Cotter was selected. The Commission's representative found that during the entire period of Miss Cotter's temporary appointment not only was there no need of the services of another transcriber, and therefore no vacancy, but that her retention had already compelled the furlough for long periods of Miss Neill and Miss Swope, the two regular transcribers.

The following conversation between the surveyor-general and the Commission's examiner is taken from the report of the latter:

Q. Now, Miss Cotter's first appointment was on October 13, 1897, and she was employed continuously until September 19, 1898—over eleven months?—A. Her appointment was an emergency appointment, and therefore made for ninety days and renewed from time to time. I don't know why it was renewed. * * *

Q. Why was it that at the expiration of the first ninety days you had to ask for another extension; did an emergency exist then?—A. I didn't ask for it then; it came from Washington—the renewal.

Q. Who made that renewal?—A. It came through official sources.

Q. The General Land Office?—A. Yes; I believe it did. I have the correspondence somewhere.

Q. Did you ask the General Land Office to extend that appointment?—A. No, sir.

Q. You had, then, absolutely nothing to do with the renewal of Miss Cotter's emergency appointment after the expiration of the first ninety days?—A. No, sir; nothing at all. I could not consistently ask for an additional per diem clerk when I had two on the classified list.

Q. And yet these two (Miss Neill and Miss Swope) were not receiving employment while Miss Cotter was?—A. That's a fact. I can make no explanation of that. Miss Swope and Miss Neill were efficient employees.

In view of the findings of its examiner and the other evidence in its possession, the Commission, on June 17, 1899, addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Interior:

The Commission has the honor to submit herewith a copy of the report of its representative who recently made an investigation of alleged violation of the civil-service law and rules in the office of the surveyor-general at Portland, Oreg., and especially of the complaints filed with the Commission to the effect that the surveyor-general of Oregon had withheld employment from Miss C. C. Neill and Miss Florence A. Swope, abstracting clerks duly brought within the classified service, and had employed Miss Ethel A. Cotter, who was outside of the service.

The questions which the case presents are treated in this report under appropriate headings, and in support of the main conclusions drawn, attention is invited to

various exhibits accompanying the report which may be inspected at any time by representatives of your Department, or copies will be furnished upon your request.

The case presents three questions, namely:

1. Was the temporary appointment of Miss Ethel Cotter as a transcriber for ninety days on October 13, 1897, necessary?
2. Were the continued extensions of her temporary appointment necessary?
3. Was there need of the services of a transcriber (copyist) in the office of the surveyor-general for Oregon, for which the Commission was requested to hold an examination, pending the result of which, Miss Cotter, for a year and a half, received constant employment as the result of extensions of her original appointment made on October 13, 1897?

The testimony obtained by the Commission's representative answers all of these questions in the negative. There was little need for the testimony of witnesses on most of the points involved, the only evidence required being the records of the surveyor-general's office, which speak for themselves. Thus it is shown that fifteen days after the appointment of Miss Cotter to do transcribing work, for the reason, as stated by the General Land Office, that the immediate service of a transcriber was urgently required, the two regular transcribers, Miss Catherine Neill and Miss Florence A. Swope, were furloughed for lack of work to be executed. It will be seen, therefore, that if the temporary need of a transcriber actually existed at the time of the request for Miss Cotter's employment, it could have been more than met by an emergency appointment for thirty days. In answer to the second question—whether the continued extensions of Miss Cotter's temporary appointment were necessary, on account of "the urgent need for her services," etc.—the office time-book shows that one of the regular transcribers worked only one-half of the time subsequent to the time of Miss Cotter, while the other worked only thirty-one days during the period of Miss Cotter's "temporary" service, covering 492 days.

The third question—whether there was need of the General Land Office calling upon the Commission for a certificate of eligibles for filling a transcriber position in the office of the surveyor-general for Oregon—is answered in the reply to the second question. In addition, attention is invited to the testimony of Surveyor-General Habersham that Miss Neill and Miss Swope were both efficient clerks. Surveyor-General Habersham does not state that he ever requested the services of an additional transcriber, but he does state emphatically that he did not request any of the extensions of Miss Cotter's temporary appointment, although every request made upon the Commission for such extensions referred in one way or another to the urgent need of Miss Cotter's services. These services, according to the testimony of Miss Neill, one of the regular transcribers, were not as satisfactory as they might have been, Miss Cotter going to and coming from the office about as she pleased, although credited with full time by the direction of Surveyor-General Habersham.

In view of the conclusions reached by the Commission's representative, which have been approved by this office, the Commission would suggest the propriety of discontinuing the services of Miss Cotter.

The conclusions referred to are as follows:

1. That if the services of Miss Cotter were needed at any time (which appears doubtful), an emergency appointment for thirty days would have been amply sufficient, and her further service was in no way justifiable.
2. That the extensions of Miss Cotter's temporary appointment, obtained through representations on the part of the General Land Office, were not only unnecessary but were manifestly unjust to Miss Neill and Miss Swope, who were thus deprived of work which they should have performed, and that her continued employment was in no way justifiable.
3. That no vacancy existed in the office of the surveyor-general for Oregon at the time of Miss Cotter's appointment as a clerk therein, and by such appointment two clerks are unjustly deprived of employment to which they are entitled.

Please advise the Commission of the action taken.

In the revision of the civil-service rules promulgated May 29, 1899, the President excluded from all benefits of classification the following classes of employees:

Temporary clerks employed in United States local land offices to reduce testimony to writing in contest cases, not paid from Government funds.

Temporary clerks employed in the offices of surveyors-general, and paid from the funds deposited by individuals for surveying public lands.

In his reply to the Commission's letter, the Secretary of the Interior, calling attention to the revision, stated:

There seems, therefore, nothing in the rules upon which Miss Neill can properly base a demand that Miss Cotter be removed, in order that she may be reemployed. The Department can only regret the inconvenience to which Miss Neill has been put in the past, for which there now appears to be no remedy.

The positions formerly occupied by Miss Neill and Miss Swope having been removed from the classified service, the Commission could not take further action looking toward their reinstatement, but since Miss Cotter had entered the classified service through an examination, for which there was no warrant, there being no vacancy at the time, and since her service had precluded the services of either Miss Neill or Miss Swope, the Commission adopted the following minute:

In view of the Commission's finding that the existence of the place occupied by Miss Cotter was the result of a violation of the civil-service rules, and the statement of the Secretary of the Interior that the position formerly occupied by Miss Neill, Miss Cotter's predecessor, has been removed from the classified service, it is ordered that notation be made upon the service-record card of Miss Cotter to the effect that she shall not be permitted to claim any of the benefits of classification in the future.

(2) INDIAN SERVICE.

The duties of many classified positions in the Indian service are of such a nature that an educational examination would not afford proper tests of fitness. The positions of miller, sawyer, blacksmith, herder, and carpenter, at the several agencies, are examples of this class. An applicant for entrance to such a position is required to file an application containing statements, by himself and other persons having knowledge of the facts, which enable the Commission to give him a rating based entirely on age, character as a workman, experience, and physical qualifications.

The Commission has had the cordial cooperation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in enforcing the rules in good faith, and the excellent results attained in the Indian service have been largely due to that cooperation.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE FIELD SERVICE.

At various times during the latter part of the year 1898 and the early part of 1899, the Interior Department reported to the Commission the names of persons appointed, without civil-service examination, for a "probationary period," to different positions in Indian agencies, and the appointment of a chief clerk in the Indian warehouse at New York. The Commission made repeated calls upon the Department for its statement of the authority upon which these appointments were made, since they were to positions classified under the civil-service act, and whether they were to places excepted from competitive examination or to places of a temporary nature, but the first reply was received on May 22, 1899, in which reply it was stated that the Commission's letter had been referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his statements concerning the circumstances attending these appointments, and that officer had made the following response concerning all but two of the persons appointed:

The other employees named on said list [about twenty in number] were, by authority of the Secretary of the Interior, appointed without examination and certification, and are still in the service. These persons were, under the authority to which reference has been made, given to understand when appointed that if their services were satisfactory they would be continued in the service indefinitely, and accepted appointments on that condition. The majority, if not all of them, gave up other positions or business to accept their present positions, and incurred considerable expense in transporting themselves and their families to their places of employment. It would, in view of these facts, be manifestly unjust and a peculiar hardship to relieve any of them except for delinquency or misconduct.

Concerning this report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior stated:

The authority of the Secretary referred to by the Commissioner was given, I am advised, under the conviction that the interests of the service would be the best subserved by retaining permanently the persons under consideration who had been found competent and satisfactory during their temporary appointments.

Considering the circumstances surrounding these cases and the assurance given to the persons by the Department, a revision of the action of my predecessor in the premises does not seem practicable. I am, however, prepared to cooperate with the Commission in giving these persons a proper status, either by way of temporary appointments for three months or in such other manner as may be suggested.

On June 26, 1899, the Commission made response that if the persons mentioned in the Department's letter who occupied "trades and skilled occupations," for which no scholastic tests are given, would be required to file with the Commission the necessary application forms, duly executed, their positions would be treated as properly filled, since such action would be a substantial compliance with the law.

Concerning the remaining positions which were the subject of this correspondence the Commission said:

The positions of chief of police at the Osage Agency, Okla. (see below), and chief clerk at the New York Indian warehouse belong to another class. They require a scholastic examination. The position of constable is filled as the result of a simple scholastic examination, and from the ranks of the constables the chief of police should, presumably, be filled; if not, an examination should be held for filling the place, as is done in the case of constables. At the time of the appointment of F. F. Meyer as chief clerk in the New York Indian warehouse, the Commission's registers contained the names of many persons qualified to fill clerical positions, or a special examination, including tests deemed essential, could have been readily held if it were decided by the Department not to fill this position by promotion or transfer. No request, however, appears to have been made to this office.

The Commission (as well as the Department) is without legal authority to authorize the filling of a classified, examination-required position without compliance with the civil-service law, and both of these positions come within this class. The utmost that the Commission can do is to approve the appointments of the present occupants for such period of time as is required to fill the positions in accordance with the civil-service rules.

In its letter of May 22, from which quotations appear, *supra*, the Department stated that ten of the appointments concerning which the Commission had protested were to certain farmer positions provided for by the Indian appropriation act of July 1, 1898, and from the language of this act it had been understood that the positions were not within the operation of the civil-service law, and the Department had acted upon this view. The provision of law referred to is the following:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers and practical stockmen, in addition to the agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding \$75 each per month, * * * \$70,000.

In its reply the Commission invited attention to clause (a) of section 2 of Civil-Service Rule III, which defines the limits of the classified Indian service, as follows:

All officers and employees, of whatever designation, * * * however or for whatever purpose employed, whether compensated by a fixed salary or otherwise, who are serving in or on detail from * * * the Indian service.

The Commission further stated:

The position mentioned is nothing more nor less than that of "additional farmer," which the Department reported to this Commission as classified in 1896 (see House Document 202, second session, Fifty-fourth Congress), and which has since been filled by the Department after examination and certification by this office. For the last four years the Indian appropriation act has included an appropriation "to enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers and practical stockmen, in addition to the agency farmers now employed." In each of these years the exact language here quoted has been used. Even prior to 1895 this item appeared in identical language, with the exception that the words "and practical stockmen" were omitted.

Notwithstanding the representations made by the Commission concerning the illegality of the appointments above mentioned, with a few exceptions, these persons remain in the service. The Commission has not even received a properly executed application paper from any of the occupants of the positions termed "trades and skilled occupations," although blanks for that purpose were furnished the Department.

Osage Indian Agency, Pawhuska, Okla. File 419 S.

Under date of August 6, 1898, complaint was filed by Morris Robacher, chief of police at the Osage Indian Agency, to the effect that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had directed the Indian agent at that place to request his resignation, alleg-

ing that the best interests of the service demanded the change. The Indian agent, it appears, requested the resignation as requested, but Mr. Robacher declined to resign, and asked that the provisions of section 8 of Rule II, requiring that removal should be made only for just cause and upon written charges filed, of which the accused shall receive full notice and an opportunity to make defense, be complied with. Mr. Robacher further stated that the agent had never expressed dissatisfaction with him as an officer, but, on the contrary, had frequently commended in public the services rendered by him; and consequently the conditions warranting his removal did not exist.

The Commission referred the complaint to the Secretary of the Interior on August 11, 1898, but no reply thereto was received. In the report of changes in the service occurring during the month of October, furnished by the Interior Department in November, 1898, Mr. Robacher's name appeared in the list of persons separated from the service. The report did not state the name of his successor, but the Commission learned at a later date that a Mr. Ransom Payne had been appointed to the position.

On February 1, 1899, the Commission addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, calling his attention to its reference of August 11, 1898, to which no reply had been received; to the fact that its records showed that Mr. Robacher had been removed, and that it had learned informally that the position in question had been filled, and requesting a statement as to whether Mr. Payne had been appointed to the position; and if so, of the authority upon which the appointment had been made. The Commission was shortly afterwards orally informed that Mr. Robacher had been accorded the benefit of the provisions of section 8 of Rule II, and that his separation from the service had been confirmed by the Department after consideration of all the evidence.

On April 17, 1899, the Commission wrote the Department as follows concerning the position of chief of police at Pawhuska, Osage Indian Agency:

The position of chief of police at the Osage Indian Agency is now occupied by a Mr. Ransom Payne, who was appointed thereto, without civil-service examination, in October, 1898. The position is a classified one, but no request has been received by the Commission for filling the same, either temporarily or permanently. It is suggested that this position be filled by the promotion of a constable of proved efficiency (the duties of the two positions being similar in character), or by the transfer of a suitable person from some other position in the service. If, however, a special examination is deemed necessary by the Department, one will be prepared by the Commission and, pending the result of such examination, the temporary appointment of Mr. Ransom Payne, or such other person (not forbidden by the civil-service rules) as the Department requests, will be approved in accordance with section 12 of Civil-Service Rule VIII.

In his response to this letter, on May 22, 1899, the Secretary of the Interior stated that in this case, as with some others mentioned in the same letter, a revision of the action of his predecessor did not seem practicable, in view of assurances given to the persons appointed, expense contracted by them, etc., but that he was "prepared to cooperate with the Commission in giving these persons a proper status, either by way of temporary appointments for three months, or in such other manner as may be suggested."

The Commission wrote, under date of June 26, that it, as well as the Department, was without legal authority to permit the filling of a classified position without compliance with the civil-service law, and that the position occupied by Ransom Payne was one requiring examination. No reply was made to this letter, nor to another calling attention to the Department's omission to respond to the first, but in the report of changes in the Indian service for the month of September, 1899, appeared an entry that Ransom Payne was no longer in the service, and the position of chief of police at Pawhuska had been abolished.

(3) OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.**Office of the Commissioner of Railroads. File 84 C.**

On page 423 of the Fifteenth Report of the Commission, under the heading "Office of the Commissioner of Railroads," it is stated that on December 3, 1898, the Commission wrote the Department of the Interior, in response to its letter of November 28, 1898, that it was without authority under the civil-service rules to approve the promotion of Mr. Herman Schreiner from the position of clerk of class 2 to the position of bookkeeper at \$1,800 per annum, except after passing the examination specially prepared for the position at the request of the Department, since Civil-Service Rule XI required that "no promotion * * * shall be made, except upon examination provided by the Commission, from one * * * grade to another grade, if for original entrance to said class or grade to which promotion is proposed there is required by these rules an examination involving essential tests different from or higher than those involved in the examination required for original entrance to the class or grade from which promotion is proposed." It was further stated that "no response was received to this letter."

In making the latter statement the Commission was in error, since a reply to this letter was received on December 15, 1898, in which reply the Commissioner of Railroads gave reasons why, in his opinion, Mr. Schreiner's promotion should be permitted. The error, doubtless, occurred as the result of the temporary withdrawal from the file of the letter referred to.

It is the Commission's purpose that its reports shall fully and fairly represent the results of its investigations, and it therefore invites attention to this correction.

IV. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**Case of Mrs. Caroline C. Galbreath. File 66 C.**

In the amendment to the civil-service rules made on May 29, 1899, the following (now part of section 15) was added to Rule VIII:

All persons serving under temporary appointments at the date of the approval of this section may be permanently appointed, in the discretion of the proper appointing officer.

Since the Commission is required to keep a list of all positions and employments in the executive civil service, together with "the names, designations, compensations, and dates of appointment or employment, of all persons serving in said positions or employments," the various Departments and independent Bureaus were, on June 15, 1899, requested to furnish a list of the persons brought within the classified civil service by the amendment to Rule VIII appearing above.

Among the names furnished by the State Department was that of Mrs. Caroline C. Galbreath, who, the Department stated, was a clerk at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and first temporarily appointed on July 28, 1898.

The Commission's records contained no evidence of the authorization of the temporary appointment of Mrs. Galbreath, and it appeared that at the time of her appointment an ample register of eligibles existed, from which selection could have been made had a certification been requested. Mrs. Galbreath's right to permanent appointment, therefore, depended upon the legal construction of section 15 of Civil-Service Rule VIII, above quoted. If such section should be read independently of the other sections of the rule, persons serving under temporary appointments on May 29, 1899, would by its terms be brought within the classified civil service regardless of the circumstance that their temporary appointment was not, in the first place, made in compliance with the civil-service rules. If, on the other hand, such section should be read in connection with the other sections of Rule VIII, in order to entitle one to its benefits it would be necessary to show as prerequisites that request had been made upon the Commission for a certification of clerks eligible for the vacant

position, that the Commission could not furnish such a certification, and that, in view of this state of case, it (the Commission) had authorized a temporary appointment pending the establishment of a register of eligibles.

Upon the request of the Commission, the matter of the legality of Mrs. Galbreath's transfer to a regular classified position was submitted by the Secretary of State to the Attorney-General for his opinion. Under date of August 10, 1899, the Attorney-General rendered the following opinion thereupon:

I am of the opinion, however, that the appointment of Mrs. Galbreath to the permanent service by your recent order was unauthorized. The decision of your second question depends upon the construction to be given to the language of paragraph 15 of Rule VIII of the civil-service rules, which, as has been stated, was an amendment or supplement to these rules added by the order of the President May 29, 1899. The language of paragraph 15 of Rule VIII is general. It says: "All persons serving under temporary appointments at the date of the approval of this section may be permanently appointed, in the discretion of the proper appointing officer." But language in a statute or in rules and regulations made pursuant to law is not necessarily to be construed literally, but with reference to the subject-matter of the rule or enactment. It is an elementary rule of construction that general words may be restrained so as to apply only to the subject within the purview of the act, though literally they would embrace a much larger class. It was said in the case of *Atkins v. Disintegrating Co.* (18 Wall., 301):

"A thing may be within the letter of a statute and not within its meaning. In cases admitting of doubt the intention of the lawmaker is to be sought in the entire context of the section, statutes, or series of statutes, in *pari materia*.

"The general language found in one place may be restricted in its effect to the particular expressions employed in another."

It is also an elementary rule of construction that all the parts of an act relating to the same subject should be considered together, and not each by itself.

Applying these elementary principles of construction to the question in hand we are able to determine from an examination of the civil-service rules what meaning ought to be given to the clause of paragraph 15 of Rule VIII, "All persons serving under temporary appointment." We find that paragraph 13 of Rule VIII, which was in existence prior to the adoption of paragraph 15, specially regulates the subject of temporary appointments. It provides:

"Whenever there are no names of eligibles upon a register for any grade in which a vacancy exists, and the public interest requires that it must be filled before eligibles can be provided by the Commission, such vacancy may, subject to the approval of the Commission, be filled by appointment without examination and certification for such a part of three months as will enable the Commission to provide eligibles. Such temporary appointment shall expire by limitation as soon as an eligible shall be provided, and no person shall serve longer than three months in any one year under such temporary appointment or appointments, unless by special authority of the Commission previously obtained. Said year limitation shall commence from the date of such first appointment."

Paragraph 14 of Rule VIII further provides that such temporary appointments shall in no case continue longer than six months, and shall expire by limitation at the end of that period.

I think, therefore, that when the President, in formulating and adopting paragraph 15, spoke of persons serving under temporary appointments, he meant to include only such persons as were serving under temporary appointments within the meaning and purview of the preceding provisions of Rule VIII, and that he did not refer to persons who might be performing temporary service under such enactments as that of July 1, 1898, under which Mrs. Galbreath was appointed to temporary service. It seems to be entirely clear and perfectly rational to hold that when a code of law or regulations provides, as in this instance, for the creation of a particular class of appointments, and designates them by a particular phrase as the civil-service rules designates these, "temporary appointments," any subsequent supplement or amendment to such code or regulations in which the same term is employed should be given the same import and significance, unless there be something in the language of the supplement or amendment requiring a different sense, either an enlarged or a contracted one, to be attributed to the phrase. There is nothing in the language of paragraph 15 that tends to show that the temporary appointments there spoken of were any other than those referred to in the two paragraphs immediately preceding.

On October 11, 1899, the Acting Secretary of State wrote the Commission that "the commission issued to Mrs. Caroline C. Galbreath, on May 31, 1899, as a *permanent clerk*" in the Department of State, had been revoked on August 14, in compliance with the above opinion of the Attorney-General.

V. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

Charges made against Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. File 422 B.

In the Washington Times of November 3, 1898, an article appeared charging Fish Commissioner Bowers with violation of the civil-service law in using undue and corrupt influence to compel Government employees to contribute to the success of the Republican party in West Virginia. The specific case was a letter purported to have been written by Commissioner Bowers on October 27, 1898, to John E. Conaway employed in the Washington Navy-Yard, inclosing a ticket to Piedmont, W. Va., over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and urging him to go home and vote, if possible. It was further stated that Mr. Bowers admitted the genuineness of the letter and acknowledged having sent 150 such letters, written on Government paper and inclosed in official envelopes. This was followed on November 5, 1898, by a communication from Secretary Kerr, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, repeating the charges and requesting prompt action on the part of the Commission.

The parts of the civil-service law and rules bearing upon this action are section 14 of the civil-service act, prohibiting any Federal officer or employee from giving or handing over to any other Federal officer or employee any money or other valuable thing to be applied to any political object whatever; section 2, clause 2, paragraph 6 of the same act, which declares that no person in the public service has the right to use his political authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person, and section 2 of Rule II, which, in effect, prohibits any person in the executive civil service from using his official authority or official influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or controlling the result thereof.

On November 14, 1898, the Commission called the attention of Mr. Bowers to the complaint and to the provisions of the law bearing on political coercion, and requested his statement with reference thereto. Mr. Bowers's reply was as follows:

Your letter of November 14 was received by me on the 16th. With it you transmitted a communication dated November 5, from Hon. James Kerr, secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, complaining that "undue and corrupt influences" have been used by me "to compel Government employees to contribute to the success of a partisan organization." I deny this allegation. I also deny that the franking privilege has been in any way abused by me.

In the meantime Secretary Kerr had written to the Commission, requesting the opportunity of filing specific charges covering the matter, before Mr. Bowers made his final answer in detail, and the Commission replied that it would be pleased to receive and consider such charges.

On December 2, 1898, the Commission wrote the following letter to Mr. Bowers:

This Commission is in receipt of your communication of November 30, stating that you deny the allegation in the complaint of Mr. Kerr, secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, with respect to "undue and corrupt influences" in compelling "Government employees to contribute to the success of a partisan organization." The Commission will thank you, however, to state whether or not railroad tickets were furnished by you to Government employees to enable them to go home to vote. In its letter to you of November 11 the Commission pointed out that the charges made seemed to indicate a possible violation of the civil-service act, and it desires your specific answer upon the points covered by its letter.

Mr. Bowers stated in reply that he preferred to await the receipt of the specific charges promised by Mr. Kerr before making further reply in the matter. The Commission, therefore, under date of January 3, 1899, wrote as follows to Mr. Kerr:

MR. JAMES KERR,

*Secretary Democratic Congressional Committee,
726 Thirteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In your letter of November 25, referring to certain charges against Mr. George M. Bowers, the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, you stated that you would like the opportunity of filing with the Commission specific charges covering the matter, so that the accused may know exactly wherein he has violated the civil-service law. In reply to this letter the Commission stated that it would be pleased to receive and consider these charges, but they have not as yet come to hand. Mr. Bowers has

said to the Commission that he preferred to await the receipt of the charges before undertaking to reply further in the matter. Please advise the Commission when it may expect to receive the charges.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

No answer to this communication has been received by the Commission.

On or about April 27, 1899, the private secretary of Mr. Kerr left with the Commission the letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Bowers to Mr. Conaway, together with the railroad ticket mentioned. The letter and ticket were, on May 6, delivered to the acting Postmaster-General, in response to his request to use the same in connection with any violation of section 368, Postal Laws and Regulations, which might have occurred in connection with the case.

The Commission had, on May 1, after consideration of the case, adopted the following minute:

The Commission holds that the charges in this case, made by James Kerr, secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, against Mr. Bowers, the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, do not constitute or set forth a violation by Mr. Bowers of the civil-service statutes or rules, and until there are further charges filed setting forth facts sufficient to show that Mr. Bowers was guilty of violating the law or rules no further investigation is deemed necessary or should be made.

This decision was, on May 6, 1899, communicated to Mr. Kerr.

PART V.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

PART V.—STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE 288 KINDS OF EXAMINATIONS HELD DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1899.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SERVICE.

Appointment clerk, New York custom-house.	Examiner woolens.
Assayer.	Expert accountant.
Assistant gauger.	Law clerk, New York custom-house.
Assistant textile analyst.	Messenger.
Boatman.	Mounted inspector.
Bookbinder.	Opener and packer, china and pottery.
Chemist.	Ore sampler.
Examiner.	Promotion, New York custom-house.
Examiner headed silks.	Promotion, Philadelphia custom-house.
Examiner china.	Promotion to weigher, New York custom-house.
Examiner, class 2.	Second assistant cashier.
Examiner drugs.	Special deputy collector.
Examiner marble, cement, etc.	Storekeeper.
Examiner passengers' baggage.	Storekeeper-gauger.
Examiner skins.	Tea examiner.
Examiner sugar.	Weigher.
Examiner sugar and molasses.	First grade.
Examiner tobacco.	Second grade.
Examiner tobacco and live stock.	Third grade.

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

Acting assistant surgeon, Marine-Hospital service.	Assistant engineer.
Adjuster, Mint service.	Assistant examiner, Patent Office.
Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Assistant in entomology.
Apprentice.	Assistant in irrigation.
Artist and draftsman.	Assistant inspector engineer material.
Assistant bookkeeper, Schedule B, sub-treasury.	Assistant inspector hull material.
Assistant chief, Division Agrostology.	Assistant melter.
Assistant chief, Forestry Division.	Assistant microscopist.
Assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Assistant printer, Railway Mail service.
Assistant curator, National Museum.	Assistant to inspector ordnance.
Assistant custodian.	Assistant topographer.
Assistant, Department of Agriculture.	Bookkeeper.
Assistant, Division of Agrostology.	Book typewriter.
Assistant, Division of Entomology.	Cadet, Revenue-Cutter service.
	Chart engraver.
	Chief clerk, office post-office inspector.

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE—continued.

Chief division, Library and Archives.	Fireman.
Chief engineer.	Fireman-watchmen.
Chinese inspector.	Fish culturist.
Civil and electrical engineer.	Granite inspector.
Clerk.	Helper in laboratory, Mint service.
Clerk, No. 1, General Land Office.	Hospital steward.
Clerk, No. 2, General Land Office.	Immigrant inspector.
Clerk, No. 3, General Land Office.	Immigrant inspector, qualified as stenographer and typewriter.
Clerk, No. 4, General Land Office.	Ink maker.
Clerk, qualified as stenographer and typewriter, General Land Office.	Inspector of boilers.
Clerk, Schedule A, subtreasury.	Interpreter, Immigration service.
Clerk, Schedule B, subtreasury.	Irrigation expert.
Clerk, Schedule C, subtreasury.	Janitor.
Clerk, United States Naval Constructor.	Junior civil engineer.
Clerk, United States Shipping Commissioner.	Keeper Spanish archives.
Clerk, with knowledge of common, admiralty, and naval law.	Law clerk.
Clerk, with knowledge of French and Russian.	Lithographic map engraver.
Clerk, with knowledge of German, French, Italian, and Spanish.	Local and assistant inspector of boilers.
Clerk, with knowledge of Spanish.	Local and assistant inspector of hulls.
Compass expert.	Map printer.
Computer.	Marine meteorologist.
Copperplate map engraver.	Meat inspector.
Deputy shipping commissioner.	Mechanical trades.
District assistant in forestry.	Mint and Assay service.
Draftsman:	Messenger.
Architectural.	Messenger boy.
Architectural and structural steel.	Messenger boy and special laborer, Norfolk Navy-Yard.
Assistant, Navy.	Modern languages:
Assistant ship.	French.
Assistant ship, qualified in designing electrical machinery.	German.
Marine engines and boilers.	Italian.
Marine engines and machinery.	Spanish.
Junior architectural.	Money counter, Schedule A, subtreasury.
Mechanical.	Observer.
Senior architectural.	Penitentiary guard.
Ship.	Post-office inspector.
Structural iron.	Printer's assistant.
Topographic.	Promotion, clerk, departmental.
Dynamo tender.	Proofreading.
Elevator conductor.	Public document cataloguer.
Engineer, first class.	Railway Mail service.
Engineer, second class.	Register and receiver's clerk.
Engineer, Marine-Hospital service.	Repairer of rolls.
Ethnologic translator.	Seed-testing clerk.
Examiner surveys, General Land Office.	Skilled laborer.
Expert index clerk.	Spanish interpreter, Immigration service.
Expert in terrestrial magnetism.	Special crop culturist.
Farmer.	Special examiner, Pension Office.
Field assistant in forestry.	Special laboratory assistant, Division of Soils.
	Special laborer, Mare Island Navy-Yard.
	Special laborer and telegrapher.
	Special mechanic, Navy.

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE—continued.

Soil chemist.
 Square-letter engraver.
 Statistical field agent.
 Stenographer and typewriter, with special qualifications, State Department.
 Stenography.
 Stock examiner.
 Superintendent of construction.
 Superintendent machinery and repairs, Mint service.
 Surveyor-General's clerk, General Land Office.
 Tagger.
 Tracer.
 Transportation agent.
 Tobacco expert.
 Typewriting.
 Watchman.

Noneducational.

Assistant custodian-janitor.
 Assistant clothier.
 Baker.
 Blacksmith.
 Blacksmith's helper.
 Boat builder.
 Boatman.
 Boiler maker.
 Bricklayer.
 Brick mason and plasterer.
 Butcher.
 Cabinetmaker.
 Carpenter.
 Carpenter and cabinetmaker.
 Carpenter and joiner.
 Cleaner.
 Coal passer.
 Cook.
 Dairyman.
 Diesinker.
 Dynamo tender.
 Electrician.
 Elevator conductor.
 Engineer.
 Fireman.
 Fireman and engineer.
 Fireman and watchman.
 Hardwood finisher.
 Horseshoer.
 Instrument maker.
 Janitor.

Noneducational—Continued.

Joiner.
 Laborer.
 Lampist.
 Laundress.
 Laundress and cook.
 Leather worker.
 Machinist.
 Mason.
 Matron, Freedman's Hospital.
 Mechanic (general).
 Messenger.
 Miller.
 Model maker and machinist.
 Nurseryman.
 Oiler.
 Painter.
 Pattern maker.
 Plasterer.
 Plasterer and cementer.
 Plate cleaner.
 Plate printer.
 Plumber.
 Plumber and gas fitter.
 Porter.
 Sailmaker.
 Sawyer.
 Script engraver.
 Ship joiner.
 Shipwright.
 Shoemaker.
 Skilled mechanic.
 Stable man.
 Steam fitter.
 Steel-plate transferrer.
 Steward, Freedman's Hospital.
 Stonecutter.
 Surfman.
 Tailor.
 Teacher of tailoring.
 Telephone lineman.
 Tin and sheet-metal maker.
 Tinsmith.
 Tool maker.
 Transferrer.
 Watchman.
 Wheelwright.
 Wire man.
 Wood pattern maker.
 Wood worker (general).

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE—continued.

INDIAN SERVICE.

Industrial teacher and farmer	Physician.
Kindergarten teacher.	Seamstress.
Manual training teacher	Slold teacher.
Matron.	Superintendent and principal teacher.
Music teacher.	Teacher.
Nurse.	

GOVERNMENT PRINTING SERVICE.

Bookbinder.	Electrotype molder.
Compositor.	Pressman.
Electrotype finisher.	Stereotyper.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Internal revenue.

POST-OFFICE SERVICE.

Clerk-carrier.	Printer (New York post-office).
Clerk-carrier (Polish).	Record clerk, stenographer and type
Clerk-carrier (Swedish).	writer.
Porter.	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Bookkeeper.	Policeman.
Clerk.	

TABLE 1.—The number of examinations held for the departmental (including Railway Mail and Indian) and Government Printing services, the number of competitors, and the number that passed and that failed, in each State and Territory, during the year ended June 30, 1899.

State or Territory.	Number of examinations.			Number of competitors.				
	Sched-uled.	Special.	Total.	Passed.		Failed.		Total.
				Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	
Alabama.....	6	1	7	83	4	61	9	157
Alaska.....								
Arizona.....	3	3	6	12	9	37		58
Arkansas.....	9	4	13	100	4	29		133
California.....	17	25	42	259	32	122	34	447
Colorado.....	14	14	28	134	30	69	10	243
Connecticut.....	7	5	12	118	11	50	3	188
Delaware.....	2	4	6	37	5	27	2	71
District of Columbia.....	44	54	98	1,528	2,268	426	358	4,580
Florida.....	5	7	12	92	3	61	5	161
Georgia.....	8	3	11	244	9	130	13	396
Idaho.....	3	3	6	24	7	9	6	46
Illinois.....	16	13	29	704	131	265	174	1,274
Indiana.....	15	11	26	411	89	139	45	634
Indian Territory.....				2				2
Iowa.....	14	10	24	354	59	104	25	542
Kansas.....	14	20	34	268	38	169	24	499
Kentucky.....	8	6	14	194	18	66	16	294
Louisiana.....	6	10	16	97	110	72	36	321
Maine.....	7	10	17	119	10	35	2	166
Maryland.....	2	13	15	202	62	83	15	362
Massachusetts.....	11	25	36	586	55	238	72	951
Michigan.....	18	15	33	484	36	130	23	673
Minnesota.....	13	11	24	216	31	90	20	357
Mississippi.....	6	1	7	78	29	30	2	139
Missouri.....	19	26	45	545	79	240	109	973
Montana.....	11	5	16	43	9	10	6	68
Nebraska.....	11	7	18	302	43	125	63	533
Nevada.....	3	1	4	15	2	3	1	21
New Hampshire.....	5	1	6	52	2	10		64
New Jersey.....	2	6	8	146	8	34	1	189
New Mexico.....	5	7	12	21	6	12	4	43
New York.....	29	46	75	1,295	117	542	130	2,084
North Carolina.....	13	3	16	97	9	64	4	174
North Dakota.....	7	4	11	35	4	13	3	55
Ohio.....	21	25	46	812	89	285	54	1,240
Oklahoma.....	5	5	10	40	15	22	10	87
Oregon.....	6	11	17	92	17	40	11	160
Pennsylvania.....	25	37	62	895	103	415	75	1,488
Rhode Island.....	6	2	8	81	4	54	1	140
South Carolina.....	6	2	8	90	12	50	3	164
South Dakota.....	11	4	15	69	18	26	4	117
Tennessee.....	18	4	22	215	32	97	22	366
Texas.....	18	6	24	259	13	114	6	392
Utah.....	4	3	7	26	15	14	11	66
Vermont.....	6	3	9	53	4	12	1	70
Virginia.....	10	13	23	193	13	67	12	285
Washington.....	9	13	22	76	21	51	14	162
West Virginia.....	6	2	8	72	10	16	3	101
Wisconsin.....	11	5	16	478	23	138	29	668
Wyoming.....	6	3	9	29	3	9	5	46
Total.....	521	512	1,033	12,386	3,677	4,911	1,476	22,450

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 7,442 persons were examined without educational test for positions in the Engineer and Ordnance Departments at large, the Light-House and Marine-Hospital services, and the Government Hospital for the Insane. It is not practicable to arrange these examinations by States.

TABLE 2.—The number examined for the departmental (including Railway Mail and their legal residence, during

Legal residence.	Departmental service.											
	Clerk.					Special. a					Railway-Mail.	
	Passed.		Failed.		Total.	Passed.		Failed.		Total.	Passed.	Failed.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
1 Alabama.....	28	9	6	1	44	49	6	37	13	105	31	12
2 Alaska.....												
3 Arizona.....						6	7	8		21	4	4
4 Arkansas.....	11	2	6	1	20	28	6	22		56	57	30
5 California.....	48	21	15	2	86	111	8	100	29	248	112	8
6 Colorado.....	25	15	2	2	44	60	10	57	8	135	49	6
7 Connecticut.....	21	9	6	2	38	45	8	44	3	100	67	9
8 Delaware.....	7	5	2		14	13	4	21	3	41	13	8
9 District of Columbia.....	4	1	1		6	494	1,488	96	120	2,198	27	10
10 Florida.....	15	5	3	2	25	59	6	43	5	113	21	16
11 Georgia.....	31	9	12	3	55	99	8	82	11	200	121	43
12 Idaho.....	5	3	1		9	18	4	7	5	34	7	7
13 Illinois.....	105	45	20	9	179	296	109	189	161	755	346	72
14 Indiana.....	73	25	20	5	123	108	31	77	47	263	250	57
15 Indian Territory.....						2	1	1		4	2	2
16 Iowa.....	49	42	9	6	106	118	35	80	30	263	220	31
17 Kansas.....	54	15	11	2	82	184	26	174	33	417	115	22
18 Kentucky.....	44	13	3	1	61	91	6	48	13	158	51	19
19 Louisiana.....	16	7	7	4	34	46	110	49	34	239	31	12
20 Maine.....	25	13	4		42	56	4	30	5	95	39	4
21 Maryland.....	58	49	12	14	128	176	231	90	29	526	43	6
22 Massachusetts.....	83	35	28	6	152	286	28	190	70	574	207	27
23 Michigan.....	67	29	8	4	108	219	13	102	22	356	202	25
24 Minnesota.....	36	13	4	4	57	74	12	55	13	154	105	27
25 Mississippi.....	19	10	9		38	23	8	20	3	54	49	23
26 Missouri.....	47	15	15	4	81	154	54	103	73	384	206	39
27 Montana.....	8	3	1	2	15	29	8	6	2	36	14	4
28 Nebraska.....	36	8	8		52	139	27	81	52	290	91	19
29 Nevada.....	2				2	1	2	3		6	2	
30 New Hampshire.....	8	2	2		12	35	2	13	2	52	17	5
31 New Jersey.....	40	14	11	4	69	131	16	61	9	217	92	35
32 New Mexico.....	1				1	16	4	6	3	29	3	2
33 New York.....	164	69	41	29	303	656	75	396	125	1,252	359	52
34 North Carolina.....	20	4	4		32	77	13	36	4	130	23	15
35 North Dakota.....	3	2	3		8	10	2	9	4	25	18	8
36 Ohio.....	170	66	36	23	295	301	38	203	50	592	378	58
37 Oklahoma.....			2	1	9	24	9	10	4	47	10	2
38 Oregon.....	10	7	6		23	60	9	36	10	115	17	2
39 Pennsylvania.....	192	70	47	25	334	361	74	327	67	829	359	43
40 Rhode Island.....	12	3	2		17	41	2	45	1	89	13	6
41 South Carolina.....	20	9	12	3	44	45	9	38	9	101	46	23
42 South Dakota.....		5	3		20	21	8	16	2	47	32	3
43 Tennessee.....	49	21	15	9	94	92	14	39	10	155	50	33
44 Texas.....	36	12	17	4	69	98	9	74	5	186	141	28
45 Utah.....	6	4	2	1	13	7	6	12	8	33	11	1
46 Vermont.....	8	3			11	24	3	13	1	41	26	3
47 Virginia.....	53	31	22	14	120	245	160	108	27	540	49	12
48 Washington.....	11	9	8	1	29	39	8	36	12	95	16	10
49 West Virginia.....	18	10	8	2	38	28	11	20	2	61	46	2
50 Wisconsin.....	24	12	7	2	45	339	19	113	28	499	122	25
51 Wyoming.....	7	2	1	2	12	14	2	9	3	28	9	2
Total.....	1,782	756	462	199	3,199	5,630	2,753	3,435	1,170	12,988	4,319	901

a See Table 3.

NOTE.—Of the above the following named were canceled: Clerk, 24; special, 436; Railway Mail, 72; Indian, 6; Government Printing service, 4. Total, 542.

Also 7,442 persons were examined without educational test for positions in the Engineer and Ordnance departments at large, the Light-House and Marine-Hospital services, and the Government Hospital for the Insane. It is not practicable to arrange these examinations by legal residence.

an) and Government Printing services, the number that passed and that failed, and year ended June 30, 1899.

Departmental service.					Government Printing service. ^c					Summary.						
Indian. ^b					Aggregate.	Passed.		Failed.		Total.	Passed.		Failed.		Aggregate.	
sac.	Failed.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
	Female.	Male.	Female.													Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
					192	8				8	116	15	55	14	200	1
2	1		4	29	5				5	11	9	9		29	3	
5	1	6	13	163	7			1	8	101	8	58	1	168	4	
7	3	2	12	467	2				2	279	34	124	38	475	5	
1			1	246	4				4	136	32	168	12	348	6	
				215	4				4	137	18	59	5	219	7	
5			6	76	4				4	37	9	31	3	80	8	
				2,247	81	1	2	1	85	607	1,495	109	121	2,332	9	
				175	2				2	97	11	62	7	177	10	
				421	7		1		8	258	17	140	14	429	11	
				51						30	7	8	6	51	12	
11	5	1	23	1,375	35	2	1	1	39	788	167	287	172	1,414	13	
10	6	7	31	724	28		1		29	467	66	161	59	753	14	
				8						4	1	3		8	15	
5	3	4	16	636	11				11	402	82	123	40	647	16	
25	10	14	58	694	10				10	372	66	217	49	704	17	
1	1	1	6	295	10		1		11	199	20	72	15	306	18	
			1	317	5		2		7	98	118	70	38	324	19	
				189	2				2	122	17	38	5	182	20	
			1	704	45		7	1	53	317	280	115	45	757	21	
1	1		2	962	25				27	601	64	248	76	989	22	
7	3	4	19	710	17			1	18	510	49	138	31	728	23	
6	1	4	15	358	6		2		8	225	31	89	21	366	24	
			6	170	2	1			3	93	19	52	9	173	25	
14	6		27	737	23	2	1		26	437	85	164	77	763	26	
1		1	2	71	2		1		3	44	12	12	6	74	27	
3	6	7	19	471	7	1	2		10	267	39	116	59	481	28	
		1	1	11	3				3	8	2	3	1	14	29	
1			1	87	5				5	65	5	20	2	92	30	
2		1	3	416	16				16	279	32	107	14	432	31	
4	1		3	38						21	5	9	3	38	32	
1	1		11	1,977	61		3	2	66	1,244	148	494	157	2,043	33	
			2	202	2		1		3	122	18	57	8	205	34	
				59						31	4	20	4	59	35	
5	3	5	17	1,340	30		2		32	883	109	302	78	1,372	36	
6	7	7	29	90						42	15	21	12	90	37	
5		2	8	165	1	1			2	89	22	44	12	167	38	
2	1	8	12	1,577	47	1	2		50	960	147	429	100	1,627	39	
				125	3				3	69	5	53	1	128	40	
				214	6		1		7	117	18	74	12	221	41	
6	4	3	14	116	2				2	68	19	26	5	118	42	
2	1	1	5	337	10		1		11	202	37	89	20	348	43	
2	1		5	429	10	1	1		12	287	34	121	9	441	44	
				64	3				3	28	12	15	12	67	45	
				81	1				1	59	6	16	1	82	46	
				725	15				15	362	191	146	41	740	47	
6	2	2	12	162	1				1	69	23	56	15	163	48	
				148	6	1			7	99	22	30	4	155	49	
5	3	6	18	709	8			1	9	497	36	48	37	618	50	
2			2	53						30	6	12	5	53	51	
157	79	99	412	21,819	578	11	34	8	631	12,386	3,677	4,911	1,476	22,450		

^bSee Table 4. ^cSee Table 5.

TABLE 3.—The number who took special examinations for the departmental service, the June

Legal residence.	Assistant examiner.		Bookkeeper.				Junior civil engineer.		Printer's assistant.		Skilled laborer.				Special pension examiner.	
			Passed.		Failed.						Passed.		Failed.			
	Passed.	Failed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Passed.	Failed.
1 Alabama	1		1		1			1	2		3	4				
2 Alaska																
3 Arizona																
4 Arkansas					1				1			3	1			
5 California			7	1	7		2	6			3	2	1		1	
6 Colorado			4		2			1		1	2	2				
7 Connecticut	2	1		1	6		2					2				
8 Delaware			1		1			2		2		2				
9 District of Columbia	1	3	1	1	6	3	1	2	529	20	161	951	18	73	1	
10 Florida			2		1			2		1	2	2				
11 Georgia		1	3		7			1			5	4	1			
12 Idaho			1		1											
13 Illinois	1	3	11	1	10	1	1	4	6		4	13	1		3	
14 Indiana		1	9	1	10			6	3		3	11				
15 Indian Territory																
16 Iowa		1	9		12			3			5	5			1	
17 Kansas		1	10		7			3			2	5		1		
18 Kentucky		1	2		4			4	1		1	2				
19 Louisiana								1			1	3				
20 Maine		3	1		2		1	2			1	2				
21 Maryland		1	1		4			69			17	144	2	5		
22 Massachusetts	6	11	4		15	1	24	23	1		5	4				
23 Michigan	1	7	17	1	10	1	3	3	1	1	3	5			1	
24 Minnesota			2	1	6		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	
25 Mississippi					8			1	3		1	5	1			
26 Missouri		1	6	1		1	1	2	1		6	6				
27 Montana					1											
28 Nebraska	1		7	1	3						1	5				
29 Nevada																
30 New Hampshire		2			1			3				1				
31 New Jersey			13		8			1	5		6	9				
32 New Mexico		1														
33 New York	3	4	23	1	13		9	30	4		15	21		3	3	
34 North Carolina		1	1					2	1		4	9				
35 North Dakota					1											
36 Ohio	1	8	12	1	20	1	3	4	5		13	12		1		1
37 Oklahoma					1											
38 Oregon					1			1								
39 Pennsylvania	2	3	20		21	2	4	6	8	1	14	38	1	5	1	
40 Rhode Island					3		1	8				1				
41 South Carolina		1	2		4			1	1		2	2	1			
42 South Dakota											3					
43 Tennessee		1	2		2			3	3		5	6	1			1
44 Texas	1	1	4		5			1		1	3	7				
45 Utah					1							1		1		
46 Vermont							1					2				
47 Virginia		3	7	1	8		2			2	30	95	5	5		
48 Washington			1					1	1					1		
49 West Virginia					1			1			7	10	1			1
50 Wisconsin		2			4			1				2				
51 Wyoming					1											
Total	20	62	184	12	219	10	57	124	710	26	329	1,403	34	95	14	3

NOTE.—Of the above the following named were canceled: Bookkeeper, 2; junior civil engineer, 2; skilled laborer, 14; stenographer, 17; typewriter, 21; specials, Department of Agriculture, 11; miscellaneous, 369. Total, 436.

TABLE 4.—*The number examined for the Indian Service, the number that passed*

	Legal residence.	Industrial teacher and farmer.		Kindergarten teacher.		Manual training teacher. Passed.	Music teacher.				Matron.	
		Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.	Failed.
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1	Alabama.....											
2	Alaska.....											
3	Arizona.....					1					1	
4	Arkansas.....											
5	California.....										2	1
6	Colorado.....		1		1						4	
7	Connecticut.....											
8	Delaware.....											
9	District of Columbia.....			3							2	
10	Florida.....											
11	Georgia.....											
12	Idaho.....											
13	Illinois.....	2	1	2							2	
14	Indiana.....	2	1	4	1		1			1	1	2
15	Indian Territory.....											
16	Iowa.....	3	1	3							1	
17	Kansas.....	3	6	4	1			2			8	1
18	Kentucky.....			1		1						
19	Louisiana.....										1	
20	Maine.....											
21	Maryland.....											
22	Massachusetts.....								1			
23	Michigan.....	2	1	2		2					2	
24	Minnesota.....	2		2							2	2
25	Mississippi.....											
26	Missouri.....	1	3	1				1			3	
27	Montana.....										1	
28	Nebraska.....	1	3		1							2
29	Nevada.....											
30	New Hampshire.....											
31	New Jersey.....										1	
32	New Mexico.....		1								1	
33	New York.....			1							2	
34	North Carolina.....		1								1	
35	North Dakota.....											
36	Ohio.....		1		1			1			1	
37	Oklahoma.....	2	5					1			4	1
38	Oregon.....										4	1
39	Pennsylvania.....	1	1								1	1
40	Rhode Island.....											
41	South Carolina.....											
42	South Dakota.....		4									
43	Tennessee.....			1							1	1
44	Texas.....			1							1	
45	Utah.....			1	2						1	
46	Vermont.....											
47	Virginia.....		3									
48	Washington.....		2								3	1
49	West Virginia.....	1										
50	Wisconsin.....	1	1	1	1						2	
51	Wyoming.....										1	
	Total.....	21	36	27	8	4	1	5	1	1	55	13

NOTE.—Of the above the following named were canceled: Teacher, 6.

and that failed, and their legal residence, during the year ended June 30, 1899.

Nurse. Passed.	Physician.			Seamstress.		Superintendent and principal teacher.			Teacher.				Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed, male.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.		Failed, male.	Passed.		Failed.		Passed.	Failed.	Total.
	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
															1
			1	1									3	1	4
			1	2					1	2		3	6	7	13
				2	1					1	2		7	5	12
				1									1		1
	1												6		6
			1								1				1
				1	1									2	2
	2	1	1	1				2	2	5	1	1	17	6	23
			2	3	1		1		5	1	3	2	18	13	31
	1		1		3					1	1	1	9	7	16
			1	4	5				6	7	3	7	24	24	58
			1			1			1			1	4	2	6
													1		1
												1			1
							1						1	1	1
1				2					1	2	2	2	12	7	19
				1					2	1	1	2	10	5	15
	1	1	1			1			4	6	2	6	21	12	33
					1	1						1	1		2
				1		1			1	3	3	3	6	13	19
					1								1		1
1									1			1		1	3
		1	1		1	1			3		1		2	1	3
													8	3	11
													1	1	2
	2			1					2	2	2	4	9	8	17
	1			1	3			1		1	3	8	14	23	35
				1	1								6	2	8
					2					1		5	3	9	12
1				1	1				1	3		1	7	7	14
	1		1									1	3	2	5
						1			1		1		4	1	5
									1			1	3	3	6
											1				
				2					2	1		1	8	4	12
													1		1
	1			1	1	1		1	1	2	1	4	9	9	18
										1			2		5
3	10	3	12	23	26	6	2	4	35	39	26	51	234	178	412

TABLE 5.—The number examined for the Government Printing Service, the number that

	Legal residence.	Bookbinder.		Compositor.			
		Passed.	Failed.	Passed.		Failed.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Alabama.....			7			
2	Alaska.....						
3	Arizona.....						
4	Arkansas.....			5			
5	California.....			6			
6	Colorado.....			1			
7	Connecticut.....			2			
8	Delaware.....			3			
9	District of Columbia.....	10		66	1	1	
10	Florida.....			2			
11	Georgia.....			7		1	
12	Idaho.....						
13	Illinois.....	4		29	2		1
14	Indiana.....			27		1	
15	Indian Territory.....						
16	Iowa.....			11			
17	Kansas.....	2		8			
18	Kentucky.....	2		7		1	
19	Louisiana.....			4		2	
20	Maine.....	1		1			
21	Maryland.....	14	6	25		1	
22	Massachusetts.....	4		19		1	
23	Michigan.....	2		14			
24	Minnesota.....	3	1	2			
25	Mississippi.....			2	1		
26	Missouri.....	5		16	1	1	
27	Montana.....			2			
28	Nebraska.....			7	1	2	
29	Nevada.....			3			
30	New Hampshire.....			3			
31	New Jersey.....	1		14			
32	New Mexico.....						
33	New York.....	7		45		2	
34	North Carolina.....			2		1	
35	North Dakota.....						
36	Ohio.....	6		18		2	
37	Oklahoma.....						
38	Oregon.....			1	1		
39	Pennsylvania.....	9		31	1	2	
40	Rhode Island.....			1			
41	South Carolina.....			6		1	
42	South Dakota.....			2			
43	Tennessee.....	1		9			
44	Texas.....			8	1		
45	Utah.....			3			
46	Vermont.....			1			
47	Virginia.....	1		12			
48	Washington.....			1			
49	West Virginia.....			6	1		
50	Wisconsin.....			8			
51	Wyoming.....						
Total.....		72	7	447	10	19	1

NOTE.—Of the above the following named were canceled: Bookbinder, 2; compositor, 2.

passed and that failed, and their legal residence, during the year ending June 30, 1899.

Electro- type finisher.	Electrotype molder.		Pressman.		Public document cataloguer.			Stereo- typer. Passed.	Summary.			
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed, female.	Failed.			Passed.	Failed.	Aggre- gate.	
						Male.	Female.					
			1						8		8	1
												2
												3
									5		5	4
			1				1			1	8	5
			1						2		2	6
1	1								4		4	7
									4		4	8
		1	5				1		82	3	85	9
									2		2	10
									7	1	8	11
												12
			2				1		37	2	39	13
			1						28	1	29	14
												15
									11		11	16
									10		10	17
			1						10	1	11	18
			1						5	2	7	19
									2		2	20
			6				1	1	45	8	53	21
			2						25	2	27	22
			1					1	17	1	18	23
			1				1		6	2	8	24
									3		3	25
			2		1				25	1	26	26
							1		2	1	3	27
									8	2	10	28
									3		3	29
			2						5		5	30
			1						16		16	31
												32
1	1		7	1			2		61	5	66	33
									2	1	3	34
		1										35
			5						30	2	32	36
												37
1			6						2		2	38
			2						48	2	50	39
									3		3	40
									6	1	7	41
									2		2	42
				1					10	1	11	43
			2				1		11	1	12	44
									3		3	45
									1		1	46
			1					1	15		15	47
									1		1	48
									7		7	49
							1		8	1	9	50
												51
3	3	1	52	2	1	5	7	1	589	42	631	

TABLE 6.—The number examined for transfer and promotion in the departmental service under the provisions of Rules X and XI, the number that passed and that failed, and their legal residence, during the year ended June 30, 1899.

Legal residence.		Transfer—Rule X.					Promotion—Rule XI.					Aggregate.
		Passed.		Failed.		Total.	Passed.		Failed.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1	Alabama	3				3	2		1		3	6
2	Alaska											
3	Arizona	1				1						1
4	Arkansas											
5	California	10		3		13			1		1	14
6	Colorado	2				2	1		1		2	4
7	Connecticut	1				1						1
8	Delaware								1		1	1
9	District of Columbia	3	1	2		6	12	1	21	2	23	29
10	Florida	12				12						12
11	Georgia	1				1	1	1	5		7	8
12	Idaho	1				1						1
13	Illinois	5		2		7	2	8	8	3	11	23
14	Indiana	2				2	2		4	2	6	10
15	Indian Territory											
16	Iowa	3				3			2		2	5
17	Kansas	3	1	1		5	1		1		2	7
18	Kentucky											
19	Louisiana	1					2		2		4	5
20	Maine	2		1		3	4	1			5	7
21	Maryland	4		1		5	4	1	9		14	19
22	Massachusetts	1				1	3		3		6	7
23	Michigan	2		2		4	1					5
24	Minnesota	2		8		10			1		1	11
25	Mississippi								2		2	2
26	Missouri	12				12	1		3		4	16
27	Montana	1										1
28	Nebraska	1				1	1		1		2	3
29	Nevada											
30	New Hampshire											
31	New Jersey			3		3	3	1	4	1	9	12
32	New Mexico											
33	New York	6		2		8	3	1	9	1	14	22
34	North Carolina			1		1	1		6		7	8
35	North Dakota								2		2	2
36	Ohio	8		4		12	2		2		4	16
37	Oklahoma											
38	Oregon			1		1	1				1	2
39	Pennsylvania	6		3	2	11			6	3	9	20
40	Rhode Island											
41	South Carolina	2				2						2
42	South Dakota				1	1			2		2	3
43	Tennessee	1				1	1	1	5	2	9	10
44	Texas	3	1			4	1		1		2	6
45	Utah											
46	Vermont	1		2		3	1		1		2	5
47	Virginia	1				1	1	2	5	2	10	13
48	Washington	2		1		3						3
49	West Virginia	1	1			2	1				1	3
50	Wisconsin	5				5	2				2	7
51	Wyoming								2		2	2
Total		100	4	37	3	144	51	17	111	16	127	271

NOTE.—Of the above the following named were canceled: Transfer, 8; promotion, 4.

TABLE 7.—The number examined for transfer and promotion in the departmental service under the provisions of Rules X and XI, the kinds of examination, the number that passed and their general average, and the number that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899.

Kind of examination.	Transfer—Rule X.							Promotion—Rule XI.							Aggregate.
	Passed.				Failed.			Passed.				Failed.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
	Number.	General average.	Number.	General average.				Number.	General average.	Number.	General average.				
Acting assistant surgeon.	1	82.73					1								1
Assistant ship draftsman.	1	80.90			1		2								2
Bookkeeper												1		1	1
Chinese inspector	1	73.60			1		2								2
Clerk	26	82.45	3	84.28	9	3	41	42	84.42	17	81.00	101	15	175	216
Compositor	1	88.55					1								1
Engineer	1	73.52					1								1
Fish culturist								1	79.50						1
French												1		1	1
German								1	70.48					1	1
Immigrant inspector.	1	97.00			1		2								2
Inspector of granite.	1	78.75					1								1
Laboratory assistant.								1	85.98					1	1
Matron			1	85.00			1								1
Messenger	1	94.20					1								1
Observer												5		5	5
Post-office inspector.	15	79.51			11		26								26
Railway Mail clerk.	48	80.58			14		62	1	78.50					1	63
Stenographer												1		1	1
Subtreasury, Schedule A.								3	76.84			1		4	4
Superintendent	1	72.00					1	1	71.57					1	2
Teacher								1	84.87					1	1
Typewriter												1	1	2	2
Watchman	2	76.20					2								2
Total	190		4		37	3	144	51		17		111	16	195	339

Indianapolis, Ind.	9	2	3	11	2	2	11	2	13
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	3	5	2	2	2	2	3	5
Kansas City, Mo.	4	1	5	2	2	2	4	5	11
Key West, Fla.	5	2	7	4	4	1	5	3	12
Los Angeles, Cal.	18	2	8	28	13	4	31	12	43
Louisville, Ky.	3	1	4	2	2	4	0	6	6
Macon, Ga.	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	3	3
Marquette, Mich.	2	2	4	4	4	1	2	2	4
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1	1	2	4	4	1	2	2	4
Memphis, Tenn.	2	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	4
Milwaukee, Wis.	10	1	7	18	7	1	8	8	26
Mobile, Ala.	6	5	11	11	3	3	9	5	14
Nashville, Tenn.	6	4	4	10	1	4	11	4	15
Newark, N. J.	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	3
New Bedford, Mass.	7	2	3	10	2	1	9	4	13
Newbern, N. C.	7	3	2	2	2	1	1	4	7
New Haven, Conn.	26	31	1	58	22	34	54	2	104
New London, Conn. a	13	12	1	25	12	17	13	64	168
Newport, Vt.	13	12	7	13	6	13	7	6	25
Newport News, Va.	6	6	13	11	3	3	9	5	13
Nogales, Ariz.	641	5	5	11	3	8	907	2	14
New York, N. Y. a	331	972	646	113	750	687	97	115	2,891
Norfolk, Va.	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	6
Newport, R. I.	1	2	3	3	1	3	2	4	3
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	4	4	20	1	3	16	4	20
Oswego, N. Y.	3	7	7	10	1	1	5	7	12
Omaha, Nebr.	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Pembina, N. Dak.	7	1	2	6	3	1	10	3	13
Pensacola, Fla.	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Perris, Ariz.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Petersburg, Va.	129	97	2	228	75	101	115	3	329
Philadelphia, Pa. a	15	1	1	17	3	3	47	105	537
Pittsburg, Pa.	6	3	9	9	1	1	1	1	20
Plattsburg, N. Y.	10	8	8	16	1	3	7	10	30
Port Huron, Mich.	18	11	20	20	2	2	11	10	21
Portland, Me.	31	3	1	35	5	5	18	22	31
Portland, Ore.	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	62
Portsmouth, N. H.	19	1	1	20	2	2	2	11	3
Port Townsend, Wash. a	13	1	1	14	2	2	24	45	56
Providence, R. I.	4	4	5	5	5	5	15	1	16
Richmond, Va.	13	8	1	21	1	1	4	1	5
Rochester, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	7	8	13	8	21
St. Augustine, Fla.	39	1	10	51	6	3	11	15	60
St. Louis, Mo.	9	11	11	20	1	1	9	11	20
St. Paul, Minn.	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1
Salem, Mass.	140	2	66	217	54	63	46	8	353
San Diego, Cal.	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Sandusky, Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Francisco, Cal. a	140	2	66	217	54	63	46	8	353

a See Table 9.

TABLE 8.—The number examined for the Custom-House Service and the number that passed and that failed during the year ended June 30, 1899—Cont'd.

Location of office.	First grade.				Second grade.				Third grade.				Summary.	
	Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.	Failed.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Savannah, Ga.....	8				3	2							5	5
Shioboro, Miss.....														
Sitka, Alaska.....														
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.....	18		9		27						2		20	9
Stonington, Conn.....	2		17		19								2	17
Syracuse, N. Y.....	12		2		14								18	3
Tampa, Fla. a.....	12		2		5		1				2		3	2
Toledo, Ohio.....	2	1	2											5
Waldoboro, Me.....														
Washington, D. C.....	5		2		7								1	6
Washington, Del.....														
Wilmington, N. C.....														
Total.....	1,850	27	947	8	2,841	1,025	196		1,221	1,317	117	11	1,719	1,673
													4,448	6,121

a See Table 9.

NOTE.—First-grade examination was given for the positions of clerk, day inspector, deputy collector, sampler, and special inspector; second grade for the positions of assistant weigher and messenger; third grade for the positions of attendant, boatman laborer, foreman, inspectress, janitor, night inspector, opener and packer, porter, and watchman.

TABLE 9.—The number examined for special positions in the Custom-House Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899.

Kind of examination.	Astoria, Oreg. Passed.	Detroit, Mich.		El Paso, Tex.		New London, Conn. Passed.	New York, N. Y.	
		Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.		Passed.	Failed.
Assayer.....								
Assistant cashier.....								
Assistant gauger.....							3	3
Assistant textile analyst.....							2	
Boatman.....	3					5		
Chemist.....							10	7
Engineer.....								
Examiner of—								
Beaded silk.....							3	2
China.....							1	9
Marble.....							2	4
Passengers' baggage.....							13	56
Skins.....							5	6
Sugar.....							5	4
Sugar and molasses.....								
Tea.....							1	6
Tobacco.....							12	20
Tobacco and live stock.....		1	5					
Woolens.....							2	23
Expert accountant.....							4	8
Law clerk.....								36
Opener and packer of china and pottery.....							4	1
Ore sampler.....				2	3			
Skilled mechanic.....							2	
Special deputy collector.....								
Total.....	3	1	5	2	3	5	69	184

Kind of examination.	Philadel- phia, Pa.		Port Towns- end, Wash.		San Fran- cisco, Cal.		Tampa, Fla. Passed.	Summary.		
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.		Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Assayer.....			2	8				2	8	10
Assistant cashier.....	3	17						3	17	20
Assistant gauger.....								3	3	6
Assistant textile analyst.....								2		2
Boatman.....					9	1		17	1	18
Chemist.....								10	7	17
Engineer.....							5	5		5
Examiner of—										
Beaded silk.....								3	2	5
China.....								1	9	10
Marble.....								2	4	6
Passengers' baggage.....								13	56	69
Skins.....								5	6	11
Sugar.....								5	4	9
Sugar and molasses.....	4	14						4	14	18
Tea.....								1	6	7
Tobacco.....								12	20	32
Tobacco and live stock.....								1	5	6
Woolens.....								2	22	24
Expert accountant.....								4	8	12
Law clerk.....									36	36
Opener and packer of china and pottery.....								4	1	5
Ore sampler.....								2	3	5
Skilled mechanic.....								2		2
Special deputy collector.....		5							5	5
Total.....	7	36	2	8	9	1	5	103	237	340

TABLE 10.—*The number examined for transfer and promotion in the Custom-House Service, the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899.*

Location of office.	Transfer.		Promotion.		
	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Boston Mass.....			1	2	3
Eagle Pass, Tex.....			1		1
Newport News, Va.....			1		1
New York, N. Y.....			268	55	323
Philadelphia, Pa.....			1	1	2
Port Townsend, Wash.....	1	1	1		1
San Francisco, Cal.....			1		1
Total.....	1	1	274	56	330

TABLE 11.—The number examined for the Internal-Revenue Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location of office.	Passed.			Failed.			Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Albany, N. Y.	4		4	1		1	5
Alexandria, Va.	3		3	3		3	6
Asheville, N. C.	17		17	11		11	28
Statesville, N. C.	6		6	11	1	12	18
Atlanta, Ga.	1		1	1	1	2	3
Austin, Tex.	13		13	5		5	18
Baltimore, Md.	10		10	12		12	22
Birmingham, Ala.	6	1	7	9		9	16
Boston, Mass.	6		6	3	1	4	10
Brooklyn, N. Y.		1	1				1
Burlington, Iowa	16	1	17	16	3	19	36
Chicago, Ill.	2		2				2
Chillicothe, Ohio	6		6	8		8	14
Cincinnati, Ohio	8		8	1		1	9
Cleveland, Ohio	5		5	6		6	11
Columbia, S. C.	6		6	6		6	12
Covington, Ky.				3		3	3
Dallas, Tex.	12		12	6		6	18
Danville, Ky.	3		3				3
Denver, Colo.	3		3	1		1	4
Detroit, Mich.	1		1				1
East St. Louis, Ill.	3		3	1		1	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	11		11	7		7	18
Hartford, Conn.	3		3	1		1	4
Jacksonville, Fla.	3		3	1		1	4
Kansas City, Mo.	5	1	6	1		1	7
Knoxville, Tenn.	8		8	13		13	21
Lancaster, Pa.	9		9	4		4	13
Lawrenceburg, Ind.	5		5	1		1	6
Leavenworth, Kans.	3		3				3
Lexington, Ky.	20		20	11		11	31
Little Rock, Ark.	4		4	1		1	5
Louisville, Ky.	42		42	18		18	60
Madison, Wis.	1	1	2	1		1	3
Milwaukee, Wis.	2		2	5		5	7
Nashville, Tenn.	8		8	5		5	13
Newark, N. J.	2		2	5		5	7
New Orleans, La.	3		3	1	1	2	5
New York, N. Y.:							
Second district.	5		5	4		4	9
Third district.	3		3	1		1	4
Omaha, Nebr.	6		6	2		2	8
Owensboro, Ky.	2		2	4		4	6
Parkersburg, W. Va.	4		4	1		1	5
Peoria, Ill.	17		17	7		7	24
Philadelphia, Pa.	7		7	12		12	19
Pittsburg, Pa.	22		22	12		12	34
Portland, Oreg.	2		2				2
Portsmouth, N. H.	1		1	1		1	2
Raleigh, N. C.	2		2	2		2	4
Rochester, N. Y.	6		6				6
Sacramento, Cal.	2		2	4		4	6
St. Louis, Mo.	8		8	6		6	14
St. Paul, Minn.	5		5	1		1	6
San Francisco, Cal.	3		3	2	3	5	8
Scranton, Pa.	1		1	2		2	3
Springfield, Ill.	6		6	4		4	10
Statesville, N. C. (See Asheville, N. C.)							
Syracuse, N. Y.	9	1	10	9		9	19
Terre Haute, Ind.	11		11	6		6	17
Toledo, Ohio	3		3	1		1	4
Total	382	6	388	250	10	260	657

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location of office.	Clerk.						Carrier.				Summary.			
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.	
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.								
ALABAMA.														
Anniston.....	2	2		3	2	1	5	1	4	5	3	7	10	
Birmingham.....								1	2	3	1	2	3	
Huntsville.....								4	8	12	13	10	23	
Mobile.....	9	6	3	2	2		11	4	8	12	6	9	15	
Montgomery.....	5	3	2	1	1		6	1	8	9				
Selma.....														
Total.....	16	11	5	6	5	1	22	7	22	29	23	38	51	
ARIZONA.														
Phoenix.....	15	11	4	3	3		18	5	1	6	20	4	24	
Tucson.....	1	1					1	4		4	5		5	
Total.....	16	12	4	3	3		19	9	1	10	25	4	29	
ARKANSAS.														
Fort Smith.....	8	6	2	2	1	1	10		1	1	8	3	11	
Hot Springs.....	6	4	2	8	1	7	14		2	2	6	10	16	
Little Rock.....	10	6	4	4	3	1	14	7	16	23	17	20	37	
Pine Bluff.....	1	1		1	1		2	2	8	10	3	9	13	
Texarkana.....	4	3	1	3	2	1	7		1	1	4	4	8	
Total.....	29	20	9	18	8	10	47	9	28	37	38	46	84	
CALIFORNIA.														
Alameda.....	1	1					1	1	1	2	2	1	3	
Berkeley.....	2	2		1	1		3	1		1	3	1	4	
Eureka.....														
Fresno.....														
Los Angeles.....	13	11	2	1	1		14	13	10	23	26	11	37	
Marysville.....								1	1	2	1	1	2	
Napa.....	4	2	2				4	3	2	5	7	2	9	
Oakland.....	14	9	5	2	2		16	17	4	21	31	6	37	
Pasadena.....	2		2	1		1	3	1		1	3	1	4	
Pomona.....	1		1	1		1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	
Redlands.....	2	1	1				2				2		2	
Riverside.....														
Sacramento.....	2	1	1	1	1		3	1		1	3	1	4	
San Bernardino.....	5	4	1	1	1		6	5		5	10	1	11	
San Diego.....														
San Francisco.....	35	23	12	10	8	2	45	17	9	26	52	19	71	
San Jose.....														
Santa Ana.....	2	2					2	19	4	23	21	4	25	
Santa Barbara.....														
Santa Cruz.....														
Santa Rosa.....	2	2					2				2		2	
Stockton.....	3	3		1	1		4	2	6	8	5	7	12	
Total.....	88	61	27	19	15	4	107	82	38	120	170	57	227	
COLORADO.														
Aspen.....	4	1	3				4				4		4	
Boulder.....	2	1	1				2	1	1	2	3	1	4	
Canon City.....	8	6	2	1	1		9	19	3	22	27	4	31	
Colorado Springs.....	8	5	3				8	10	5	15	18	5	23	
Cripplecreek.....	4	3	1				4				4		4	
Denver.....	8	3	5	1	1		9	7	7	14	15	8	23	
Greeley.....														
Leadville.....	6	6		2	2		8	2	3	5	8	5	13	
Pueblo.....	4	2	2	1	1		5	1	1	2	5	2	7	
Trinidad.....	2	2					2				2		2	
Victor.....	4	3	1				4	10	4	14	14	4	18	
Total.....	50	32	18	5	5		55	50	24	74	100	29	129	
CONNECTICUT.														
Ansonia.....								1		1	1		1	
Bridgeport.....	10	7	3	8	8		18	2	8	10	12	16	28	

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
CONNECTICUT—cont'd													
Bristol.....	2	1	1	1	1		3	2	5	7	4	6	10
Danbury.....	4	4		1	1		5				4	1	5
Derby.....													
Hartford.....	4		4	6	5	1	10	6	1	7	10	7	17
Meriden.....	4	3	1				4	2	2	2	4	2	6
Middletown.....	2	2					2	2		2	4		4
New Britain.....	5	4	1	7	7		12	2	2	4	7	9	16
New Haven.....	11	9	2	1	1		12	7	3	10	18	4	22
New London.....	1	1					1				1	1	1
Norwalk.....				1	1		1						1
Norwich.....								1	2	3	1	2	3
Rockville.....													
South Norwalk.....													
Stamford.....	3	3		1	1		4	1	2	3	4	3	7
Torrington.....	1	1		2	2		3	3	2	5	4	4	8
Wallingford.....													
Waterbury.....	3	2	1				3	4	7	11	7	7	14
Willimantic.....	1	1		2	2		3		1	1	1	3	4
Winsted.....	6	6					6	4	1	5	10	1	11
Total.....	57	44	13	30	29	1	87	36	36	72	93	66	159
DELAWARE.													
Wilmington.....	12	10	2	1	1		13	7	9	16	19	10	29
Total.....	12	10	2	1	1		13	7	9	16	19	10	29
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.													
Washington.....	37	28	9	8	6	2	45	24	9	33	61	17	78
Total.....	37	28	9	8	6	2	45	24	9	33	61	17	78
FLORIDA.													
Jacksonville.....	9	8	1	9	9		18	2	10	12	11	19	30
Key West.....	3	1	2	1		1	4	6	7	13	9	8	17
Pensacola.....	3	2	1	2	2		5	2	4	6	5	6	11
St. Augustine.....	6	6		2	2		8	6	27	33	12	29	41
Tampa.....	11	9	2	4	4		15	4	5	9	15	9	24
Total.....	32	26	6	18	17	1	50	20	53	73	52	71	123
GEORGIA.													
Albany.....	2	2		1	1		3	2	9	11	4	10	14
Americus.....	3	3		1	1		4	1	6	7	4	7	11
Athens.....	2	2		3	3		5	3	6	9	5	9	14
Atlanta.....	5	4	1	1	1		6	8	12	20	13	13	26
Augusta.....	6	3	3	1	1		7	3	14	17	9	15	24
Brunswick.....													
Columbus.....	3	2	1	1	1		4				3	1	4
Macon.....	10	8	2	5	4	1	15	1	12	13	11	17	28
Rome.....	2	2		5	5		7	3	7	10	5	12	17
Savannah.....	20	18	2	18	17	1	38	7	14	21	27	32	59
Total.....	53	44	9	36	34	2	80	28	80	106	81	116	197
IDAHO.													
Boise.....	3	3					3				3		3
Total.....	3	3					3				3		3
ILLINOIS.													
Alton.....	3	3		1	1		4	2	3	5	5	4	9
Aurora.....	4	4		4	3	1	8	2	1	3	6	5	11
Austin.....	2	2		2	2		4	5	1	6	7	3	10
Batavia.....	1	1					1	15	7	22	16	7	23

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office and that failed, during the year 1909—Continued.

Location of office.	Passenger.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Per. cent.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.	
ALABAMA.											
Anniston.....					1	1	2	1	1		
Birmingham.....											
Huntsville.....											
Mobile.....											
Montgomery.....											
Selma.....											
T.											
Pho	217	82	135	89	30	53	306	100	84	184	
Tu	6	5	1				6	2	1	3	
								19	23	42	
	4	4		1		1	5	4		4	
	2	2					2	3		3	
	3	2	1	2	2		5	4	12	16	
								1		1	
	1		1				1	1		1	
	1	1		1	1		2	2	1	1	
	10	6	4	1	1		11	2	9	11	
								1	1	2	
	1	1		1	1		2	18	5	23	
										19	
										6	
										1	
	1	1		1	1		2	3		3	
	4	3	1	2	2		6	19	21	40	
	1	1					1	1	1	1	
	3	3					3	2	4	6	
	3	3					3	12	2	14	
	3	3					3	7	9	16	
	4	4		1	1		5			11	
				1	1		1	3		3	
	2	1	1	3	2	1	5	1	3	4	
	3	2	1	1	1		4	2		5	
	19	18	1	7	5	2	26	16	9	25	
	1	1		1		1	2			3	
	2	2					2	4	1	5	
	2	2					2	2		2	
	3	8					3			3	
	14	11	3	2	2		16	8	5	13	
	1		1				1			2	
	1	1		1		1	2	3		3	
	1		1				1	1	2	8	
	2	1	1	1	1		3	1	2	3	
Total.....											
	338	180	158	129	68	61	467	280	226	506	
INDIANA.											
Anderson.....							2		2	2	
Attica.....											
Bloomington.....	2	2					2	2		2	
Bluffton.....	3	1	2	3	2	1	6	15	12	27	
Brazil.....	3	2	1	2		2	5	19	23	42	
Columbus.....									1	1	
Connersville.....	3	2	1				3	2	1	3	
Crawfordsville.....	2		2	1	1		3	2		2	
Elkhart.....	3	3		3	3		6	7	3	10	
Elwood.....	1	1		1	1		2			1	
Evansville.....	3	3					3	8	4	12	
Fort Wayne.....	6	6		4	4		10	1	4	5	
Frankfort.....								1		1	
Goshen.....	2	2					2	1		1	
Hammond.....	4	3	1				4	4	1	5	
Huntington.....								2		2	
Indianapolis.....	17	16	1	2	2		19	19	16	35	
Jeffersonville.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	4	4	8	
Kokomo.....	5	3	2				5	1		1	
Lafayette.....	6	5	1	2	2		8	7	15	22	
Laporte.....									2	2	
Logansport.....	6	5	1	4	3	1	10	9	4	13	
Madison.....				1	1		1	1		1	
Marion.....									1	1	
Michigan City.....	3	1	2				3		1	3	
Muncie.....	15	10	5	3	3		18	14	5	19	

2.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
INDIANA—continued.													
New Albany	3	3		2	2		5	1	1	2	4	3	7
Peru				3	3		3	2		2	2	3	5
Richmond	2		2	3	1	2	5		1	3	4	4	8
Shelbyville								5		3	8	5	8
South Bend	7	5	2	2	2		9		2	2	7	4	11
Terre Haute	1	1					1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Valparaiso	3	3		3	2	1	6				3	3	6
Vincennes	5	3	2				5	4	1	5	9	1	10
Wabash	3	2	1	1	1		4	1		1	4	1	5
Washington													
Total	110	83	27	42	34	8	152	137	105	242	247	147	394
IOWA.													
Atlantic	1		1	2		2	3				1	2	3
Boone								1		1	1		1
Burlington								2	2	4	2	2	4
Cedar Falls													
Cedar Rapids	2		2	2		2	4	1		1	3	2	5
Clinton	2		2				2	2	3	5	4	3	7
Council Bluffs	8	4	4	4	4		12	4	4	8	12	8	20
Creston	2	1	1				2				2		2
Davenport	2		2				2	3	2	5	5	2	7
Decorah	7	3	4	2	1	1	9	5		5	12	2	14
Des Moines	34	19	15	9	6	3	43	10	4	14	44	13	57
Dubuque	2	2		1	1		3	3		3	5	1	6
Fairfield								1		1	1		1
Fort Dodge	3	2	1	2	2		5	1	1	2	4	3	7
Fort Madison								1	1	2	1	1	2
Grinnell	3	1	2				3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Independence	1	1					1				1		1
Iowa City	2	2					2	1		1	3		3
Keokuk	1	5	2	1	1		8		2	2	7	3	10
Marshalltown									1	1			1
Mason City									1	1			1
Mount Pleasant	1		1				1		1	1	1		2
Muscatine				2	2		2		1	1	1		2
Oskaloosa	2	2					2	2	2	4	4		6
Ottumwa	4	2	2				4	4	1	5	8	1	9
Red Oak	3	3					3	3	1	4	6		7
Sioux City	1	1		2	2		3				1		3
Waterloo	4	3	1	3	3		7	1	4	5	5		12
Webster City	2	2					2	19	12	31	21	12	33
Total	93	53	40	30	22	8	123	65	43	108	158	73	231
KANSAS.													
Abilene				1		1	1					1	1
Arkansas City													
Atchison	6	4	2				6	6	1	7	12	1	13
Emporia	8	2	6	1		1	9	1		1	9	1	10
Fort Scott	1	1					1				1		1
Hutchinson	3		3	1		1	4	1	2	3	4	3	7
Kansas City	27	9	18	7	4	3	34	7	9	16	34	16	50
Lawrence	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	6	5	11	8	7	15
Leavenworth	4		4				4	1		1	5		5
Newton	3	2	1				3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Ottawa	1	1					1	1		1	2		2
Parsons	3	3					3	1		1	4		4
Pittsburg	1	1					1	4	1	5	5	1	6
Salina	1	1					1				1		1
Topeka	12	8	4				12	2	3	5	14	3	17
Wellington													
Wichita	12	5	7	1	1		13	2	1	3	14	2	16
Winfield	17	8	9	4	2	2	21	3	2	5	20	6	26
Total	101	46	55	17	8	9	118	36	25	61	137	42	179

TABLE 12.—*The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.*

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.			
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.	
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.								
KENTUCKY.														
Bowling Green.....	1	1		2	2		3	5	2	7	6	4	10	
Covington.....	7	4	3	3	3		10	9	6	15	16	9	25	
Frankfort.....				1	1		1	1		1	1	1	2	
Henderson.....	3	3		3	3		6	2	2	4	3	5	8	
Lexington.....	5	3	2	1	1		6	2	3	5	7	4	11	
Louisville.....	15	10	5	4	4		19	5	18	23	20	22	42	
Maysville.....	2	2		3	3		5	3	1	4	5	4	9	
Newport.....				1		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	
Owensboro.....	1	1					1	1		1	1		1	
Paducah.....	2	1	1				2	2	2	4	4	2	6	
Total.....	36	25	11	18	17	1	54	28	35	63	64	53	117	
LOUISIANA.														
Baton Rouge.....	1	1					1				1		1	
New Orleans.....	35	18	17	7	4	3	42	8	4	12	43	11	54	
Shreveport.....	2	2					2	1	1	2	3	1	4	
Total.....	38	21	17	7	4	3	45	9	5	14	47	12	59	
MAINE.														
Auburn.....								2		2	2		2	
Augusta.....	8	7	1				8	1		1	9		9	
Bangor.....	16	14	2	8	8		24	4	8	12	20	16	36	
Bath.....	2	2					2				2		2	
Belfast.....	1	1					1	1		1	2		2	
Biddeford.....	1	1		1	1		2	4	4	8	5	5	10	
Brunswick.....	1	1					1	13	9	22	14	9	23	
Lewiston.....	2	2		2	1	1	4	1		1	3	2	5	
Portland.....	9	5	4	1		1	10	10	14	24	19	15	34	
Rockland.....	1	1					1				1		1	
Waterville.....	1	1		1	1		2	2	2	4	3	3	6	
Total.....	42	35	7	13	11	2	55	38	37	75	80	50	130	
MARYLAND.														
Annapolis.....														
Baltimore.....	55	36	19	13	10	3	68	26	34	60	81	47	128	
Cumberland.....	5	5		1	1		6	5	3	8	10	4	14	
Frederick.....	1	1					1				1		1	
Hagerstown.....	2	2					2	1		1	3		3	
Total.....	63	44	19	14	11	3	77	32	37	69	95	51	146	
MASSACHUSETTS.														
Adams.....				1	1		1					1	1	
Amesbury.....	1		1				1	1		1	2		2	
Amherst.....	2		2				2				2		2	
Andover.....														
Athol.....										1	1		1	
Attleboro.....	2	2					2	2		2	4		4	
Beverly.....	1		1				1	2		2	3		3	
Boston.....	65	45	20	16	13	3	81	85	30	115	150	46	196	
Brocton.....	3	3		2	2		5	3	3	6	6	5	11	
Chicopee Falls.....	4	3	1				4	1		1	5		5	
Clinton.....														
Everett.....	5	5		1	1		6	7	4	11	12	5	17	
Fall River.....	3	3		3	3		6	12	6	18	15	9	24	
Fitchburg.....	5	3	2	1	1		6	4	3	7	9	4	13	
Gloucester.....	5	2	3	2	1	1	7	2	2	4	7	4	11	
Greenfield.....	1	1		1	1		2				1	1	2	
Haverhill.....	5	5		3	3		8	2		2	7	3	10	
Holyoke.....	1	1					1	1	2	3	2	3	4	
Hyde Park.....	5	3	2	2	1	1	7	3		3	8	2	10	
Lawrence.....	5	5		2	2		7	9	1	10	14	3	17	
Leominster.....	1	1		1	1		2				1	1	2	
Lowell.....	8	8		7	7		15	6	9	15	14	16	30	
Lynn.....	5	3	2				5	18	3	21	23	3	26	

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.			Failed.				Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Total.						
MICHIGAN—cont'd.													
Pontiac	3	2	1				3	2		2	2		2
Port Huron								1		1	4		4
Saginaw East Side	14	10	4	4	2	2	18	8	1	9	22	5	27
Saginaw West Side	2	2					2				2		2
St. Joseph	3		3	1		1	4	24	9	33	27	10	37
Sault Ste. Marie	5	1	4	1	1		6	1		1	6	1	7
Traverse City	1	1					1	5		5	6		6
West Bay City	7	4	3				7	1		1	8		8
Ypsilanti	3	2	1				3	3	1	4	6	1	7
Total	185	106	79	51	33	18	236	211	104	315	396	155	551
MINNESOTA.													
Albert Lea	1	1					1	22	15	37	23	15	38
Austin	1	1		2	2		3	1		1	2	2	4
Duluth	3	2	1	1	1		4		2	2	3	3	6
Faribault	5	5					5	2	1	3	7	1	8
Mankato	7	7					7	4	5	9	11	5	16
Minneapolis	32	22	10	6	6		38	15	2	17	47	8	55
Red Wing													
Rochester	2		2	3	2	1	5				2	3	5
St. Cloud	2	1	1	5	4	1	7	2		2	4	5	9
St. Paul	15	8	7	4	4		19	6	13	19	21	17	38
Stillwater								1		1	1		1
Winona								4		4	4		4
Total	68	47	21	21	19	2	89	57	38	95	125	59	184
MISSISSIPPI.													
Greenville	3	3		2	1	1	5		5	5	3	7	10
Jackson	7	2	5	3	3		10	3	9	12	10	12	22
Meridian	9	5	4	3	1	2	12	3	2	5	12	5	17
Natchez				2	2		2	3	1	4	3	3	6
Vicksburg	1		1	1		1	2	4	4	8	5	5	10
Total	20	10	10	11	7	4	31	13	21	34	33	32	65
MISSOURI.													
Carthage	2	2		3	3		5				2	3	5
Chillicothe	4	2	2				4		2	2	4	2	6
Clinton	1	1		2	1	1	3	9	12	21	10	14	24
Hannibal													
Jefferson City	5	3	2				5	1		1	6		6
Joplin	7	5	2		9		16		4	4	7	13	20
Kansas City	19	12	7	6	4	2	25	13	7	20	32	13	45
Kirkville				2	2		2	1		1	1	2	3
Louisiana	3	2	1				3	1		1	4		4
Marshall	10	10					10	13	8	21	23	8	31
Moberly	1	1					1				1		1
Nevada	2	2					2	1		1	3		3
St. Joseph	7	7		4	4		11	1	10	11	8	14	22
St. Louis	65	55	10	10	10		75	24	25	49	89	35	124
Sedalia	3	3		2	2		5	3	2	5	6	4	10
Springfield	6	6		1		1	7	5	3	8	11	4	15
Warrensburg	6	5	1	5	4	1	11	13	13	26	19	18	37
Total	141	116	25	44	39	5	185	85	86	171	226	130	356
MONTANA.													
Anaconda				1		1	1					1	1
Butte	18	8	10	4	2	2	22	12	3	15	30	7	37
Greatfalls	2	1	1				2	1		1	3		3
Helena	5	3	2	2	1	1	7	2	3	5	7	5	12
Missoula	3	3		1	1		4	9	7	16	12	8	20
Total	28	15	13	8	4	4	36	24	13	37	52	21	73

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
NEBRASKA.													
Beatrice	3	2	1	2	2		5	1	1	2	4	3	7
Fremont													
Grand Island	5	5		1	1		6				5	1	6
Hastings	2	2					2	3		3	5		5
Kearney	2	1	1	3	2	1	5				2	3	5
Lincoln	9	4	5	1	1		10	2	1	3	11	2	13
Nebraska City	1	1		1	1		2				1	1	2
Omaha	14	2	12	1			15	3	2	5	17	3	20
South Omaha	10	5	5	4	3	1	14	9	4	13	19	8	27
Total	46	22	24	13	10	3	59	18	8	26	64	21	85
NEW HAMPSHIRE.													
Concord	3	3		2	2		5	5		5	8	2	10
Dover	2	2					2	1	1	2	3	1	4
Keeno	1	1		1	1		2				1	1	2
Laconia	1	1					1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Manchester	2	2					2	6	2	8	8	2	10
Nashua	2	2		1	1		3	4	2	6	6	3	9
Portsmouth	2	1	1				2	1		1	3		3
Total	13	12	1	4	4		17	18	6	24	31	10	41
NEW JERSEY.													
Asbury Park	5	5		1	1		6	1		1	6	1	7
Atlantic City	8	4	4	1	1		9	5	7	12	13	8	21
Bayonne				1	1		1	3	1	4	3	2	5
Bloomfield	1	1		1	1		2	1		1	2	1	3
Bridgeton	5	4	1	2	2		7	2	1	3	7	3	10
Burlington													
Camden	7	7		5	5		12	6	11	17	13	16	29
East Orange	3	3		3	3		6	4	1	5	7	4	11
Elizabeth	1	1		2	2		3	1	4	5	2	6	8
Englewood	6	3	3				6	2	2	4	8	2	10
Hackensack	3	3		2	2		5	2	1	3	5	3	8
Hoboken	6	6		2	1	1	8	1	3	4	7	5	12
Jersey City	3	3		2	2		5	4	7	11	7	9	16
Long Branch	2	1	1				2	5	15	20	7	15	22
Millville									1	1		1	1
Montclair								3	1	4	3	1	4
Morristown													
Newark	10	9	1	4	4		14	10	19	29	20	23	43
New Brunswick	1	1					1				1		1
Ocean Grove	4	4		2	2		6	2		2	6	2	8
Orange	1	1					1		5	5	1	5	6
Passaic	5	5		4	4		9	5	5	10	10	9	19
Paterson	2	2		1	1		3	3	6	9	5	7	12
Perth Amboy	1	1		1	1		2				1	1	2
Phillipsburg	3	2	1				3	2		3	5	1	6
Plainfield	2	2					2		2	2	2	4	4
Princeton									1	1		1	1
Rahway								2	1	3	2	1	3
Redbank	3	3		3	3		6	13	4	17	16	7	21
Rutherford								1		1	1		1
Trenton	4	3	1	2	2		6	1	1	2	5	3	8
Vineland									2			2	2
Washington								1		1	1		1
West Hoboken	4	4		1	1		5	18	12	30	22	13	35
Total	90	78	12	40	39	1	130	98	114	212	188	154	342
NEW MEXICO.													
Albuquerque	5	3	2	2	2		7	6	3	9	11	5	16
Total	5	3	2	2	2		7	6	3	9	11	5	16
NEW YORK.													
Albany	14	14					14	1	4	5	15	4	19
Amsterdam								1		1	1		1

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TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
NEW YORK—cont'd.													
Auburn	11	11					11	5	1	6	16	1	17
Batavia	3	3		2	2		5	2	1	3	5	3	8
Binghamton	10	10		3	3		13	1	2	3	11	5	16
Brockport	2	2		2	2		4	19	8	27	21	10	31
Brooklyn	128	97	31	30	26	4	158	85	45	130	213	75	288
Buffalo	55	47	8	14	12	2	69	35	24	59	90	38	128
Canandaigua								1	4	5	1	4	5
Catskill	6	3	3				6	10	15	25	16	15	31
Cohoes								1	1	2	1	1	2
Corning	3	3					3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Cortland	3	3		1	1		4	1	1	2	4	2	6
Danville	1		1	1	1		2	13	3	16	14	4	18
Dunkirk	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Elmira	3	3		1	1		4	1	1	2	4	2	6
Flushing								1	1	1	1	1	2
Fredonia	2	2		2	2		4	22	9	31	24	11	35
Fulton	4	1	3				4	1	1	2	5	1	6
Geneva	2	1	1				2				2		2
Glens Falls	1						1						1
Gloversville	1	1					1	1		1	2		3
Herkimer	3	3					3	18	15	33	21	15	36
Hoosick Falls													
Hornellsville	1		1	3	2	1	4				1	3	4
Hudson	2	2					2				2		2
Ilion								12	4	16	12	4	16
Ithaca	9	7	2	1	1		10	1		1	10	1	11
Jamaica	5	5			1		6	14	6	20	19	7	26
Jamestown	3		3	3	2	1	6	6	8	14	9	11	20
Johnstown	3	3					3		2	2	3	2	5
Kingston	1	1					1	1	3	4	2	3	5
Littlefalls	4	4		2	1	1	6	5	1	6	9	3	12
Lockport	5	5					5				5		5
Long Island City	2	2					2	2	3	5	4	3	7
Medina				1	1		1	19	15	34	19	16	35
Middletown	5	3	2	2	2		7	1	1	2	6	3	9
Mount Vernon	5	5		4	4		9	2	2	4	7	6	13
Newark	1		1				1				1		1
New Brighton				1	1		1	2	2	4	2	3	5
Newburg	1	1		2	2		3	1	1	2	2	3	5
New Rochelle				2	2		2		8			10	10
New York	163	143	20	55	47	8	218	96	73	169	259	123	382
Niagara Falls	9	7	2	1			10	2	2	4	11	3	14
North Tonawanda	1		1				1	16	10	26	17	10	27
Norwich	1		1	1	1		2	5		5	6	1	7
Nyack	1	1					1	14	11	25	15	11	26
Ogdensburg	1	1					1	3		3	4		4
Olean	2	2					2	1	1	2	3	1	4
Oneida	1	1					1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Oseonta								2		2	2		2
Owego	1	1		2	2		3	1		1	2	2	4
Peekskill	5	5		1	1		6				5	1	6
Penn Yan	6	6		1	1		7	25	14	39	31	15	46
Plattsburg	4	4		1	1		5	2	4	6	6	5	11
Port Chester								1			1		1
Port Jervis													
Potsdam													
Poughkeepsie	1	1		1	1		2	1	2	3	2	3	5
Rochester	5	5		1	1		6	9	3	12	14	4	18
Rome								1		1	1		1
Saratoga Springs	2	1	1	1		1	3		1	1	2	2	4
Schenectady	2	2		1	1		3	3		3	5	1	6
Seneca Falls													
Sing Sing	1	1		1	1		2		1	1		2	3
Syracuse	3	3					3	15	6	21	18	6	24
Tarrytown	1	1		1	1		2		2	2	1	3	4
Troy	3	3		2	2		5	3	2	5	6	4	10
Utica	33	33		20	20		53	11	19	30	44	30	83
Watertown	4		4	1		1	5		3	3	4	4	8
Waverly	2	2		2	2		4	1	1	2	3	3	6
West New Brighton	1	1					1				1		1
West Troy	2	2					2				2		2

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.						Carrier.			Summary.			
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
NEW YORK—cont'd.													
White Plains.....	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	5	7	13	20	11	14	25
Yonkers.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	4	6	5	11	7	8	15
Total.....	560	474	86	175	155	20	735	510	368	878	1,070	543	1,613
NORTH CAROLINA.													
Asheville.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Charlotte.....	5	2	3	2	2	.....	7	2	2	4	7	4	11
Durham.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	6	1	2	3	4	5	9
Greensboro.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Raleigh.....	8	5	3	9	8	1	17	1	2	3	9	11	20
Wilmington.....	14	11	3	8	8	.....	17	3	6	9	17	9	26
Winston.....	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	4	5	2	7	6	5	11
Total.....	32	21	11	22	21	1	54	14	15	29	46	37	83
NORTH DAKOTA.													
Fargo.....	4	3	1	2	2	.....	6	.....	2	2	4	4	8
Grand Forks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	3	1	2	2	.....	6	.....	2	2	4	4	8
OHIO.													
Akron.....	9	7	2	1	1	.....	10	11	9	20	20	10	30
Alliance.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ashland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashtabula.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Bellaire.....	4	3	1	1	1	.....	5	1	.....	1	5	1	6
Bellefontaine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bucyrus.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Cambridge.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....	6	24	9	33	24	11	39
Canton.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....	6	4	3	7	8	5	13
Chillicothe.....	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	7	3	4	7	10	4	14
Cincinnati.....	52	38	14	6	4	2	58	14	24	38	66	30	96
Circleville.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	2
Cleveland.....	28	25	3	10	10	.....	38	35	13	48	63	23	86
Columbus.....	10	7	3	2	2	.....	12	15	3	18	25	5	30
Coshocton.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	25	5	30	29	5	34
Dayton.....	38	34	4	4	4	.....	42	18	11	29	56	15	71
Danville.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	3	4	.....	4	6	1	7
Delaware.....	7	7	.....	1	1	.....	8	5	1	6	12	2	14
East Liverpool.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Elyria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Findlay.....	5	2	3	1	.....	1	6	1	1	2	6	2	8
Fostoria.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fremont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	3	5	.....	5
Galion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	14	12	2	3	1	2	17	4	5	9	18	8	26
Ironton.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Kenton.....	4	3	1	2	1	1	6	3	3	6	7	5	12
Lancaster.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	4	7	.....	7
Lima.....	9	7	2	2	2	.....	11	10	11	21	19	13	32
Lorain.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	3	3	2	5
Mansfield.....	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	5	2	3	5	6	4	10
Marietta.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	1	8	12	1	13
Marion.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Massillon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Middletown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	2	4
Newark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Oberlin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painesville.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2
Piqua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Portsmouth.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Salem.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Sandusky.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Sidney.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	4	3	7	6	4	10

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899.

Location of office.	Clerk.						Carrier.				Summary.			
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.	
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.								
ALABAMA.														
Anniston.....	2	2		3	2	1	5	1	4	5	3	7	10	
Birmingham.....														
Huntsville.....								1	2	3	1	2	3	
Mobile.....	9	6	3	2	2		11	4	8	12	13	10	23	
Montgomery.....	5	3	2	1	1		6	1	8	9	6	9	15	
Selma.....														
Total.....	16	11	5	6	5	1	22	7	22	29	23	28	51	
ARIZONA.														
Phoenix.....	15	11	4	3	3		18	5	1	6	20	4	24	
Tucson.....	1	1					1	4		4	5		5	
Total.....	16	12	4	3	3		19	9	1	10	25	4	29	
ARKANSAS.														
Fort Smith.....	8	6	2	2	1	1	10		1	1	8	2	11	
Hot Springs.....	6	4	2	8	1	7	14		2	2	6	10	16	
Little Rock.....	10	6	4	4	3	1	14	7	16	23	17	20	37	
Pine Bluff.....	1	1		1	1		2	2	8	10	3	9	12	
Texarkana.....	4	3	1	3	2	1	7		1	1	4	4	8	
Total.....	29	20	9	18	8	10	47	9	28	37	38	46	84	
CALIFORNIA.														
Alameda.....	1	1					1	1	1	2	2	1	3	
Berkeley.....	2	2		1	1		3	1		1	3	1	4	
Eureka.....														
Fresno.....														
Los Angeles.....	13	11	2	1	1		14	13	10	23	26	11	37	
Marysville.....								1	1	2	1	1	2	
Napa.....	4	2	2				4	3	2	5	7	2	9	
Oakland.....	14	9	5	2	2		16	17	4	21	31	6	37	
Pasadena.....	2		2	1		1	3	1		1	3	1	4	
Pomona.....	1		1	1		1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	
Redlands.....	2	1	1				2				2		2	
Riverside.....														
Sacramento.....	2	1	1	1	1		3	1		1	3	1	4	
San Bernardino.....	5	4	1	1	1		6	5		5	10	1	11	
San Diego.....														
San Francisco.....	35	23	12	10	8	2	45	17	9	26	52	19	71	
San Jose.....														
Santa Ana.....	2	2					2	19	4	23	21	4	25	
Santa Barbara.....														
Santa Cruz.....														
Santa Rosa.....	2	2					2				2		2	
Stockton.....	3	3		1	1		4	2	6	8	5	7	12	
Total.....	88	61	27	19	15	4	107	82	38	120	170	57	227	
COLORADO.														
Aspen.....	4	1	3				4				4		4	
Boulder.....	2	1	1				2	1	1	2	3	1	4	
Canon City.....	8	6	2	1	1		9	19	3	22	27	4	31	
Colorado Springs.....	8	5	3				8	10	5	15	18	5	23	
Cripplecreek.....	4	3	1				4				4		4	
Denver.....	8	3	5	1	1		9	7	7	14	15	8	23	
Greeley.....														
Leadville.....	6	6		2	2		8	2	3	5	8	5	13	
Pueblo.....	4	2	2	1	1		5	1	1	2	5	2	7	
Trinidad.....	2	2					2				2		2	
Victor.....	4	3	1				4	10	4	14	14	4	18	
Total.....	50	32	18	5	5		55	50	24	74	100	29	129	
CONNECTICUT.														
Ansonia.....								1		1	1		1	
Bridgeport.....	10	7	3	8	8		18	2	8	10	12	16	28	

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
CONNECTICUT—cont'd													
Bristol	2	1	1	1	1		3	2	5	7	4	6	10
Danbury	4	4		1	1		5				4	1	5
Derby													
Hartford	4		4	6	5	1	10	6	1	7	10	7	17
Meriden	4	3	1				4	4	2	2	4	2	6
Middletown	2	2					2	2		2	4		4
New Britain	5	4	1	7	7		12	2	2	4	7	9	16
New Haven	11	9	2	1	1		12	7	3	10	18	4	22
New London	1	1					1				1		1
Norwalk				1	1		1					1	1
Norwich								1	2	3	1	2	3
Rockville													
South Norwalk								1		1	1		1
Stamford	3	3		1	1		4	1	2	3	4	3	7
Torrington	1	1		2	2		3	3	2	5	4	4	8
Wallington													
Waterbury	3	2	1				3	4	7	11	7	7	14
Willimantic	1	1		2	2		3		1	1	1	3	4
Winsted	6	6					6	4	1	5	10	1	11
Total	57	44	13	30	29	1	87	36	36	72	93	66	159
DELAWARE.													
Wilmington	12	10	2	1	1		13	7	9	16	19	19	29
Total	12	10	2	1	1		13	7	9	16	19	10	29
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.													
Washington	37	28	9	8	6	2	45	24	9	33	61	17	78
Total	37	28	9	8	6	2	45	24	9	33	61	17	78
FLORIDA.													
Jacksonville	9	8	1	9	9		18	2	10	12	11	19	30
Key West	3	1	2	1		1	4	6	7	13	9	8	17
Pensacola	3	2	1	2	2		5	2	4	6	5	6	11
St. Augustine	6	6		2	2		8	6	27	33	12	29	41
Tampa	11	9	2	4	4		15	4	5	9	15	9	24
Total	32	26	6	18	17	1	50	20	53	73	52	71	123
GEORGIA.													
Albany	2	2		1	1		3	2	9	11	4	10	14
Americus	3	3		1	1		4	1	6	7	4	7	11
Athens	2	2		3	3		5	3	6	9	5	9	14
Atlanta	5	4	1	1	1		6	8	12	20	13	13	26
Augusta	6	3	3	1	1		7	3	14	17	9	15	24
Brunswick													
Columbus	3	2	1	1	1		4				3	1	4
Macon	10	8	2	5	4	1	15	1	12	13	11	17	28
Rome	2	2		5	5		7	3	7	10	5	12	17
Savannah	20	18	2	18	17	1	38	7	14	21	27	32	59
Total	53	44	9	36	34	2	80	28	80	108	81	116	197
IDAHO.													
Boise	3	3					3				3		3
Total	3	3					3				3		3
ILLINOIS.													
Alton	3	3		1	1		4	2	3	5	5	4	9
Aurora	4	4		4	3	1	8	2	1	3	6	5	11
Austin	2	2		2	2		4	5	1	6	7	3	10
Batavia	1	1					1	15	7	22	16	7	23

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TABLE 12—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.			
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.	
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.								
ILLINOIS—continued.														
Belleville								1	1	2	1	1	2	
Belvidere														
Bloomington														
Cairo	5	4	1	3	3		8		1	1	5	4	9	
Canton	2	2		1	1		3				2	1	3	
Champaign	6	3	3				6	1	1	2	7	1	8	
Charleston	1	1		2	1	1	3	14	15	29	15	17	32	
Chicago	217	82	135	89	36	53	306	100	84	184	317	173	490	
Danville	2		2				2	1		1	3		3	
Decatur	6	5	1				6	2	1	3	8	1	9	
De Kalb								19	23	42	19	23	42	
Dixon														
East St. Louis	4	4		1		1	5	4		4	8	1	9	
Elgin	2	2					2	3		3	5		5	
Evanston	3	2	1	2	2		5	4	12	16	7	14	21	
Freeport								1		1	1		1	
Galesburg	1		1				1		1	1	1	1	2	
Jacksonville	1	1		1	1		2		1	1	1	2	3	
Joliet	10	6	4	1	1		11	2	9	11	12	10	22	
Kankakee								1	1	2	1	1	2	
Kewanee	1	1		1	1		2	18	5	23	19	6	25	
Lasalle								1		1	1		1	
Lincoln	1	1		1	1		2	3		3	4	1	5	
Macomb	4	3	1	2	2		6	19	21	40	23	23	46	
Mattoon	1	1					1		1	1	1	1	2	
Moline	3	3					3	2	4	6	5	4	9	
Monmouth	3	3					3	12	2	14	15	2	17	
Oakpark	4	4		1	1		5	7	9	16	11	10	21	
Ottawa				1	1		1	3		3	3	1	4	
Paris	2	1	1	3	2	1	5	1	3	4	3	6	9	
Pekin	3	2	1	1	1		4	2		2	5	1	6	
Peoria	19	18	1	7	5	2	26	16	9	25	35	16	51	
Pontiac	1	1		1		1	2			1	1	1	2	
Quincy	2	2					2	4	1	5	6	1	7	
Rockford	2	2					2	2		2			4	
Rock Island	3	3					3				3		3	
Springfield	14	11	3	2	2		16	8	5	13	22	7	29	
Sterling	1	1	1				1				1		1	
Streator	1	1		1		1	2	3		3	4	1	5	
Urbana	1		1				1	1	2	3	2	2	4	
Waukegan	2	1	1	1	1		3	1	2	3	3	3	6	
Total	338	180	158	129	68	61	407	280	226	506	618	355	973	
INDIANA.														
Anderson								2		2	2		2	
Attica														
Bloomington	2	2					2	2		2	4		4	
Bluffton	3	1	2	3	2	1	6	15	12	27	18	15	43	
Brazil	3	2	1	2		2	5	19	23	42	22	25	67	
Columbus									1	1	1		1	
Connersville	3	2	1				3	2	1	3	5	1	6	
Crawfordsville	2		2	1	1		3	2		2	4	1	5	
Elkhart	3	3		3	3		6	7	3	10	10	6	16	
Elwood	1	1		1	1		2				1	1	2	
Evansville	3	3					3	8	4	12	11	4	15	
Fort Wayne	6	6		4	4		10	1	4	5	7	8	15	
Frankfort								1		1	1		1	
Goshen	2	2					2	1		1	3		3	
Hammond	4	3	1				4	4	1	5	8	1	9	
Huntington								2		2			2	
Indianapolis	17	16	1	2	2		19	19	16	35	36	18	54	
Jeffersonville	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	4	4	8	6	6	12	
Kokomo	5	3	2				5	1		1	6		7	
Lafayette	6	5	1	2	2		8	7	15	22	13	17	39	
Laporte									2	2		2	4	
Logansport	6	5	1	4	3	1	10	9	4	13	15	8	23	
Madison				1	1		1	1		1	1	1	3	
Marion														
Michigan City	3	1	2				3		1	1	2	1	4	
Muncie	15	10	5	3	3		18	14	5	19	29	8	37	

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.						Carrier.			Summary.			
	Passed.			Failed.			Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.	
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
INDIANA—continued.													
New Albany	3	3		2	2		5	1	1	2	4	3	7
Peru				3	3		3	2		2	2	3	5
Richmond	2		2	3	1	2	5	2	1	3	4	4	8
Shelbyville								5	3	3	5	3	8
South Bend	7	5	2	2	2		9		2	2	7	4	11
Terre Haute	1	1					1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Valparaiso	3	3		3	2	1	6				3	3	6
Vincennes	5	3	2				5	4	1	5	9	1	10
Wabash	3	2	1	1	1		4	1		1	4	1	5
Washington													
Total	110	83	27	42	34	8	152	137	105	242	247	147	394
IOWA.													
Atlantic	1		1	2		2	3				1	2	3
Boone								1		1	1		1
Burlington								2	2	4	2	2	4
Cedarfalls													
Cedar Rapids	2		2	2		2	4	1		1	3	2	5
Clinton	2		2				2	2	3	5	4	3	7
Council Bluffs	8	4	4	4	4		12	4	4	8	12	8	20
Creston	2	1	1				2				2		2
Davenport	2		2				2	3	2	5	5	2	7
Decorah	7	3	4	2	1	1	9	5		5	12	2	14
Des Moines	34	19	15	9	6	3	43	10	4	14	44	13	57
Dubuque	2	2		1	1		3	3		3	5	1	6
Fairfield								1		1	1		1
Fort Dodge	3	2	1	2	2		5	1	1	2	4	3	7
Fort Madison								1	1	2	1	1	2
Grinnell	3	1	2				3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Independence	1	1					1			1	1		1
Iowa City	2	2					2	1		1	3		3
Keokuk	1	5	2	1	1		8		2	2	7	3	10
Marshalltown									1	1	1	1	1
Mason City									1	1	1	1	1
Mount Pleasant	1		1						1	1	1	1	2
Muscatine				2	2		2						2
Oskaloosa	2	2					2	2	2	4	4	2	6
Ottumwa	4	2	2				4	4	1	5	8	1	9
Red Oak	3	3					3	3	1	4	6	1	7
Sioux City	1	1		2	2		3			1	1	2	3
Waterloo	4	3	1	3	3		7	1	4	5	5	7	12
Webster City	2	2					2	19	12	31	21	12	33
Total	93	53	40	30	22	8	123	65	43	108	158	73	231
KANSAS.													
Abilene				1		1	1					1	1
Arkansas City													
Atchison	6	4	2				6	6	1	7	12	1	13
Emporia	8	2	6	1		1	9	1		1	9	1	10
Fort Scott	1	1					1				1		1
Hutchinson	3		3	1		1	4	1	2	3	4	3	7
Kansas City	27	9	18	7	4	3	34	7	9	16	34	16	50
Lawrence	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	6	5	11	8	7	15
Leavenworth	4		4				4	1		1	5		5
Newton	3	2	1				3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Ottawa	1	1					1	1		1	2		2
Parsons	3	3					3	1		1	4		4
Pittsburg	1	1					1	4	1	5	5	1	6
Salina	1	1					1				1		1
Topeka	12	8	4				12	2	3	5	14	3	17
Wellington													
Wichita	12	5	7	1	1		13	2	1	3	14	2	16
Winfield	17	8	9	4	2	2	21	3	2	5	20	6	26
Total	101	46	55	17	8	9	118	36	25	61	137	42	179

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
KENTUCKY.													
Bowling Green.....	1	1		2	2		3	5	2	7	6	4	10
Covington.....	7	4	3	3	3		10	9	6	15	16	9	25
Frankfort.....				1	1		1	1		1	1	1	2
Henderson.....	3	3		3	3		6		2	2	3	5	8
Lexington.....	5	3	2	1	1		6	2	3	5	7	4	11
Louisville.....	15	10	5	4	4		19	5	18	23	20	22	42
Maysville.....	2	2		3	3		5	3	1	4	5	4	9
Newport.....				1		1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3
Owensboro.....	1	1					1				1		1
Paducah.....	2	1	1				3	2	2	4	4	2	6
Total.....	36	25	11	18	17	1	54	28	35	63	64	53	117
LOUISIANA.													
Baton Rouge.....	1	1					1				1		1
New Orleans.....	35	18	17	7	4	3	42	8	4	12	43	11	54
Shreveport.....	2	2					2	1	1	2	3	1	4
Total.....	38	21	17	7	4	3	45	9	5	14	47	12	59
MAINE.													
Auburn.....								2		2	2		3
Augusta.....	8	7	1				8	1		1	9		9
Bangor.....	16	14	2	8	8		24	4	8	12	20	16	36
Bath.....	2	2					2				2		2
Belfast.....	1	1					1	1		1	2		3
Biddeford.....	1	1		1	1		2	4	4	8	5	5	10
Brunswick.....	1	1					1	13	9	22	14	9	23
Lewiston.....	2	2		2	1	1	4	1		1	3	2	5
Portland.....	9	5	4	1		1	10	10	14	24	19	15	34
Rockland.....	1	1					1				1		1
Waterville.....	1	1		1	1		2	2	2	4	3	3	6
Total.....	42	35	7	13	11	2	55	38	37	75	80	50	130
MARYLAND.													
Annapolis.....													
Baltimore.....	55	36	19	13	10	3	68	26	34	60	51	47	128
Cumberland.....	5	5		1	1		6	5	3	8	10	4	14
Frederick.....	1	1					1				1		1
Hagerstown.....	2	2					2	1		1	3		3
Total.....	63	44	19	14	11	3	77	32	37	69	95	51	146
MASSACHUSETTS.													
Adams.....				1	1		1					1	1
Amesbury.....	1		1				1	1		1	2		2
Amherst.....	2		2				2				2		2
Andover.....													
Athol.....								1		1	1		1
Attleboro.....	2	2					2	2		2	4		4
Beverly.....	1		1				1	2		3	3		3
Boston.....	65	45	20	16	13	3	81	85	30	115	150	40	190
Brockton.....	3	3		2	2		5	3	3	6	6	5	11
Chicopee Falls.....	4	3	1				4	1		1	5		5
Clinton.....													
Everett.....	5	5		1	1		6	7	4	11	12	5	17
Fall River.....	3	3		3	3		6	12	6	18	15	9	24
Fitchburg.....	5	3	2	1	1		6	4	3	7	9	4	13
Gloucester.....	5	2	3	2	1	1	7	3	2	4	7	4	11
Greenfield.....	1	1		1	1		2				1	1	2
Haverhill.....	5	5		3	3		8	2		2	7	3	10
Holyoke.....	1	1					1	1	2	3	3	2	4
Hyde Park.....	5	3	2	2	1	1	7	3		3	8	2	10
Lawrence.....	5	5		2	2		7	9	1	10	14	3	17
Leominster.....	1	1		1	1		2				1	1	2
Lowell.....	8	8		7	7		15	6	9	15	14	16	30
Lynn.....	5	3	2				5	18	3	21	23	3	26

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.			
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.	
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.								
MASSACHUSETTS— continued.														
Malden	6	4	2	1	1		7	6	2	8	12	3	15	
Marblehead	1	1					1				1		1	
Marlboro.	2	2		1	1		3	2	4	6	4	5	9	
Medford	1	1		2	2		3	5	2	7	6	4	10	
Melrose	9	6	3	1			10	1		1	10	1	11	
Middleboro.	1		1	2		1	3	1		1	2	2	4	
Milford	7	5	2				7	5		5	12		12	
Natick	4	2	2						1	1	4	1	5	
New Bedford	2	2		1	1		3	6	3	9	8	4	12	
Newburyport	1	1					1	1		1	2		3	
Newton Center	10	5	5				10	12	3	15	22	3	25	
North Adams	1	1					1	2	2	4	3	2	5	
Northampton	5	5					5	1	2	3	6	2	8	
North Attleboro								1		1	1	1	3	
Orange	2		2				2	22	10	32	24	10	34	
Peabody				1	1			2	2	4	2	2	4	
Pittsfield	3	3			1		4	1		1	4	1	5	
Plymouth				2	2		2	1	1	2	1	3	4	
Quincy	3	3		1	1		4	4	7	11	7	8	15	
Salem	5	3	2				5	8	2	10	13	2	15	
South Framingham	6	6		3	3		9	3	3	6	9	6	15	
Springfield	26	26	4	4	4		30	3	1	4	29	5	34	
Taunton	3	3		1	1		4	7	2	9	10	3	13	
Wakefield	2	2					2	1		1	3		3	
Waltham				1	1		1	1		1	1	1	2	
Watertown	3	3					3	4	1	5	7	1	8	
Westboro														
Westfield									1	1		1	1	
West Medford	1		1				1				1		1	
Winchester	1	1		1		1	2				1	1	2	
Woburn	2	1	1				2	1	2	3	3	2	5	
Worcester	5	5		1	1		6	8	6	14	13	7	20	
Total	239	184	55	65	56	9	304	268	120	388	507	185	692	
MICHIGAN.														
Adrian	12	6	6	4	2	2	16	2	1	3	14	5	19	
Albion	2	2		3	3		5	2	3	5	4	6	10	
Alpena	5		5	2		2	7	1	1	2	6	3	9	
Ann Arbor	4	4		7	6	1	11	8	3	11	12	10	22	
Battle Creek	15	11	4	3	1	2	18	11	4	15	26	7	33	
Bay City	7	4	3	2	1	2	10	2	1	3	9	4	13	
Benjamin Harbor	3	3					3	2		2	5		6	
Big Plains														
Big Rapids	2	1	1				2	27	5	32	29	5	34	
Calumet	1	1					1	2		2	3		3	
Coldwater	1		1						1	1	1	1	2	
Detroit	31	13	18	1	1		32	29	16	45	60	17	77	
Dowagiac	1	1		1	1		2	13	9	22	14	10	24	
Escanaba														
Flint	2		2				2				2		2	
Grand Rapids	11	5	6				11	2	2	4	13	2	15	
Hillsdale								1		1	1		1	
Holland								1	1	2	1	1	2	
Ionia				2	2		2	1	1	2	1	3	4	
Iron Mountain				1	1		1	2		2	2	1	3	
Ironwood	1		1				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Ishpeming	2	1	1				2	1	2	3	3	2	5	
Jackson	7	3	4	1	1		8	4		4	11	1	12	
Kalamazoo	8	7	1	2	1	1	10	4	3	7	12	5	17	
Lansing	4	4		1		1	5	2		2	6	1	7	
Ludington	7	4	3	3	2	1	10	9	8	17	16	11	27	
Manistee	2	2					2	1	3	4	3	3	6	
Marquette	6	2	3	1		1	6	1	1	2	6	2	8	
Marshall	5	5		2	2		7	24	11	35	29	13	42	
Menominee	1		1	1	1		2	1		1	2	1	3	
Mount Clemens	3	1	2			2	5	7	12	19	10	14	24	
Muskegon	2	1	1	1	1		3	2		2	4	1	5	
Owosso	3	3		4	4		7	4	4	8	7	8	15	
Petoskey														

TABLE 12.—*The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.*

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
MICHIGAN—cont'd.													
Pontiac	3	2	1				3	2		2	2		2
Port Huron								1		1	4		4
Saginaw East Side	14	10	4	4	2	2	18	8	1	9	22	5	27
Saginaw West Side	2	2					2				2		2
St. Joseph	3		3	1		1	4	24	9	33	27	10	37
Sault Ste. Marie	5	1	4	1	1		6	1		1	6	1	7
Traverse City	1	1					1	5		5	6		6
West Bay City	7	4	3				7	1		1	8		8
Ypsilanti	3	2	1				3	3	1	4	6	1	7
Total	185	106	79	51	33	18	236	211	104	315	396	155	551
MINNESOTA.													
Albert Lea	1	1					1	22	15	37	23	15	38
Austin	1	1		2	2		3	1		1	2	2	4
Duluth	3	2	1	1	1		4		2	2	3	3	6
Faribault	5	5					5	2	1	3	7	1	8
Mankato	7	7					7	4	5	9	11	5	16
Minneapolis	32	22	10	6	6		38	15	2	17	47	8	55
Red Wing													
Rochester	2		2	3	2	1	5				2	3	5
St. Cloud	2	1	1	5	4	1	7	2		2	4	5	9
St. Paul	15	8	7	4	4		19	6	13	19	21	17	38
Stillwater								1		1	1		1
Winona								4		4	4		4
Total	68	47	21	21	19	2	89	57	38	95	125	59	184
MISSISSIPPI.													
Greenville	3	3		2	1	1	5		5	5	3	7	10
Jackson	7	2	5	3	3		10	8	9	12	10	12	22
Meridian	9	5	4	3	1	2	12	3	2	5	12	5	17
Natchez				2	2		2	3	1	4	3	3	6
Vicksburg	1		1	1		1	2	4	4	8	5	5	10
Total	20	10	10	11	7	4	31	13	21	34	33	32	65
MISSOURI.													
Carthage	2	2		3	3		5				2	3	5
Chillicothe	4	2	2				4		2	2	4	2	6
Clinton	1	1		2	1	1	3	9	12	21	10	14	24
Hannibal													
Jefferson City	5	3	2				5	1		1	6		6
Joplin	7	5	2	9	9		16		4	4	7	13	20
Kansas City	19	12	7	6	4	2	25	13	7	20	32	13	45
Kirkville				2	2		2	1		1	1	2	3
Louisiana	3	2	1				3	1		1	4		4
Marshall	10	10					10	13	8	21	23	8	31
Moberly	1	1					1				1		1
Nevada	2	2					2	1		1	3		3
St. Joseph	7	7		4	4		11	1	10	11	8	14	22
St. Louis	65	55	10	10	10		75	24	25	49	89	35	124
Sedalia	3	3		2	2		5	3	2	5	6	4	10
Springfield	6	6		1		1	7	5	3	8	11	4	15
Warrensburg	6	5	1	5	4	1	11	13	13	26	19	18	37
Total	141	116	25	44	39	5	185	85	86	171	226	130	356
MONTANA.													
Anaconda				1		1	1					1	1
Butte	18	8	10	4	2	2	22	12	3	15	30	7	37
Greatfalls	2	1	1				2	1		1	3		3
Helena	5	3	2	2	1	1	7	2	3	5	7	5	12
Missoula	3	3		1	1		4	9	7	16	12	8	20
Total	28	15	13	8	4	4	36	24	13	37	52	21	73

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.						Carrier.				Summary.		
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
NEBRASKA.													
Beatrice	3	2	1	2	2		5	1	1	2	4	3	7
Fremont	5	5		1	1		6				5	1	6
Grand Island	2	2					2	3		3	5		5
Hastings	2	1	1	3	2	1	5				2	3	5
Kearney	9	4	5	1	1		10	2	1	3	11	2	13
Lincoln	1	1		1	1		2				1	1	2
Nebraska City	14	2	12	1		1	15	3	2	5	17	3	20
Omaha	10	5	5	4	3	1	14	9	4	13	19	8	27
South Omaha													
Total	46	22	24	13	10	3	59	18	8	26	64	21	85
NEW HAMPSHIRE.													
Concord	3	3		2	2		5	5		5	8	2	10
Dover	2	2					2	1	1	2	3	1	4
Keeno	1	1		1	1		2				1	1	2
Laconia	1	1					1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Manchester	2	2					2	6	2	8	8	2	10
Nashua	2	2		1	1		3	4	2	6	6	3	9
Portsmouth	2	1	1				2	1		1	3		3
Total	13	12	1	4	4		17	18	6	24	31	10	41
NEW JERSEY.													
Asbury Park	5	5		1	1		6	1		1	6	1	7
Atlantic City	8	4	4	1	1		9	5	7	12	13	8	21
Bayonne				1	1		1	3	1	4	3	2	5
Bloomfield	1	1		1	1		2	1		1	2	1	3
Bridgeton	5	4	1	2	2		7	2	1	3	7	3	10
Burlington													
Camden	7	7		5	5		12	6	11	17	13	16	29
East Orange	3	3		3	3		6	4	1	5	7	4	11
Elizabeth	1	1		2	2		3	1	4	5	2	6	8
Englewood	6	3	3				6	2	2	4	8	2	10
Hackensack	3	3		2	2		5	2	1	3	5	3	8
Hoboken	6	6		2	1	1	8	1	3	4	7	5	12
Jersey City	3	3		2	2		5	4	7	11	7	9	16
Long Branch	2	1	1				2	5	15	20	7	15	22
Millville									1	1		1	1
Montclair								3	1	4	3	1	4
Morristown													
Newark	10	9	1	4	4		14	10	10	20	20	23	43
New Brunswick	1	1					1				1		1
Ocean Grove	4	4		2	2		6	2		2	6	2	8
Orange	1	1					1		5	5	1	5	6
Passaic	5	5		4	4		9	5	5	10	10	9	19
Paterson	2	2		1	1		3	3	6	9	5	7	12
Perth Amboy	1	1		1	1		2				1	1	2
Phillipsburg	3	2	1				3	2		3	5	1	6
Plainfield	2	2					2		2	2	2	4	6
Princeton									1	1		1	1
Rahway								2	1	3	2	1	3
Redbank	3	3		3	3		6	13	4	17	16	7	21
Rutherford								1		1	1		1
Trenton	4	3	1	2	2		6	1	1	2	5	3	8
Vineland									2			2	2
Washington								1		1	1		1
West Hoboken	4	4		1	1		5	18	12	30	22	13	35
Total	90	78	12	40	39	1	130	98	114	212	188	154	342
NEW MEXICO.													
Albuquerque	5	3	2	2	2		7	6	3	9	11	5	16
Total	5	3	2	2	2		7	6	3	9	11	5	16
NEW YORK.													
Albany	14	14					14	1	4	5	15	4	19
Amsterdam								1		1	1		1

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.						Carrier.			S. Delivery.		Aggregate.	
	Passed.			Failed.			Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.		
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
NEW YORK—cont'd.													
Anburn	11	11					11	5	1	6	16	1	17
Batavia	3	3		2	2		5	2	1	3	5	3	4
Binghamton	10	10		3	3		13	1	2	3	11	5	16
Brookport	2	2		2	2		4	19	8	27	21	10	31
Brooklyn	128	97	31	30	26	4	154	85	45	130	213	75	288
Buttalo	55	47	8	14	12	2	69	25	24	50	90	34	124
Canandaigua								1	4	5	1	4	5
Catskill	6	3	3				6	10	15	25	16	15	31
Cohoes								1	1	1	1	1	1
Corning	3	3					3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Cortand	3	3		1	1		4	1	1	2	4	2	6
Danville			1	1	1		2	13	3	16	14	4	18
Dunkirk	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Elmira	3	3		1	1		4	1	1	2	4	2	6
Flushing								1	1			1	1
Fredonia	2	2		2	2		4	22	9	31	24	11	35
Fulton	4	1	3				4	1	1	2	5	1	6
Geneva	2	1	1				2				2		2
Glens Falls	1		1				1				1		1
Gloversville	1	1					1	1		1	2		2
Herkimer	3	3					3	18	15	33	21	15	36
Hosack Falls													
Hornellsville	1		1	3	2	1	4				1	3	4
Hudson	2	2					2				12	4	16
Ithaca	9	7	2	1	1		10	1	4	16	12	4	16
Jamaica	5	5		1	1		6	14	6	20	19	7	26
Jamestown	3		3	3	2	1	6	6	8	14	9	11	20
Johnstown	3	3					3			2	3	2	5
Kingston	1	1					1	1	3	4	2	3	5
Little Falls	4	4		2	1	1	6	5	1	6	9	3	12
Lockport	5	5					5				5		5
Long Island City	2	2					2	2	3	5	4	3	7
Medina				1	1		1	19	15	34	19	16	35
Middletown	5	3	2	2	2		7	1	1	2	6	3	9
Mount Vernon	5	5		4	4		9	2	2	4	7	6	13
Newark	1		1				1				1		1
New Brighton				1	1		1	2	2	4	2	3	5
Newburg	1	1		2	2		3	1	1	2	2	3	5
New Rochelle				2	2		2			8		10	10
New York	163	143	20	55	47	8	218	96	73	169	250	123	387
Niagara Falls	9	7	2	1			10	2	2	4	11	3	14
North Tonawanda	1		1				1	16	10	26	17	10	27
Norwich	1		1	1	1		2	5		5	6	1	7
Nyack	1	1					1	14	11	25	15	11	26
Ogdensburg	1	1					1	3		3	4		4
Olean	2	2					2	1	1	3	3	1	4
Oneida	1	1					1	1	1	3	2	1	3
Oneonta								2		2	2		2
Oswego	1	1		2	2		3	1		1	3	2	4
Owego													
Peekskill	5	5		1	1		6				5	1	6
Penn Yan	6	6		1	1		7	25	14	39	31	15	46
Plattsburg	4	4		1	1		5	2	4	6	6	5	11
Port Chester													
Port Jervis								1		1	1		1
Potsdam													
Poughkeepsie	1	1		1	1		2	1	2	3	2	3	5
Rochester	5	5		1	1		6	9	3	12	14	4	18
Rome								1		1	1		1
Saratoga Springs	2	1	1	1		1	3		1	1	2	2	4
Schenectady	2	2		1	1		3	3		3	5	1	6
Seneca Falls													
Sing Sing	1	1		1	1		2		1	1	1	2	3
Syracuse	3	3					3	15	6	21	18	6	24
Tarrytown	1	1		1	1		2		2	2	1	3	4
Troy	3	3		2	2		5	3	2	5	6	4	10
Utica	33	33		20	20		53	11	19	30	44	26	53
Watertown	4		4			1	5		3	3	4	4	8
Waverly	2	2		2	2		4	1	1	2	3	3	6
West New Brighton	1	1					1				1		1
West Troy	2	2					2				2		2

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1890—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.						Carrier.				Summary.		
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
NEW YORK—cont'd.													
White Plains.....	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	5	7	13	20	11	14	25
Yonkers.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	4	6	5	11	7	8	15
Total.....	560	474	86	175	155	20	735	510	368	878	1,070	543	1,613
NORTH CAROLINA.													
Asheville.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Charlotte.....	5	2	3	2	2	.....	7	2	2	4	7	4	11
Durham.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	6	1	2	3	4	5	9
Greensboro.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Raleigh.....	8	5	3	9	8	1	17	1	2	3	9	11	20
Wilmington.....	14	11	3	8	8	.....	17	3	6	9	17	9	26
Winston.....	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	4	5	2	7	6	5	11
Total.....	32	21	11	22	21	1	54	14	15	29	46	37	83
NORTH DAKOTA.													
Fargo.....	4	3	1	2	2	.....	6	.....	2	2	4	4	8
Grand Forks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	3	1	2	2	.....	6	.....	2	2	4	4	8
OHIO.													
Akron.....	9	7	2	1	1	.....	10	11	9	20	20	10	30
Alliance.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ashland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashtabula.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Bellaire.....	4	3	1	1	1	.....	5	1	.....	1	5	1	6
Bellefontaine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bucyrus.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Cambridge.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....	6	24	9	33	24	11	39
Canton.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....	6	4	3	7	8	5	13
Chillicothe.....	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	7	3	4	7	10	4	14
Cincinnati.....	52	38	14	6	4	2	58	14	24	38	66	30	96
Circleville.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Cleveland.....	28	25	3	10	10	.....	38	35	13	48	63	23	86
Columbus.....	10	7	3	2	2	.....	12	15	3	18	25	5	30
Coshocton.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	25	5	30	29	5	34
Dayton.....	38	34	4	4	4	.....	42	18	11	29	56	15	71
Defiance.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	3	4	.....	4	6	1	7
Delaware.....	7	7	.....	1	1	.....	8	5	1	6	12	2	14
East Liverpool.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Elyria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Findlay.....	5	2	3	1	.....	1	6	1	1	2	6	2	8
Fostoria.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fremont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	3	5	.....	5
Galion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	14	12	2	3	1	2	17	4	5	9	18	8	26
Ironton.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Kenton.....	4	3	1	2	1	1	6	3	3	6	7	5	12
Lancaster.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	4	7	.....	7
Lima.....	9	7	2	2	2	.....	11	10	11	21	19	13	32
Lorain.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	3	3	2	5
Mansfield.....	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	5	2	3	5	6	4	10
Marietta.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	1	8	12	1	13
Marion.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Massillon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Middletown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	2	4
Newark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Oberlin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painesville.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2
Piqua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Portsmouth.....	3	3					3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Salem.....	2	1	1	1		1	3				2	1	3
Sandusky.....	6	6					6				6		6
Sidney.....	2	2		1	1		3	4	3	7	6	4	10

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TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.		
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
OHIO—continued.													
Springfield.....	10	4	6	6	4	2	16	4	2	6	14	8	13
Steubenville.....	2	1	1				2	1	1	2	3	1	4
Tiffin.....	2	1	1				2				2		2
Toledo.....	12	4	8	1	1		13	23	10	33	35	11	46
Troy.....	1	1		1	1		2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Urbana.....													
Vanwert.....	5	3	2				5		1	1	5	1	6
Warren.....													
Washington C. H.....	2	1	1				2				2		2
Wooster.....	10	8	2	1	1		11	3	1	4	13	2	15
Xenia.....	1	1					1	3		3	4		4
Youngstown.....	10	8	2	3	2	1	13	6	5	11	16	8	24
Zanesville.....	15	12	3	3	3		18	11	7	18	26	10	36
Total.....	315	240	75	61	49	12	376	258	145	403	573	206	779
OKLAHOMA.													
Guthrie.....	7	4	3	7	6	1	14	1	1	2	8	8	16
Oklahoma.....	9	7	2	3	1	2	12	1		1	10	3	13
Total.....	16	11	5	10	7	3	26	2	1	3	18	11	29
OREGON.													
Astoria.....				2	2		2	2	2	4	2	4	6
Portland.....	5	4	1	1		1	6	2		2	1	1	8
Salem.....	6	2	4	3	1	2	9	1	1	2	7	4	11
Total.....	11	6	5	6	3	3	17	5	3	8	16	9	25
PENNSYLVANIA.													
Allegheny.....	7	2	5	5	4	1	12	7	4	11	14	9	23
Allentown.....	7	7					7	13	8	21	20	8	28
Altoona.....	3	3		2	2		5	4	2	6	7	4	11
Beaverfalls.....	3	1	2	2	1	2	6	4	4	8	7	7	14
Bellefonte.....								1	2	3	1	2	3
Bethlehem.....								1		1	1		1
Bloomsburg.....								1		1	1		1
Bradock.....	1		1	1	1		2	1	5	6	2	6	
Bradford.....	5	5		4	4		9	2	1	3	7	5	12
Butler.....	6	4	2	3	2	1	9	4	3	7	10	6	16
Carbondale.....	1	1					1	1		1	2		2
Carlisle.....	4	2	2	1	1		5	1	2	3	5	3	8
Chambersburg.....													
Chester.....	5	3	2	1	1		6	5	5	10	10	6	16
Columbia.....	1	1					1				1		1
Connellsville.....	2	1	1	3	2	1	5	2	1	3	4	4	8
Corry.....	1	1					1				1		1
Danville.....													
Dubois.....	3	3		4	2	2	7	2		2	5	4	9
Easton.....	11	6	5	4	4		15	5	2	7	16	6	22
Erie.....	15	11	4	7	7		22	14	10	24	29	17	46
Franklin.....	3		3	2		2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7
Greensburg.....	1	1		1	1		2			1	1		2
Harrisburg.....	1	1					1	4	2	6	5		7
Hazleton.....								1	1	2	1	1	3
Huntingdon.....													
Indiana.....	3	3					3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Johnstown.....	3	3		1	1		4	1		1	4	1	5
Kittanning.....								1		1	1		1
Lancaster.....	6	5	1	1	1		7	3		3	9	1	10
Lebanon.....	1	1		1	1		2	4	4	8	5	5	10
Lockhaven.....	1	1					1				1		1
Mahanoy City.....								3		3	3		3
McKeesport.....	9	5	4	5	2	3	14	8	12	20	17	17	34
Meadville.....	1	1		1		1	2	1		1	2	1	3
Media.....								1		1	1		1
Milton.....	4		4	2	1	1	6				4	2	6
Nanticoke.....													
Newcastle.....								3	2	5	3	2	5

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
PENNSYLVANIA—continued.													
Norristown	4	4		1	1		5	4	6	10	8	7	15
Oil City	6	2	4	3	1	2	9	5	2	7	11	5	16
Philadelphia	78	54	24	38	35	3	116	61	70	131	139	108	247
Pittsburg	28	17	11	11	9	2	39	13	18	31	41	29	70
Pittston	2	1	1				2	1	2	3	3	2	5
Pottstown	1		1	2		2	3	3		3	4	2	6
Pottsville	10	7	3	1	1		11		1	1	10	2	12
Phoenixville	3	1	2				3	10	10	20	13	10	23
Reading	3	3					3	7	5	12	10	5	15
Scranton	9	5	4				9	7	4	11	16	4	20
Shamokin	1	1					1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Sharon									1	1		1	1
Shenandoah	1		1				1	2		2	3		3
South Bethlehem	1	1					1	1		1	2		2
Sunbury	4	3	1	1		1	5		1	1	4	2	6
Titusville	7	2	5				7	3	1	4	10	1	11
Towanda													
Tyrone			1				1	1		2	2	1	3
Uniontown	1						1		1	2			2
Waynesboro	1		1				1	13	9	22	14	9	23
Warren	1		1				1		1	1	1	1	2
Washington	1	1					1	1	2	3	2	2	4
Weatchester													
Wilkesbarre	12	9	3	5	5		17	8	10	18	20	15	35
Williamsport	15	15		5	5		20	2	5	7	17	10	27
York	3	3		2	2		5	4		4	7	2	9
Total	300	201	99	121	97	24	421	247	223	470	547	344	891
RHODE ISLAND.													
Central Falls									1	1		1	1
East Providence	6	6		2	2		8	30	9	39	30	11	47
Newport	2	1	1	4	1	3	6	3	3	6	5	7	12
Olneyville	1		1				1	3	1	4	4	1	5
Pawtucket	5	4	1				5	3	3	6	8	3	11
Providence	6	6		4	4		10	12	8	20	18	12	30
Westerly	1	1					1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Woonsocket								1		1	1		1
Total	21	18	3	10	7	3	31	53	26	79	74	36	110
SOUTH CAROLINA.													
Charleston	4	4		2	2		6	3	4	7	7	6	13
Columbia	10	6	4	12	9	3	22	5	10	15	15	22	37
Greenville	4	4		1	1		5	2	1	3	6	2	8
Spartanburg	1	1					1		1	1	1	1	2
Total	19	15	4	15	12	3	34	10	16	26	29	31	60
SOUTH DAKOTA.													
Aberdeen													
Deadwood	1		1	1	1		2	14	4	18	15	5	20
Huron													
Mitchell													
Sioux Falls				1		1	1	3		3	3	1	4
Yankton													
Total	1		1	2	1	1	3	17	4	21	18	6	24
TENNESSEE.													
Bristol	3	2	1				3	4	3	7	7	3	10
Chattanooga	11	11		6	6		17	3	4	7	14	10	24
Clarksville								1	2	3	1	2	3
Columbia				1	1		1	7	24	31	7	25	32
Jackson													
Knoxville	7	3	4	2	2		9	2	1	3	9	3	12

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.			Failed.				Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Total.						
TENNESSEE—cont'd.													
Memphis.....	8	5	3				8	14	19	33	22	19	41
Nashville.....	11	8	3	2	1	1	13	2	6	8	13	8	21
Total.....	40	29	11	11	10	1	51	33	59	92	73	70	143
TEXAS.													
Austin.....	5	2	3	7	3	4	12	1	4	5	6	11	17
Cleburne.....	7	6	1	4	4		11	19	12	31	26	16	42
Corsicana.....	3	3		3	3		6				3	3	6
Dallas.....	13	6	7	5	3	2	18	2	9	11	15	14	29
Denison.....	3	1	2	1		1	4				3	1	4
El Paso.....	6	3	3				6	2		2	8		8
Fort Worth.....	6	4	2	1	1		7	1	4	5	7	5	12
Gainesville.....	1	1					1				1		1
Galveston.....	7	5	2	4	2	2	11	5	5	10	12	9	21
Greenville.....	10	7	3	2	2		12	13	9	22	23	11	34
Hillsboro.....													
Houston.....	11	4	7	4	1	3	15	2	4	6	13	8	21
Laredo.....								1	1	2	1	1	2
Marshall.....	2	2					2	2		2	4		4
Palestine.....													
Paris.....	1		1	1	1		2				1	1	2
San Antonio.....	7	4	3				7	2	1	3	9	1	10
Sherman.....	12	11	1	4	4		16	5	1	6	17	5	22
Temple.....	1	1					1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Tyler.....	1	1					1	1		1	2		2
Waco.....	5	1	4	9	3	6	14	1	3	4	6	12	18
Weatherford.....	6	5	1	5	2	3	11	17	7	24	23	12	35
Total.....	107	67	40	50	29	21	157	76	61	137	183	111	294
UTAH.													
Ogden.....	5	3	2	3	3		8	1		1	6	3	9
Salt Lake City.....	29	17	12	5	5		34	13	11	24	42	16	58
Total.....	34	20	14	8	8		42	14	11	25	48	19	67
VERMONT.													
Barre.....								2		2	2		2
Bennington.....	1	1					1		1	1	1	1	2
Brattleboro.....													
Burlington.....	6	5	1	4	4		10	5	1	6	11	5	16
Montpelier.....	4	3	1				4	3	1	4	7	1	8
Rutland.....	3	3					3				3		3
St. Albans.....	2	2					2		3	3	2	3	5
St. Johnsbury.....	4	1	3				4	1		1	5		5
Total.....	20	15	5	4	4		24	11	6	17	31	10	41
VIRGINIA.													
Alexandria.....	4	4					4	3	1	4	7	1	8
Charlottesville.....				1	1		1		1	1	2		2
Danville.....	1	1		4	4		5		2	2	1	6	7
Lynchburg.....				1	1		1	1		1	1	1	2
Manchester.....	1	1		1	1		2				1	1	2
Newport News.....	2	2		1	1		3	1		1	3	1	4
Norfolk.....	6	6					6	4	6	10	10	6	16
Petersburg.....	2	2		1	1		3	1	4	5	3	5	8
Portsmouth.....	8	6	2	4	3	1	12	4	4	8	12	8	20
Richmond.....	3		3				3	8	4	12	11	4	15
Roanoke.....	9	5	4	2	2		11	2	2	4	11	4	15
Staunton.....								2	2	4	2	2	4
Winchester.....	2	2					2	13	7	20	15	7	22
Total.....	38	29	9	15	14	1	53	39	33	72	77	48	125

TABLE 12.—The number examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.							Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.			Failed.			Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Male.	Female.							
WASHINGTON.													
New Whatcom.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6
Olympia.....								2	2	4	2	2	4
Port Townsend.....													
Seattle.....	8	8	.....	1	1	.....	9	10	7	17	18	8	26
Spokane.....	6	2	4	5	3	2	11	5	4	9	11	9	20
Tacoma.....	4	3	1	3	2	1	7	3	.....	3	7	3	10
Walla Walla.....	6	4	2	1	1	.....	7	6	.....	6	12	1	13
Total.....	26	18	8	11	7	4	37	27	15	42	53	26	79
WEST VIRGINIA.													
Charleston.....	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....	9	1	3	4	10	3	13
Clarksburg.....				2	1	1	2	5	7	12	5	9	14
Fairmont.....				2	2	.....	2	12	12	24	12	14	26
Huntington.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5
Martinsburg.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Parkersburg.....	3	2	1	4	3	1	7	4	3	7	7	7	14
Sistersville.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	9	5	14	10	6	18
Wheeling.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	4	4	2	6	6	4	10
Total.....	17	10	7	12	9	3	29	37	33	70	54	45	99
WISCONSIN.													
Appleton.....				3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ashland.....													
Beloit.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Chippewa Falls.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Eau Claire.....	4	2	2	1	1	.....	5	2	1	3	6	2	8
Fond du Lac.....				1	1	.....	1	2	4	6	2	5	7
Fort Atkinson.....				1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Greenbay.....	6	6	.....	2	2	.....	8	2	3	5	8	5	13
Janesville.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Kenosha.....													
La Crosse.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	2	2	2	3	5
Madison.....	12	11	1	1	1	.....	13	5	2	7	17	3	20
Manitowoc.....	3	2	1	2	1	1	5	3	3	6	6	5	11
Marinette.....				1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Milwaukee.....	31	28	3	10	10	.....	41	16	9	25	47	19	66
Oshkosh.....	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	7	3	1	4	10	1	11
Racine.....	16	16	.....	2	2	.....	18	15	2	17	31	4	35
Sheboygan.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Stevens Point.....				1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Watertown.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	4	2	4	6	3	7	10
Waukesha.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wausau.....													
West Superior.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	10	4	14	12	5	17
Total.....	95	81	14	30	27	3	125	65	37	102	160	67	227
WYOMING.													
Cheyenne.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Laramie.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Total.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	2	6	1	7
Total clerk-carrier.....	3,710	2,633	1,077	1,238	973	265	4,948	3,114	2,385	5,499	6,824	3,023	10,417
Specials.....											28	34	62
Grand total.....											6,852	3,057	10,509

a Special examinations were held as follows: Brooklyn, N. Y., promotion from porter to clerk, 2 passed; Buffalo, N. Y., Polish carrier, 4 passed, 15 failed; clerk with knowledge of French, German, Italian, and Spanish, 3 passed, 9 failed; New York, N. Y., printer, 4 passed, 2 failed; porter, 15 passed, 8 failed.

TABLE 13.—The kinds of examination, the number of persons examined, the number that passed and that failed, the per cent that passed, and the number appointed in the classified service during the year ended June 30, 1910.

Kind of examination.	Number of ex-		Examined.		Passed.		Failed.		Per cent that passed.		Appointed.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Departmental service:												
Clerk.....	243	955	3,199	1,792	756	2,548	492	109	79	70	96	15
Assistant examiner.....	29	82	20	20	62	82	62	24	24	24	35	30
Bookkeeper.....	82	403	425	184	12	196	219	10	229	46	31	31
Junior civil engineer.....	54	181	141	57	57	134	26	28	31	91	38	38
Printer, a assistant.....	30	736	766	710	710	710	34	95	96	96	170	170
Skilled laborer.....	96	1,408	1,401	329	1,403	1,732	34	3	91	94	13	107
Special pension examiner.....	12	17	17	14	3	14	3	3	82	82	82	82
Stenographer.....	107	397	1,028	157	109	266	474	288	25	27	26	16
Typewriter.....	167	398	980	178	95	273	424	293	30	24	180	16
Department of Agriculture—												
Artist and draftsman.....	1	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	100	50	1	1
Assistant.....	25	15	74	87	5	42	22	10	82	33	7	2
Assistant, Division of Agronomy.....	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	67	67	1	1
Assistant, Division of Entomology.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	50	50	1	1
Assistant chief, Division of Agronomy.....	4	4	4	3	1	3	1	1	75	75	1	1
Assistant chief, Division of Forestry.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	50	50	1	1
Assistant entomologist.....	10	12	12	6	6	6	6	6	67	67	1	1
Assistant in irrigation.....	18	18	18	12	6	12	6	6	67	67	1	1
Assistant insectologist.....	34	500	500	171	171	171	329	329	34	34	17	17
Assistant microscopist.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	1	1
Computer, Division of Forestry.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	50	50	1	1
Crop culturist.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	50	50	1	1
District assistant in forestry.....	3	4	4	1	3	4	3	3	25	25	1	1
Field assistant, Division of Forestry.....	6	10	10	4	6	6	6	6	40	40	1	1
Irrigation expert.....	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	50	50	1	1
Meat inspector.....	43	114	114	23	81	33	81	81	29	29	32	32
Observer, Weather Bureau.....	85	229	350	72	137	72	137	1	158	31	31	37
Seed-testing clerk.....	4	4	4	1	3	3	3	1	25	25	1	1
Soil chemist.....	7	7	8	2	6	6	6	1	29	0	25	1
Stock examiner.....	26	73	73	28	45	28	45	38	38	38	57	57
Tagger.....	131	456	456	391	391	391	65	65	86	86	1	1
Tobacco expert.....	13	13	13	3	10	3	10	23	23	23	1	1
Miscellaneous, with educational test—												
Abi, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	15	23	23	13	10	13	10	67	67	67	4	4
Apprentice.....	25	40	82	74	2	76	6	6	100	100	3	3
Assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	100	100	1	1
Assistant, Nautical Almanac Office.....	9	13	14	7	7	7	7	6	51	51	1	1

a Of this number, 88 of the persons appointed passed in stenography and typewriting, 37 in stenography only, and 41 in typewriting only.

TABLE 13.—The kinds of examination, the number of persons examined, the number that passed and that failed, the per cent that passed, and the number appointed in the classified service during the year ended June 30, 1899.—Continued.

Kind of examination.	Number of examinations.			Examined.			Passed.			Failed.			Per cent that passed.			Appointed.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Departmental service—Continued.																	
Miscellaneous, with educational test—Cont'd.																	
Guard, United States penitentiary	137		137	44		44	93		93	32		32	11		11		
Helper, mint and assay service	16		16	3		3	13		13	19		19					
Immigrant inspector	12		12	5		5	7		7	42		42	3		3		
Immigrant inspector qualified in stenography and typewriting	3		3	1		1	2		2	33		33					
Ink maker, Bureau of Engraving and Printing	3		3	1		1	2		2	33		33	1		1		
Inspector of boilers	7		7	10		10	4		4	60		60	4		4		
Inspector of bulls	13		13	11		11	10		10	52		52	5		5		
Interpreter	2		2	11		11	7		7	86		86	5		5		
Janitor	4		4	4		4	4		4	50		50	27		27		
Keeper of Spanish archives	1		1	3		3	4		4	0		0	3		3		
Law clerk	13		13	15		15	3		3	83		83	5		5		
Map printer	3		3	6		6	3		3	50		50	2		2		
Marine meteorologist	1		1	1		1	1		1	100		100	32		32		
Messenger	128		128	431		431	20		20	95		95	58		58		
Messenger boy	62		62	283		283	23		23	92		92					
Modern languages—																	
French	22		22	11		11	6		6	13		13	32		32		
German	14		14	10		10	6		6	64		64	82		82		
Italian	2		2	3		3	2		2	67		67	0		0		
Russian	13		13	14		14	10		10	73		73	3		3		
Spanish	13		13	12		12	7		7	58		58	100		100		
Proof reader	8		8	12		12	3		3	75		75	23		23		
Register and receiver's clerk	40		40	74		74	37		37	80		80	0		0		
Shifting commissionaire's clerk	1		1	13		13	5		5	38		38	50		50		
Special mechanic	1		1	1		1	1		1	100		100	88		88		
Statistical field agent	3		3	3		3	3		3	100		100	3		3		
Stenographer and typewriter with special qualifications for Department of State	1		1	1		1	1		1	0		0					
Steward, Marine-Hospital service	15		15	20		20	11		11	100		100	0		0		
Subtreasury—																	
Schedule A	4		4	41		41	22		22	10		10	54		54		
Schedule B	1		1	10		10	6		6	60		60	0		0		
Schedule C	2		2	13		13	10		10	77		77	7		7		
Superintendent of construction	20		20	46		46	13		13	33		33	28		28		

TABLE 13.—The kinds of examination, the number of persons examined, the number that passed and that failed, the number that passed and that failed during the year ended June 30, 1899.—Continued.

Kind of examination.	Examined.			Passed.			Failed.			Per cent that passed.			Appointed.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Departmental service.—Continued.															
Miscellaneous, without educational test.—Cont'd.															
Machinist.....	42	3	45	42	3	45	43		43	100		100			
Mason.....	5		5	5		5	5		5	100		100			
Matron, Freedmen's Hospital.....	3		3	3		3	3		3	100		100			
Messenger.....	2		2	2		2	2		2	100		100			
Miller.....	1		1	1		1	1		1	100		100			
Model maker.....	1		1	1		1	1		1	100		100			
Nurseryman.....	9		9	9		9	9		9	100		100			
Painter.....	4		4	4		4	4		4	100		100			
Patent maker.....	10		10	10		10	10		10	100		100			
Pattern maker.....	2		2	2		2	2		2	100		100			
Plate inspector.....	1		1	1		1	1		1	100		100			
Plate cleaner.....	1		1	1		1	1		1	100		100			
Plate printer.....	51		51	50		50	50		50	98		98			
Plumber.....	33		33	31		31	31		31	94		94			
Plumber and gas fitter.....	2		2	2		2	2		2	100		100			
Porter.....	7		7	7		7	7		7	100		100			
Sailmaker.....	1		1	1		1	1		1	100		100			
Sawyer.....	3		3	3		3	3		3	100		100			
Ship joiner.....	1		1	1		1	1		1	100		100			
Shipwright.....	1		1	1		1	1		1	100		100			
Shoemaker.....	2		2	2		2	2		2	100		100			
Stable man.....	1		1	1		1	1		1	100		100			
Steam fitter.....	0		0	0		0	0		0	100		100			
Steward, Freedmen's Hospital.....	5		5	5		5	5		5	100		100			
Stonemason.....	0		0	0		0	0		0	100		100			
Stonemason.....	438		438	372		372	372		372	85		85			
Surfman.....	10		10	10		10	10		10	100		100			
Tailor.....	2		2	2		2	2		2	100		100			
Telephone lineman.....	2		2	2		2	2		2	100		100			
Tinsmith.....	2		2	2		2	2		2	100		100			
Tool maker.....	3		3	3		3	3		3	100		100			
Transferer.....	5		5	5		5	5		5	100		100			
Watchman.....	009		009	380		380	380		380	62		62			
Watchman in harbor.....	2		2	2		2	2		2	100		100			
Wheelerwright.....	0		0	0		0	0		0	100		100			
Wheelerwright.....	12		12	11		11	11		11	92		92			
Wheelerwright.....	5, 273		5, 273	4, 319		4, 319	4, 319		4, 319	83		83			
Railway Mail clerk.....	259		259	901		901	901		901	348		348			

Indian service:	32	57	57	21	21	27	27	30	36	37	77	37	14	14
Industrial teacher and farmer	23	35	35	4	4	27	27	4	8	100	100	77	11	11
Kindergarten teacher	4	4	4	4	4	55	55	55	13	13	81	81	18	18
Manual training teacher	48	68	68	1	1	3	3	6	1	2	50	50	3	3
Matron	7	2	6	8	1	3	3	3	1	1	100	100	5	5
Musio teacher	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	45	100	52	7	7
Nurse	19	22	8	25	10	3	3	13	12	12	45	100	52	7
Physician	30	49	49	23	23	23	23	8	4	60	100	67	13	13
Seamstress	11	10	2	12	0	35	35	74	26	51	77	43	26	26
Superintendent and principal teacher	61	90	151	35	39	4,392	4,392	4,302	4,302	1,165	766	2,067	2,067	2,067
Teacher	4,392	4,392	4,392	4,392	4,392	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,165	766	766	766	766
Engineer Department at large	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	342	342	342	342
Ordinance Department at large	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	297	297	297	297	297	181	181	181	181
Light-House Service	297	297	297	297	297	623	623	797	180	434	614	59	59	59
Marine Hospital Service	354	1,057	1,411	174	174	823	823	797	180	434	614	59	59	59
Mint and assay service, Schedule D	224	57	291	192	53	50	50	245	42	4	46	82	93	84
Government Hospital for the Insane—	59	50	109	59	59	50	50	109	42	4	46	82	93	84
Attendant	59	50	109	59	59	50	50	109	42	4	46	82	93	84
Laborer	59	50	109	59	59	50	50	109	42	4	46	82	93	84
Total for departmental service	3,010	24,700	6,213	19,453	4,308	23,761	5,247	1,905	7,152	79	69	77	5,714	502
Government Printing Service:														
Bookbinder	35	70	79	72	10	72	7	7	7	91	91	24	24	24
Compositor	128	466	477	447	10	457	10	1	20	96	91	96	97	6
Electrotype finisher	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	100	100	100	1	1
Electrotype molder	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	75	75	75	3	3
Pressman	34	54	54	52	1	52	2	2	2	96	96	96	14	14
Public document cataloguer	6	5	13	52	1	52	2	2	2	96	96	96	14	14
Stereotypist	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	0	13	8	8	8
Total for Government Printing Service	211	612	631	578	11	589	34	8	42	94	58	93	139	6
Custom-House Service:														
First grade	2,806	35	2,841	1,859	27	1,886	947	8	955	66	77	66	180	1
Second grade	1,291	1,291	1,291	1,025	196	1,025	196	196	196	84	84	84	73	73
Third grade	1,591	128	1,719	1,317	117	1,431	274	11	285	83	91	83	55	55
Special	336	1	340	103	103	103	236	1	237	30	0	30	42	42
Total for entrance to Custom-House Service	5,957	164	6,121	4,304	144	4,448	1,653	20	1,673	72	88	73	350	1
Under Rule X (transfer)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Under Rule XI (promotion)	323	9	332	267	7	274	56	2	58	83	78	83	83	83
Total for Custom-House Service	245	6,281	173	4,571	151	4,722	1,710	22	1,732	73	87	73	73	73
Internal Revenue Service	63	641	657	382	6	388	259	10	269	59	38	59	167	1

a There were 45 appointments made from examinations held during the preceding fiscal year, and which do not appear in this table.
 b Nine of these appointments were to the departmental service.

TABLE 13.—The kinds of examination, the number of persons examined, the number of persons examined, the number that passed and that failed, the per cent that passed, and the number appointed in the classified service during the year ended June 30, 1899.—Continued.

Kind of examination.	Number of examinations.	Examined.		Passed.		Failed.		Per cent that passed.		Appointed.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Post-Office Service:											
Clerk.....		3,806	1,342	4,948	1,077	8,710	973	268	1,238	75	80
Carrier.....		5,499	5,499	3,114	2,385	2,385	2,385	57	57	1,243	206
Special.....		62	62	28	34	34	34	45	45	1,135	1,135
Total for Post-Office Service.....	980	9,167	1,342	10,509	5,775	3,392	2,865	63	80	2,278	2,584
Total for all branches of the classified service.....	4,509	41,401	7,763	49,164	30,759	10,642	2,210	74	72	.....	.....

NOTE.—In addition to the above, five examinations were held at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Six persons were examined for the position of bookkeeper, of whom 1 passed and 5 failed; and 99 for policeman, of whom 43 passed and 57 failed.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services and those appointed through noneducational examinations in the Engineer and Ordnance departments at large, War Department, and in the Life-Saving, Light-House, and Marine-Hospital services, Treasury Department, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

[Names of preference claimants under section 1754, United States Revised Statutes, are printed in italics.]

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
ALABAMA.					
Tisdale, Marion E.	Mobile County.....	War—Engineer, Mobile, Ala.....	\$720.00	July 16, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Partlow, Thomas T.	Birmingham County.....	Treasury—Secretary's.....	900.00	Sept. 9, 1898	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Purifoy, John, Jr.	Lee County.....	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service.....	600.00	Oct. 8, 1898	Hospital steward.
Carroll, William B.	Montgomery County.....	State, War, and Navy—Department building.....	720.00	Nov. 2, 1898	Elevator conductor.
Jackson, Thomas R. W.	Mobile County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Mobile, Ala.....	540.00	Nov. 19, 1898	Do.
Austin, Miss Lida E.	Jefferson County.....	Interior—Geological Survey.....	p. m. 50.00	Jan. 3, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Graham, Joseph L.	Montgomery County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Montgomery, Ala.....	720.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Fireman.
Barron, Noel I.	Madison County.....	War—Adjutant-General.....	1,000.00	Jan. 23, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Crenshaw, Harvey F.	Montgomery County.....	Navy—Steam Engineering.....	p. d. 2.80	Jan. 27, 1899	Do.
Lewis, George A.	do.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Montgomery, Ala.....	600.00	do.....	Elevator conductor.
Foltz, El Ble K.	Jefferson County.....	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	720.00	Feb. 2, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Waddell, Anne K.	Russell County.....	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.....	p. d. 1.25	Feb. 4, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Green, Henry D., Jr.	Pike County.....	Interior—Pension.....	720.00	Mar. 22, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Draper, Henry.	Jefferson County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Birmingham, Ala.....	600.00	June 7, 1899	Watchman.
Saul, Samuel H.	Lee County.....	Post Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.....	1,000.00	June 10, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Nelson, Ulysses G.	Etowah County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Birmingham, Ala.....	900.00	June 13, 1899	Engineer.
ARIZONA.					
La Chance, Leander H.	Pima County.....	Navy—Equipment.....	p. d. 2.48	Sept. 21, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Smith, James C.	Cochise County.....	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	480.00	Oct. 13, 1898	Transportation agent.
Robinson, Elias A.	Gila County.....	War—Quartermaster's, San Carlos, Ariz.....	720.00	Feb. 13, 1899	Blacksmith.
ARKANSAS.					
Wiley, Albert A.	Pulaski County.....	Interior—Surveyor-general's, New Orleans, La.....	720.00	July 1, 1898	Typewriting.
Tovey, George A.	do.....	State, War, and Navy Department building.....	720.00	Sept. 15, 1898	Elevator conductor.
Kendrick, Henry A.	Pulaski County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Little Rock, Ark.....	600.00	Sept. 23, 1898	Do.

TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.*

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.		Date.	Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.		
ARKANSAS—continued.					
McGuire, James W.	Washington County	War—Engineer, Mobile, Ala.	p. m. \$85.00	Oct. 6, 1898	Topographic draftsman.
Hale, Walter S.	Washington County	War—Record and Pension	720.00	Mar. 6, 1899	Watchman.
Myers, Miss Texie	Washington County	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Attendant.
Gorman, Paris A.	St. Francis County	Navy—Navigation	720.00	May 10, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Stewart, Sampson T.	Jackson County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Little Rock, Ark.	600.00	June 17, 1899	Fireman.
CALIFORNIA.					
Jacobs, Joseph O.	San Francisco County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	July 1, 1898	Meat Inspector.
Strother, Robert H.	Fresno County	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	do	Fourth assistant examiner.
Brown, Forbes H.	San Francisco County	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	July 12, 1898	Typewriting.
Elworthy, Frederick W.	do.	do.	p. d. 2.80	July 18, 1898	Clerk.
McLaughlin, Grant.	do.	do.	p. d. 2.48	do	Do.
Keane, Joseph S.	do.	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	July 20, 1898	Meat Inspector.
Carpenter, Sebbaens R.	San Diego County	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	July 23, 1898	Observer.
Foot, Henry G.	Alameda County	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.80	Aug. 16, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Lisle, William J.	Solano County	do.	p. d. 2.16	Aug. 30, 1898	Clerk.
Green, Charles	do.	do.	p. d. 2.24	Sept. 9, 1898	Do.
Peck, Myron H.	Alameda County	do.	p. d. 3.25	Sept. 13, 1898	Junior engineer inspector.
Roberts, Leroy E.	do.	do.	p. d. 2.48	Sept. 17, 1898	Clerk.
Hurt, Frederick O.	San Francisco County	Navy—Naval War Records	720.00	Sept. 28, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Bishop, George W.	Santa Clara County	War—Engineer, San Francisco, Cal.	600.00	Oct. 3, 1898	Typewriting.
McDougal, Douglas C.	Solano County	Treasury—Revenue-Cutter Service.	500.00	Oct. 5, 1898	Cadet, Revenue-Cutter Service.
Dempsey, John H., Jr.	Los Angeles County	Navy—Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.	p. d. 2.80	Oct. 10, 1898	Typewriting.
Locke, James P.	San Francisco County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, San Francisco, Cal.	720.00	Oct. 12, 1898	Watchman.
Wilson, James B.	Alameda County	Navy—Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.	p. d. 2.00	Oct. 22, 1898	Messenger.
Fellows, Odell T.	Los Angeles County	Interior—Land, Los Angeles, Cal.	900.00	Oct. 26, 1898	Typewriting.
Kelton, Miss Anna C.	Alameda County	Agriculture—Library	600.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Assistant, Department of Agriculture.
Libart, Miss Madeline	San Francisco County	Treasury—Special agents, San Francisco, Cal.	1,200.00	Nov. 9, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
De la Torre, Anthony, Jr.	do.	Treasury—Immigration, San Francisco, Cal.	p. m. 50.00	Nov. 15, 1898	Spanish Interpreter.
Wood, John B.	Santa Clara County	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.80	Nov. 19, 1898	Typewriting.
Hall, Frederic	San Francisco County	Interior—Surveyor-general, California	1,200.00	Dec. 10, 1898	Keeper of Spanish archives.
Foreman, Edward C.	San Diego County	War—Engineer, San Francisco, Cal.	900.00	Dec. 12, 1898	Clerk.
Gleaves, James M., Jr.	Shasta County	Interior—Surveyor-general, California	1,000.00	Jan. 25, 1899	Land-service clerk.
Bella, John A.	San Francisco County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, San Francisco, Cal.	1,000.00	do	Elevator conductor.

Newman, William A.	San Joaquin County	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.80	Feb. 11, 1899	Stenography.
Newcome, William A.	San Francisco County	War—Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.	1,000.00	Feb. 13, 1899	Do.
Madden, Robert W.	do.	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Feb. 27, 1899	Post-office Inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
Gompertz, Charles F.	Alameda County	Interior—Surveyor-General, San Francisco, Cal.	1,200.00	Mar. 4, 1899	Keeper of Spanish archives.
Kidd, Hugh	San Francisco County	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Mar. 13, 1899	Messenger.
Ford, Harry L.	do.	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey—struction.	1,500.00	Mar. 22, 1899	Nautical expert.
McCabe, Peter B.	do.	Treasury—Public building under construction.	840.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Messenger.
Grawold, Lee S.	Alameda County	War—Engineer, San Francisco, Cal.	1,500.00	Apr. 6, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
McMath, John B.	do.	Navy—Training Station, Yerba Buena, San Francisco, Cal.	p. d. 4.00	Apr. 18, 1899	Do.
Godbold, Charles H., Jr.	San Francisco County	Navy—Construction and Repair, San Francisco, Cal.	p. d. 4.00	May 2, 1899	Assistant ship draftsman.
Whitney, George H.	Alameda County	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection, Alaska.	1,500.00	May 17, 1899	Inspector of hulla.
Fitzsimmons, William	Lake County	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.16	May 20, 1899	Clerk.
Woodworth, George L.	Santa Clara County	do.	p. d. 4.00	June 19, 1899	Assistant ship draftsman.
Voase, John H.	San Francisco County	Navy—Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.	p. d. 2.80	June 26, 1899	Clerk.
Condon, Daniel E.	do.	War—Quartermaster's, Seattle, Wash	p. m. 125.00	June 29, 1899	Superintendent of construction.
COLORADO.					
Brown, Sherman J.	Arapahoe County	Post-office—Post-Office Inspector	1,600.00	July 2, 1898	Post-office Inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
Alps, Henry F.	Larimer County	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	Aug. 3, 1898	Observer.
Patterson, William E.	Pueblo County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Pueblo, Colo.	900.00	Aug. 30, 1898	Engineer.
Roberts, William H.	do.	Interior—Assistant attorney-general's.	600.00	do.	Elevator conductor.
North, James M.	Boulder County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Pueblo, Colo.	2,000.00	Sept. 21, 1898	Assistant attorney.
Pettit, Pressley	Pueblo County	do.	720.00	Nov. 23, 1898	Fireman.
Slack, Charles E.	do.	Interior—Pueblo land office	720.00	do.	Do.
Howard, Henry	Arapahoe County	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	900.00	Jan. 23, 1899	Land service clerk.
Mirick, Charles W.	Pueblo County	Interior—Salt Lake City land office	900.00	Mar. 30, 1899	Engineer.
Lemert, Rae J.	do.	Interior—Land	p. d. 5.00	Apr. 12, 1899	Land service clerk.
Lightfoot, William J.	El Paso County	do.		May 6, 1899	Examiner of surveys.
CONNECTICUT.					
Dawson, Henry S.	New Haven County	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.56	July 19, 1898	Stenography.
Smith, Albert D.	New London County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Aug. 12, 1898	Typewriting.
Peters, George H.	Hartford County	Navy—Naval Observatory	1,200.00	Aug. 28, 1898	Photographer.
Buckingham, John H.	Middlesex County	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General's.	360.00	Oct. 8, 1898	Messenger.
Withey, William E.	New London County	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection, New London, Conn.	1,800.00	Dec. 19, 1898	Assistant Inspector of hulla.
Wolcott, Calder J.	do.	War—Ordnance, New Haven, Conn.	p. d. 3.25	Jan. 19, 1899	Clerk.
Goran, William G.	Hartford County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Hartford, Conn.	600.00	Jan. 25, 1899	Elevator conductor.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
CONNECTICUT—continued.					
Meyer, William	Fairfield County	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General's.	\$1,200.00	Feb. 27, 1899	Post-office Inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
Briggs, Waldo C.	New London County	War—Engineer, New London, Conn	p.m. 100.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Wooler, Julian S.	Fairfield County	Interior—Patent.	1,200.00	May 1, 1899	Fourth assistant examiner.
La Forge, Frederick W.	New Haven County	War—Engineer, New London, Conn	p.m. 100.00	May 26, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Booth, Thomas B.	Hartford County	Interior—Patent.	1,200.00	June 6, 1899	Fourth assistant examiner.
Bugbey, George H.	do.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Hartford, Conn.	720.00	June 22, 1899	Elevator conductor.
DELAWARE.					
Druker, John S.	Newcastle County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	1,252.00	July 13, 1898	Pressman.
McFadden, Miss Sallie C.	do.....	do.....	p. d. 1.25	Sept. 14, 1898	Skilled laborer.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
Hampton, Miss Mary L.	District of Columbia	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	July 1, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Smith, Miss Clara G.	do.....	do.....	p. d. 1.25	do.....	Do.
Wright, Miss Mollie R.	do.....	do.....	p. d. 1.25	do.....	Do.
Dorsey, Charles H.	do.....	Interior—Patent.	360.00	do.....	Messenger boy.
Friesse, William	do.....	do.....	360.00	do.....	Do.
Lashorn, Harry P.	do.....	do.....	360.00	do.....	Do.
Lewis, Robert E.	do.....	do.....	360.00	do.....	Do.
Welsh, Charles B.	do.....	do.....	360.00	do.....	Do.
Shaver, Charles W.	do.....	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	360.00	do.....	Do.
Kelly, Mary M.	do.....	do.....	168.00	do.....	Registration (attendant).
Kerrick, John N.	do.....	do.....	216.00	do.....	Do.
Murphy, Josephine T.	do.....	do.....	120.00	do.....	Registration (laborer).
Reed, Mary A.	do.....	do.....	120.00	do.....	Do.
Franklin, Thomas A.	do.....	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	1,252.00	July 2, 1898	Pressman.
Ward, James L.	do.....	do.....	1,252.00	do.....	Do.
Darr, Miss Lillie G.	do.....	do.....	p. d. 1.25	do.....	Skilled laborer.
Howlett, Miss Blanche C.	do.....	do.....	p. d. 1.25	do.....	Do.
Finkle, Edgar R.	do.....	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey—	7.20	July 6, 1898	Aid.
Peters, Miss Mary R.	do.....	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do.....	Skilled laborer.
Reece, Miss Lella Idell.	do.....	do.....	p. d. 1.25	do.....	Do.
Harlan, Saxper.	do.....	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	do.....	Registration (attendant).
Latta, John	do.....	do.....	216.00	do.....	Do.
Orlin, William H.	do.....	do.....	216.00	do.....	Do.
Robinson, Miss Mae E.	do.....	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	July 6, 1898	Skilled laborer.

TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.*

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—c't'd.					
Phillips, Mrs. Elizabeth A. C.	District of Columbia	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	\$108.00	July 18, 1898	Registration (attendant).
Brosnan, John M.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	120.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Registration (laborer).
Feister, John S.	do.	do.	939.00	Aug. 2, 1898	Carpenter.
Harbaugh, Yost D.	do.	do.	Piece rate.	Aug. 3, 1898	Plate printer.
Ryan, Edwin D.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Stone, Miss Marie A.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Skilled laborer.
Steep, Miss Mary A.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Sickel, Miss Florence E.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Mealy, Miss Della A.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Kline, Edwin M.	do.	do.	626.00	do.	Do.
Kearney, Miss Mary.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Trazzere, Miss Nellie R.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Woolverton, Miss Effie M.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Hagan, Miss Cornelia J. G.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Dalley, Miss Ida M.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Curran, Miss Edith H.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Bellows, Mrs. Nannie	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Muniz, Miss Cecelia C.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Campbell, Arthur W.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 4, 1898	Do.
Heidemann, Otto.	do.	Agriculture—Entomology.	1,000.00	do.	Assistant, Division of Entomology.
Mitcher, William B.	do.	Interior—Geological Survey.	p. d. 50	Aug. 5, 1898	Apprentice.
Ellis, Lyman F.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	2,000.00	Aug. 12, 1898	Square-setter engraver.
Breen, Miss Jennie K. M.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Skilled laborer.
Burke, Frank E.	do.	War—Record and Pension	360.00	Aug. 13, 1898	Messenger boy.
Tutty, William H.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	626.00	Aug. 15, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Francy, Miss Hattie C.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 17, 1898	Do.
Painter, James W.	do.	Interior—Geological Survey.	p. d. 1.00	Aug. 18, 1898	Engraver's apprentice.
Griswold, Miss Myrtle A.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 20, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Bright, Cyrus T.	do.	Interior—Geological Survey.	p. d. 1.00	Aug. 22, 1898	Apprentice.
Wurdeman, Louis D.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	939.00	Aug. 30, 1898	Machineist.
Furlong, Joseph E.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Sept. 1, 1898	Registration (attendant).
McNamara, Maggie.	do.	do.	120.00	do.	Registration (laborer).
Hahn, Frank	do.	Interior—Geographical Survey.	p. d. 3.25	do.	Map printer.
White, Howard W.	do.	Navy—Secretary's.	340.00	do.	Messenger boy.
Pritchett, William H.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	939.00	Sept. 3, 1898	Carpenter.
Luckett, Frank	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	120.00	Sept. 5, 1898	Registration (laborer).
Callan, Lizzie H.	do.	do.	120.00	do.	Do.
Allen, Alfred O.	do.	do.	216.00	Sept. 6, 1898	Registration (attendant).

Dodge, Emma V.	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	120.00	Sept. 12, 1898	Registration (laborer).
Roberts, Miss Anna N.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	Sept. 14, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Lusby, Miss Lilla M.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	Sept. 15, 1898	Do.
Howarth, Miss Mary A.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Tolliver, Miss Fannie E.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Registration (laborer).
Broderick, Mary.	do	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	120.00	Sept. 17, 1898	Plate printer's apprentice.
Schofield, Emile H.	do	Treasury—Geological Survey.	p. d. .50	Sept. 20, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Clements, Harry P.	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	626.00	Oct. 4, 1898	Do.
Gelst, Alfred G.	do	do	626.00	do	Plate printer's apprentice.
Striffler, John William	do	Interior—Geological Survey.	p. d. .50	Oct. 7, 1898	Map printer.
Cleeves, George E.	do	do	p. d. 2.00	Oct. 10, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Leonard, Miss Mary A.	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Oct. 11, 1898	Do.
Knight, Miss Cornelia R.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	Oct. 12, 1898	Registration (laborer).
Neligan, Timothy	do	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	300.00	Oct. 14, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Bowler, Miss Elizabeth J.	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Brown, Miss Julia V.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Ellsworth, Miss Alice S.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Moore, Miss Mary S.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	Oct. 15, 1898	Do.
Gregory, Miss Grace T.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	Oct. 20, 1898	Do.
Lesli, Miss Grace E.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Sack, Joseph C.	do	Navy—Yards and Docks, Norfolk, Va.	p. d. 4.00	Oct. 21, 1898	Mechanical draftsman.
Evans, Miss Rose E.	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Oct. 31, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Brown, George H., jr.	do	Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Woods Hole Station.	600.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Fish culturist.
Collins, Mrs. Jennie C.	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Nov. 2, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Hogarty, Miss Zoe E.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Heinline, Miss Nellie G.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Kemp, Miss Mary E.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Miller, Miss Sadie T.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Steele, Miss Hattie M.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Nelling, Miss Rose E.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	Nov. 3, 1898	Do.
Smith, Frank M.	do	do	piece rate.	do	Plate printer.
Gillon, Joseph	do	Interior—Geological Survey.	p. d. .50	Nov. 8, 1898	Plate printer's apprentice.
Repetti, Frederick.	do	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.00	Nov. 15, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Bailey, William W.	do	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	215.00	Nov. 19, 1898	Registration (attendant).
Grady, Edward V.	do	Interior—Geological Survey	p. d. .50	Nov. 21, 1898	Plate printer's apprentice.
Moriarty, Leo P.	do	do	do	do	Do.
Dennison, Bertie	do	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	120.00	Dec. 1, 1898	Registration (laborer).
Simms, Miss Annie.	do	Treasury—Freedman's Hospital.	p. m. 30.00	Dec. 9, 1898	Matron, Freedman's Hospital.
Von Nerta, George O.	do	Treasury—Federal building under construction, Norfolk, Va.	2,190.00	Dec. 17, 1898	Superintendent of construction.
Mudd, Aloysius I.	do	Agriculture—Publications.	1,200.00	Dec. 20, 1898	Assistant, editing, abstracting, proof reading, and indexing.
Dillon, Patrick T.	do	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Jan. 1, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Schoron, Henry M.	do	do	216.00	Jan. 2, 1899	Do.
Clifton, Joseph	do	do	216.00	do	Do.
Omoahandro, John O.	do	do	216.00	do	Do.

TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.*

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—CIVIL.					
Curran, Mortimer P.	District of Columbia	Interior—Geological Survey.	p. d. \$0.50	Jan. 3, 1899	Apprentice.
Carpenter, Albert G.	do.	Interior—Patent	360.00	Jan. 4, 1899	Messenger boy.
Cook, Richard D.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	Jan. 9, 1899	Registration (laborer).
Arnes, Henry B.	do.	State	900.00	Jan. 13, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Witherow, John M.	do.	Interior—Geological Survey.	p. m. 60.00	Jan. 18, 1899	Tracer.
Swift, George A.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	do.	Registration (attendant).
Davis, Albert J.	do.	Agriculture—Weather	1,000.00	Jan. 23, 1899	Observer.
Jama, Rudolph V. H.	do.	Interior—Geological Survey.	p. d. .50	do.	Map printer's apprentice.
Sydnor, Tolliver E.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Jan. 26, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Seaton, Maggie	do.	Navy—New York Navy-Yard.	300.00	Jan. 31, 1899	Do.
Duffy, Eugene C.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	p. d. 3.04	Feb. 1, 1899	Mechanical draftsman.
Borst, Mae Belle.	do.	do.	168.00	do.	Registration (attendant).
Monroe, Edgar H.	do.	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 3.26	Feb. 2, 1899	Tracer.
Adams, Miss Carrie R.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.25	Feb. 3, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Anderson, Miss Kathleen.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Dikeman, Miss Mabel E.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Randall, Miss Pearl	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Scott, Miss Mary L.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Jenkins, Miss Annie L.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Gallagher, Miss Kate L.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Sparrow, Allen T.	do.	Post-Office—Mail bag repair shop.	Piece rate.	Feb. 6, 1899	Leather worker.
Holley, Charles	do.	Navy—Construction and Repair.	p. d. 2.00	do.	Messenger.
Gately, James E.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	do.	Registration (attendant).
Garnett, George F.	do.	do.	216.00	do.	Do.
Enser, Harry W.	do.	do.	216.00	Feb. 7, 1899	Do.
Stone, Frederick W.	do.	do.	216.00	do.	Do.
Witherow, John M.	do.	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 3.26	Feb. 15, 1899	Tracer.
Murphy, Sylvester.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Feb. 16, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Emerson, William.	do.	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	840.00	Feb. 17, 1899	Clerk.
Borine, Carl J. L.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Feb. 21, 1899	Registration (attendant).
McKnight, Orlando H.	do.	do.	216.00	Feb. 23, 1899	Do.
Ryon, Owen.	do.	do.	216.00	Feb. 25, 1899	Do.

Raynal, Alfred H.	do.	Navy—Steam Engineering	p. d. 5.50	Feb. 28, 1899	Draftsman, marine engines and machinery
Goddard, James H.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Mar. 8, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Jenkins, Mollie M	do.	do	108.00	Mar. 13, 1899	Do.
Jackson, John	do.	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Mar. 16, 1899	Messenger boy.
Lair, Viola H.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	Mar. 20, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Shaw, John C.	do.	Navy—Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.	p. d. 3.25	Mar. 23, 1899	Tracer.
Tepper, Charles G.	do.	State, War, and Navy Department building.	720.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Machinist.
Gardner, Clara E.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	120.00	do	Registration (laborer).
Ryon, Nora E.	do.	do	168.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Scanlon, Josephine E.	do.	do	168.00	do	Do.
Dade, Mary J.	do.	do	120.00	do	Registration (laborer).
Ryon, Earl	do.	do	240.00	do	do
Griffin, Matthias	do.	do	216.00	do	Registration (attendant).
Tennyson, Frank E.	do.	do	216.00	do	Do.
Sears, John H.	do.	do	do	do	Do.
Berry, Frederick B.	do.	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 3.25	Apr. 6, 1899	Tracer.
Frazier, James A.	do.	Navy—Naval Observatory	660.00	Apr. 8, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Henderson, Charles W.	do.	Interior—Pension	400.00	Apr. 11, 1899	Messenger boy.
Hughes, Henry E.	do.	do	400.00	do	Do.
Poore, Nellie	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	120.00	Apr. 15, 1899	Registration (laborer).
Lang, Adam J.	do.	do	360.00	Apr. 17, 1899	Registration (baker).
Johansen, Edward	do.	Interior—Pension	400.00	Apr. 19, 1899	Messenger boy.
Leahy, Michael J.	do.	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Apr. 20, 1899	Do.
McGowan, Daniel	do.	do	p. d. 1.00	Apr. 21, 1899	Do.
Jones, Thomas E.	do.	Navy—Equipment	360.00	do	Do.
Sweeney, Mary C.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	120.00	May 1, 1899	Registration (laborer).
Inmich, John J.	do.	Interior—Patent	360.00	May 2, 1899	Messenger boy.
Wingrove, Gertrude C.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	May 3, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Scott, Miss Edith M.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	May 5, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Moriarty, Miss Nellie B.	do.	do	p. d. 1.25	May 6, 1899	Do.
Rugee, James M.	do.	Interior—Washington pension agency	1,000.00	May 8, 1899	Clerk.
Crane, Ralph W.	do.	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	May 9, 1899	Messenger Boy.
Sondheimer, Irvin	do.	do	p. d. 1.00	do	Do.
Favorite, Benjamin S.	do.	do	p. d. 1.00	May 10, 1899	Do.
Mathews, James M.	do.	Post-Office—topographer's	p. d. 1.00	May 12, 1899	Do.
Hassan, Acheson F.	do.	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	900.00	May 13, 1899	Topographic draftsman.
Moore, John C.	do.	Agriculture—Weather	p. d. 2.00	May 16, 1899	Clerk.
Chambers, Charles W.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	600.00	May 20, 1899	Messenger boy.
Donelan, Carrie E.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	120.00	May 23, 1899	Registration (laborer).
McArthur, Miss Alice H.	do.	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Skilled laborer.
Thomas, Miss Rhoda	do.	State, War, and Navy Department building.	p. d. 1.25	May 24, 1899	Do.
Zellers, William A.	do.	do	720.00	do	Elevator conductor.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.		Date.	Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—C't'd.					
Nichols, Harry B.	District of Columbia	Agriculture—Weather.	\$330.00	May 25, 1899	Messenger boy.
Keeling, Miss Mary	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	470.00	May 27, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Beasley, Mrs. Cecelia M.	do.	do.	470.00	do.	Do.
Colton, Mrs. Henrietta P.	do.	do.	470.00	May 29, 1899	Do.
Trice, Richard L.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	June 3, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Stims, Elizabeth	do.	do.	130.00	do.	Registration (laborer).
Groome, Hove L.	do.	do.	216.00	June 6, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Hurlbans, Miss Willie M.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	June 9, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Lee, Miss Anna B.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Lickett, Miss Margaret E.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Miller, Miss Sarah E.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Vermilion, Miss Ella	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Sadler, Miss Claudia J.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	June 10, 1899	Do.
Sack, Joseph C.	do.	War—Engineer, Washington, D. C.	p. m. 100.00	do.	Mechanical draftsman.
Banks, Miss Frances E.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	June 12, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Rucker, Henry C.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	June 17, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Anderson, Miss Alice V.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	June 19, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Hogan, Miss Besie	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Do.
Keating, Miss Mary T.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	June 20, 1899	Do.
Fowler, Margaret L.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	120.00	do.	Registration (laborer).
Winslow, George H.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	720.00	June 23, 1899	Messenger.
Erskine, William J.	do.	State, War, and Navy Department building.	720.00	June 24, 1899	Elevator conductor.
Cartier, Nannie G.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	120.00	June 26, 1899	Registration (laborer).
FLORIDA.					
Stickney, Robert A.	St. Johns County	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office Department.	720.00	Sept. 30, 1898	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Gorham, Albert E.	Duval County	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey.	720.00	Oct. 17, 1898	Clerk.
Collins, Thomas C.	Hillside County	Navy—Key West Naval Station.	p. d. 2.48	Dec. 12, 1898	Do.
Tucker, John D.	Alachua County	do.	p. d. 2.80	Dec. 17, 1898	Do.
Dawson, Lucius H.	Monroe County	do.	p. d. 1.70	do.	Janitor.
Brown, Aaron	Escambia County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor for service, Pensacola.	600.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Do.
Lynch, Louie C.	Alachua County	Interior—Orlando land office.	900.00	Jan. 25, 1899	Land-service, clerk.
McCray, Patrick	Duval County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor for service, Jacksonville.	600.00	Jan. 26, 1899	Watchman.

Gorham, Albert E.	do.	Navy—Equipment	p. d. 2.80	Feb. 9, 1899	Bookkeeper.
Due, Jackson A.	Marion County	Navy—Pensacola Navy Yard	1,017.25	Nat. 1, 1899	Stenography.
Brown, Robert E.	Monroe County	War—Engineer, Key West, Fla.	720.00	Mar. 23, 1899	Clerk.
Crockett, Eugene B.	Duval County	Treasury—Secretary's	720.00	Apr. 3, 1899	Junior architectural draftsman.
Davis, T. Frederiek	Alachua County	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	Apr. 20, 1899	Observer.
Otto, Julius	Monroe County	Treasury—Immigration, Key West, Fla.	p. d. 4.00	May 4, 1899	Immigrant inspector.
Barber, Joseph P. B.	St. Johns County	Post-office—First Assistant General	900.00	May 29, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
GEORGIA.					
Mitchell, Wm. A.	Pike County	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	July 13, 1898	Observer.
Reed, Harry D.	Ware County	Commission of Fish and Fisheries	720.00	Aug. 18, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Sherman, Alexander H.	Richmond County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Augusta	660.00	Sept. 12, 1898	Janitor.
Meath, Michael J.	Bibb County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Milledgeville	720.00	Sept. 29, 1898	Fireman.
Ketner, Jas. Richard	Fulton County	Interior—Patent	360.00	Oct. 1, 1898	Messenger boy.
Martin, Daniel	do.	State, War, and Navy Department Building	720.00	Oct. 29, 1898	Elevator conductor.
Hayden, Luke F.	do.	War—Engineer, Charleston, S. C.	1,300.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Junior civil engineer.
Dasher, Chas. L.	Bibb County	War—Engineer, Savannah, Ga.	1,300.00	Dec. 5, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Seal, Ulysses S.	Fulton County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Atlanta	800.00	Dec. 19, 1898	Watchman.
Fyverett, Claude H.	do.	do.	900.00	Jan. 5, 1899	Engineer.
Rixby, Chas. L.	do.	War—Quartermaster-General	900.00	Jan. 6, 1899	Do.
Longley, Thos. J.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	1,000.00	Jan. 12, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Jacques, Miss Clara L.	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Atlanta	p. d. 1.25	Feb. 3, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Brown, Annalias	do.	War—Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Atlanta	600.00	Feb. 15, 1899	Elevator conductor.
Sykes, Wm. H.	Chatham County	Agriculture—Weather, Macon, Ga.	1,000.00	Apr. 10, 1899	Typewriting.
Gleann, Jno. R.	Fulton County	Navy—Washington Navy Yard	360.00	Apr. 25, 1899	Messenger boy.
Duganne, Chas. G.	Chatham County	Agriculture—Weather, Macon, Ga.	p. d. 1.00	May 13, 1899	Do.
Smith, Ernest L.	Cobb County	do.	360.00	May 15, 1899	Do.
IDAHO.					
Scully, Miss Viola	Latah County	Interior—Surveyor-General's, Boise, Idaho	900.00	Aug. 10, 1898	Stenography.
Berry, Miss Marie A.	Ada County	Civil Service Commission	840.00	Sept. 13, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
White, Wm. A.	Bannock County	Interior—Lewiston land office	1,300.00	Jan. 2, 1899	Land-service, clerk.
Mason, Millen H.	Bingham County	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Grant, Ariz.	720.00	Feb. 20, 1899	Blacksmith.
Mathers, Miss Bessie G.	Ada County	War—Engineer, Portland, Ore.	900.00	Apr. 20, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Johnston, John	Bannock County	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	720.00	May 10, 1899	Blacksmith.
ILLINOIS.					
Hubbell, Jno. E.	Knox County	Interior—Patent	1,300.00	July 7, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.
Crosby, James	Rock Island County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Rock Island	600.00	July 14, 1898	Fireman-laborer.
Smith, Edward M.	Shelby County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	July 18, 1898	Tagger.
de Gatskofsky, Leon	Cook County	War—Adjutant-General's	1,000.00	July 26, 1898	Clerk and languages.
Springmeyer, Fred W.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Place rate.	Aug. 3, 1898	Plate printer.
Naughton, Michael T.	do.	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Aug. 5, 1898	Meat inspector.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Date.	Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.			
ILLINOIS—continued.						
Rosenbaum, Jacob.	Cook County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Aug. 6, 1898	Plate printer.	
Le Fort, Thos. V	do.	do.	Piece rate.	Aug. 8, 1898	do.	
Nichols, Louis.	do.	do.	Piece rate.	do.	do.	
Schitz, Mathias.	do.	do.	Piece rate.	do.	do.	
Johnson, Chas. W	Kane County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	\$1,200.00	Aug. 18, 1898	Meat inspector.	
Jones, Geo. W.	Alexander County	Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Aug. 24, 1898	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.	
Van Orstrand, Chas. E	Tazewell County	Navy	Piece rate.	Aug. 27, 1898	Computer, Nautical Almanac.	
Emery, Lyle G.	Cook County	Treasury—New Orleans mint	p. d. 4.00	Sept. 2, 1898	Superintendent of machinery.	
Bidlack, Richard H	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Chicago.	720.00	Sept. 6, 1898	Fireman.	
O'Brien, Wm. A.	do.	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard.	p. d. 3.04	Sept. 9, 1898	Stenography.	
Pagelsen, Edward N.	do.	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	Sept. 26, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.	
Bablick, Miss May E.	do.	Agriculture—Animal Industry	600.00	Oct. 6, 1898	Assistant microscopist.	
Chase, Mrs. Agnes	do.	do.	600.00	do.	do.	
Healy, Miss Bessie M.	do.	do.	600.00	do.	do.	
Ockerby, Mrs. Bertha A.	do.	do.	600.00	do.	do.	
Sheehan, Miss Nellie	do.	do.	600.00	do.	do.	
Sligler, Miss Pearl C.	do.	do.	600.00	do.	do.	
Whyte, Miss Florence	do.	do.	600.00	do.	do.	
Faunce, Archibald L.	do.	do.	720.00	do.	Tagger.	
Washburne, Fred R.	do.	do.	720.00	do.	do.	
Dietz, Miss Della.	do.	do.	600.00	Oct. 11, 1898	Assistant microscopist.	
Grosse, Miss Charlotte R.	do.	do.	600.00	do.	do.	
Ritter, Miss Belle	do.	do.	600.00	do.	do.	
Lauck, Edward C.	Macoupin County.	do.	720.00	Oct. 12, 1898	Tagger.	
Burchard, Edward L.	Stephenson County	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	1,800.00	Oct. 21, 1898	Chief of Library and Archives Division.	
Gerry, Jas. L.	Cook County	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office	1,200.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.	
Greenwald, Otto.	do.	Interior—General Land	900.00	Nov. 14, 1898	do.	
Boyd, Thos. H.	Alexander County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Cairo.	600.00	Dec. 13, 1898	Janitor.	
King, Edward A.	Cook County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Chicago.	1,600.00	Dec. 20, 1898	Assistant custodian.	
Batschelder, Howard M	Sangamon County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Jan. 2, 1899	Meat Inspector.	
Burton, John W.	Cook County	do.	720.00	do.	Tagger.	
O'Brien, Jas. H.	do.	do.	720.00	do.	do.	
Russell, Frank C.	do.	Treasury—Subtreasury, Chicago	1,200.00	Jan. 11, 1899	Schedule A.	
Baker, Chas. E.	do.	War—Quartermaster-General's	1,000.00	Jan. 14, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.	
Schneider, Louis F.	do.	Navy—Construction and repair, Washington, Del.	p. d. 2.80	Jan. 10, 1899	do.	

Bonney, Wilbert L.	do.	Peria County	War—Engineer, Chicago	1,200.00	Jan. 21, 1899	Do.
Goldstein, Otto H.	do.	Cook County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Peoria.	900.00	Jan. 25, 1899	Engineer.
Stern, Isaac F.	do.	Cook County	Treasury—Light-House Service	p. m. 100.00	Jan. 28, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Moore, Chas. N.	do.	do.	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Feb. 1, 1899	Post-Office inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
McGinnis, Edward	do.	Madison County	Treasury—Light-House Service	p. m. 75.00	Mar. 6, 1899	Stenography
Weserfeld, Joseph	do.	Cook County	Interior—Chicago pension agency	600.00	Mar. 22, 1899	Clerk.
Fitz Gerald, Geo. W.	do.	Cook County	Treasury—Subtreasury, Chicago	720.00	Mar. 28, 1899	Schedule A.
Ginnell, Henry	do.	Clinton County	War—Quartermaster's, Chicago	720.00	Mar. 29, 1899	Watchman.
McDowell, Robt. N.	do.	Cook County	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.80	Apr. 1, 1899	Stenography.
Jones, Anna B.	do.	do.	Interior—Chicago pension agency	720.00	do.	Clerk.
Hurst, Joseph S.	do.	Jo Daviess County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Galena.	600.00	Apr. 12, 1899	Watchman-freeman.
Rossan, Lovell Q.	do.	Cook County	War—Chief of Engineers	1,000.00	Apr. 15, 1899	Clerk.
Howe, Chas. M.	do.	do.	Navy—Steam engineering, Mumbail, Pa.	p. d. 5.00	May 1, 1899	Assistant inspector of engineering materials.
Lump, William J.	do.	do.	State, War, and Navy Department building.	720.00	do.	Elevator conductor.
Bridges, Chas. H.	do.	Macoupin County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	May 4, 1899	Tagger.
Noble, Wm. D.	do.	Cook County	War—Engineer, Vicksburg, Miss.	1,200.00	May 17, 1899	Typewriting.
Lawson, Frank H.	do.	do.	Agriculture—Weather.	360.00	June 5, 1899	Passenger boy.
Watkins, Miss Marie	do.	do.	Interior—Chicago pension agency	600.00	June 16, 1899	Clerk.
Sloan, John A.	do.	do.	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 16, 1899	Head inspector.
Parkard, Allen A.	do.	do.	Treasury—Marine-Hospital, Chicago, Ill.	2,000.00	June 28, 1899	Superintendent of construction.
INDIANA.						
Freudenreich, William F.	do.	Vigo County	Interior—Patent.	1,200.00	July 1, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.
Blum, Jack E.	do.	Tippecanoe County	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service	600.00	do.	Hospital steward.
Savage, Mrs. Ann E.	do.	Fountain County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	July 18, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Ritter, James E.	do.	Jackson County	Interior—Seymour, pension examining board.	Fees.	Aug. 15, 1898	Pension examining surgeon.
Whitacre, Albert	do.	Wayne County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	939.00	Aug. 25, 1898	Machinist.
Root, Joseph H.	do.	Marion County	Navy—Nautical Almanac	Piece rate.	Aug. 27, 1898	Computer, Nautical Almanac.
Morrill, Wilbur N.	do.	Floyd County	Interior—Geological Survey	840.00	Aug. 29, 1898	Assistant topographer.
Pattinson, Bingham E.	do.	Tippecanoe County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Lafayette, Ind.	600.00	Sept. 10, 1898	Fireman-watchman.
Fouts, Levi N.	do.	Jackson County	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	do.	Fourth assistant examiner.
Miller, Charles E.	do.	Bartholomew County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.80	Sept. 24, 1898	Book keeper.
Ball, Elmer N.	do.	Marion County	Treasury—Federal building under construction, Portland, Ore.	1,800.00	Sept. 28, 1898	Superintendent of construction.
Stafford, Leslie V.	do.	Henry County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Oct. 1, 1898	Tagger.
Southard, Frank A.	do.	Clinton County	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service	600.00	Oct. 8, 1898	Hospital steward.
Simpson, James R.	do.	Fayette County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Oct. 10, 1898	Tagger.
Barthold, Edwin W.	do.	Allen County	do.	720.00	Nov. 11, 1898	do.
McDonald, Charles O.	do.	Elkhart County	do.	720.00	Dec. 1, 1898	do.
Lewis, Mrs. Nellie	do.	Marion County	do.	600.00	do.	Assistant microscopist.
Metcalf, Miss Martha L.	do.	do.	do.	600.00	do.	do.
Kile, Sherman C.	do.	do.	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General	1,200.00	Dec. 7, 1898	Post-Office inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
Bell, Miss Iretta A.	do.	Hendricks County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	600.00	Dec. 15, 1898	Assistant microscopist.
Wood, John	do.	Allen County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Fort Wayne.	720.00	Dec. 19, 1898	Fireman.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.		Date.	Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.		
INDIANA—continued.					
Hayes, Clarke L.	Marshall County	Treasury—Supervising Architect.	\$1,000 00	Dec. 25, 1898	Mechanical draftsman.
McAllister, Leon W.	Cass County	War—Ordnance Department at Large.	p. d. 3.00	Jan. 5, 1899	Assistant inspector of ordnance.
Swartz, George O.	Wabash County	Navy—Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia.	p. d. 2.80	Feb. 14, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Cunningham, Noble M.	Gibson County	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	Mar. 7, 1899	Observer.
Lockwood, Comodore L.		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Mar. 13, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Scott, Thomas D.	Marion County	Agriculture—Animal Industry, Indianapolis, Ind.	840.00	Mar. 23, 1899	Clerk.
Boulden, Edward M.	Tippecanoe County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Lafayette etc., Ind.	600.00	Apr. 5, 1899	Fireman-watchman.
Montgomery, Elmer F.	Marion County	Interior—Pension.	400.00	Apr. 11, 1899	Messenger boy.
Ogle, Charles T.	Goshen County	Navy—Washington Navy Yard.	p. d. 2.80	Apr. 24, 1899	Stenography.
Nelson, Frederick C.	Marion County	Navy—Boston Navy Yard.	p. d. 5.00	May 1, 1899	Assistant inspector of engineering materials.
Carroll, John H.	Harrison County	Agriculture—Animal Industry, Indianapolis, Ind.	840.00	May 4, 1899	Clerk.
Jagua, George F.	Lake County	do.	720.00	do.	Tagger.
Gavin, Mrs. Lizzie A.	Steuben County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	470.00	May 27, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Felthouse, Walter E.	Huntington County	Agriculture—Weather.	340.00	June 10, 1899	Messenger boy.
Vauter, Samuel M.	Tipton County	War—Quartermaster's, Jeffersonville, Ind.	480.00	June 19, 1899	Watchman.
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Herndon, Mrs. Moselle C.	Pickens County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Feb. 3, 1899	Skilled laborer.
IOWA.					
Burrows, Alvin T.	Polk County	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	July 1, 1898	Observer.
Brist, Fred W.	Dubuque County	do.	840.00	do.	Do.
Benson, Harvey R.	Clinton County	Interior—Patent.	1,200.00	do.	Fourth assistant examiner.
Wheeler, D. N.	Linn County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	July 16, 1898	Tagger.
Knee, Ira F.	Clayton County	do.	720.00	July 18, 1898	Do.
Rule, John F.	Polk County	Interior—Patent.	1,200.00	do.	Fourth assistant examiner.
Kling, Myron H.	Cerro Gordo County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	do.	Tagger.
Pease, Alvin M.	Page County	do.	720.00	do.	Do.
Allen, Burr	Winnebago County	do.	720.00	do.	Do.
Monroe, William H.	Dallas County	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	Aug. 8, 1898	Observer.
Rowe, Hugh M.	Linn County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	840.00	Dec. 15, 1898	Meat inspector.
St. John, Miss Kittle L.	Polk County	Interior—Bow Mother Pension Agency.	1,200.00	Jan. 1, 1899	Clerk.
Frey, Miss Nannie B.	Wapello County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	600.00	Jan. 9, 1899	Assistant microscopist.
Carrick, William A.	Woodbury County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Sioux City, Iowa.	600.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Fireman-watchman.

Inlay, William M.	Polk County	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News.	p. d. 3.04	Jan. 24, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Morris, Miss Sara F.	Linn County	State.	1,080.00	Jan. 25, 1899	Do.
Jamison, Miss Helen E.	Clarke County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Feb. 3, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Fleming, Henry B.	Polk County	Treasury—Equipment	p. d. 2.80	Feb. 13, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
De Harty, Roland G.	Woodbury County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Sioux City, Iowa.	360.00	Feb. 26, 1899	Stenographer and typewriter.
Reed, Charles D.	Carroll County	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	do.	Observer.
Lawnor, Norman W.	Warren County	War—Chief surgeon, Omaha, Neb.	900.00	Mar. 23, 1899	Typewriting.
Taylor, Charles B.	Polk County	Interior—Des Moines land office.	900.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Land-service clerk.
Hollenberger, Miss Cora.	Dallas County	Interior—Des Moines pension agency	600.00	Apr. 15, 1899	Clerk.
Allison, Miss Ella M.	Polk County	do.	600.00	Apr. 20, 1899	Do.
Miller, Arthur E.	Front County	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	720.00	May 10, 1899	Tagger.
Lance, Percy R.	Polk County	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	May 12, 1899	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
Horlick, Miss Nettie L.	Guthrie County	Interior—Des Moines pension agency.	600.00	June 1, 1899	Clerk.
Bail, Carlisle R.	Story County	Agriculture—Division of Agrotopology.	1,400.00	June 19, 1899	Assistant, Division of Agrotopology.
KANSAS.					
Leland, Edwin S.	Doniphan County	Post-office—Post-Office inspector in charge, New York.	1,200.00	July 18, 1898	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
George, Mrs. Florence C.	Linn County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 2, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Lunt, Milton C.	Brown County	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	720.00	Aug. 8, 1898	Tagger.
Ottoman, James J.	Wyandotte County	do.	1,200.00	Aug. 18, 1898	Meat inspector.
Gilluly, Ross B.	Jefferson County	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Oct. 3, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Millard, Herman L.	Rice County	Interior—Topeka pension agency.	1,000.00	Oct. 6, 1898	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Bliss, John E.	Franklin County	Post-Office—Post-office inspector in charge, Chicago, Ill.	1,000.00	Oct. 20, 1898	Do.
Brown, Miss Catharine F.	Remo County	Interior—Topeka pension agency.	1,000.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Do.
Campbell, Larkin S.	Shawnee County	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	720.00	Nov. 17, 1898	Tagger.
Boone, Thomas J.	Leavenworth County	Justice—United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	p. m. 60.00	Nov. 22, 1898	Guard.
Best, Willis Austin.	Lyon County	do.	p. m. 60.00	do.	Do.
Howell, Hamilton T.	Leavenworth County	do.	p. m. 60.00	Nov. 30, 1898	Do.
Lewis, Frank A.	Barber County	do.	p. m. 60.00	do.	Do.
Brown, Richard G.	Leavenworth County	Justice—United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	p. m. 60.00	do.	Do.
Bennett, Michael I.	Pottawatomie County	do.	p. m. 60.00	do.	Do.
Metz, Jacob.	Wyandotte County	do.	p. m. 60.00	Dec. 25, 1898	Do.
Stingley, Orville A.	Polk County	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	720.00	Jan. 16, 1899	Tagger.
Petty, Fred O.	Clay County	do.	720.00	do.	Do.
Atherton, James F.	Douglas County	Civil Service Commission.	840.00	Jan. 21, 1899	Clerk (see appointment as observer, Mar. 15, 1899).
Shook, Daniel S.	Shawnee County	Treasury—Treasurer's.	840.00	Feb. 23, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Reppert, Frank E.	Sedgewick County	Treasury—Immigrant service.	600.00	Mar. 16, 1899	Bookkeeper.
Chapman, James B.	Douglas County	Agriculture—Weather.	p. d. 4.00	Mar. 16, 1899	Immigrant inspector.
Atherton, James F.	Douglas County	Interior—Camden, Ark., land office.	840.00	Mar. 20, 1899	Observer.
Guthrie, Robert E.	Douglas County	Agriculture—Weather.	900.00	Apr. 15, 1899	Land-service clerk.
Games, John I.	Wyandotte County	War—Engineer, San Francisco.	900.00	Apr. 21, 1899	Observer.
Harshbarger, Clarkson E.	Shawnee County	War—Surgeon-General.	1,000.00	Apr. 21, 1899	Typewriting.
Hawley, Everett M.	Shawnee County	do.	1,000.00	Apr. 21, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Date.	Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.			
KANSAS—continued.						
Shearer, Mrs. Eliza E.	Shawnee County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. \$1.25	May 6, 1899	Printer's assistant.	
Cochran, Thomas W.	Rawlins County	Treasury—Auditor for the Post-Office Department.	1,000.00	May 15, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.	
Sweeney, Patrick J.	Leavenworth County	Justice—United States Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	p. m. 60.00	May 17, 1899	Guard.	
Honeywell, William.	Wyandotte County	do	p. m. 60.00	do	Do.	
Hon. Elijah C.	Shawnee County	do	p. m. 60.00	June 13, 1899	Do.	
O'Neil, Ernest R.	Douglas County	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	720	June 17, 1899	Industrial teacher and farmer (appointed forage master).	
Bell, Fred L.	Sedgwick County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Wichita, Kans.	650	June 27, 1899	Janitor.	
KENTUCKY.						
Talbott, Miss Louise H.	Woodford County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 6, 1898	Skilled laborer.	
Boyd, James B.	Madison County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Richmond, Ky.	600	Sept. 7, 1898	Watchman-fireman.	
Whitcomb, William W.	Jefferson County	War—Construction and Repair.	p. d. 2.80	Sept. 12, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.	
Tyree, Amos.	Boyd County	Navy—Quartermaster-General's.	1,200	Sept. 20, 1898	Do.	
Thomasson, Newton A.	McCracken County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Paducah, Ky.	600.00	Sept. 22, 1898	Janitor.	
Annan, Albert P.	Jefferson County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Louisville, Ky.	720.00	Sept. 24, 1898	Fireman.	
Rezold, Fred.	do	do	720.00	do	Do.	
DeLong, Lemuel	do	do	720.00	do	Do.	
Gregory, James G.	do	do	720.00	do	Do.	
Nelson, Charles A.	do	do	720.00	do	Do.	
Liebat, Ed.	do	do	720.00	do	Do.	
Barnes, Miss Medora E.	do	Interior—Louisville pension agency.	600.00	Sept. 29, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.	
Welden, Clarence E.	Daviess County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Owensboro, Ky.	660.00	Oct. 3, 1898	Messenger.	
Chowning, James W.	Carroll County	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	720.00	Oct. 4, 1898	Tagger.	
Ross, John J.	Jefferson County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Louisville, Ky.	720.00	Dec. 1, 1898	Watchman.	
Mercer, Walter	McCracken County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Paducah, Ky.	720.00	Dec. 23, 1898	Fireman-watchman.	
Groene, John T.	Jefferson County	Navy—Pamlico Navy Yard.	1,017.25	Jan. 17, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.	
Shaw, William R.	Tippah County	War—Engineer, Louisville, Ky.	1,017.25	Jan. 19, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.	
Caldwell, Herbert.	Jefferson County	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	720.00	Feb. 6, 1899	Stenography.	
Payne, Charles G.	Franklin County	State, War and Navy Department Building.	1,200.00	Feb. 23, 1899	Meat inspector.	
Smith, Herbert M.	do	do	720.00	Feb. 24, 1899	Elevator conductor.	
Frazier, Robert F.	Jefferson County	Inc.	1,200.00	Mar. 1, 1899	Meat inspector.	
Trexler, Robert E.	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	600.00	Mar. 4, 1899	Hospital steward.	
		Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service.				

Fertig, Charles E.	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Louisville, Ky.	720.00	Mar. 30, 1899	Wireman.
Rollings, James H.	do	do	840.00	do	Dynamo tender.
Cooper, Manuel	do	do	840.00	do	Do.
Nixon, Miss Mollie S.	Campbell County	Interior—Louisville Pension Agency	600.00	May 9, 1899	Clerk.
Burleigh, John M.	Jefferson County	Navy—Key West Naval Station	p. d. 3.04	May 20, 1899	Stenography.
Esakridge, Thomas G.	do	War—Engineer, Jefferson City, Mo.	720.00	June 1, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Childers, Cris C.	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	700.00	June 7, 1899	Wireman.
Horton, Thomas J.	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Louisville, Ky.	720.00	June 30, 1899	Watchman.
LOUISIANA.					
Morton, Baxter	Lincoln Parish	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	July 1, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.
Cooney, Miss Alma G.	Orleans Parish	Treasury—New Orleans mint	p. d. 2.00	July 12, 1898	Clerk.
O'Reardon, Miss Irene V. S.	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Mehn, Miss Victoria H.	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Egan, Miss Sarah G.	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Bell, Arthur	Caddo Parish	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Shreveport, La.	720.00	July 13, 1898	Fireman.
Sullivan, James P.	Orleans Parish	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New Orleans, La.	600.00	Sept. 10, 1898	Do.
Butler, Andrew J.	Caddo Parish	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Shreveport, La.	720.00	Oct. 17, 1898	Do.
Ferguson, William F.	Orleans Parish	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New Orleans, La.	1,080.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Do.
Buckley, John P.	do	War—Commissary-General of Subsistence	720.00	Jan. 25, 1899	Engineer.
Walt, Charles W.	do	War—Engineer, New Orleans	720.00	Mar. 7, 1899	Messenger.
Whitman, Winfield S.	Catahoula Parish	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Bliss, Tex.	900.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Typewriting.
Murphy, William P.	Orleans Parish	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Ringgold, Tex.	720.00	June 23, 1899	Engineer.
MAINE.					
Cram, Archer P.	Kennebec County	Interior—Augusta pension agency	600.00	June 30, 1899	Do.
Gerrish, William H.	Cumberland County	Treasury—Marine Hospital Service	600.00	July 16, 1898	Clerk.
Rundlett, Amos S.	Penobscot County	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	July 28, 1898	Acting assistant surgeon.
Richardson, Albert M.	Oxford County	War—Engineer, Portland	1,200.00	Aug. 8, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Leavitt, Walter J.	Cumberland County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Portland	620.00	Oct. 6, 1898	Clerk.
Robbins, Edward E.	Androscoggin County	Navy—Boston navy pay office	900.00	Oct. 7, 1898	Janitor.
Hanaford, Herbert S. A.	Cumberland County	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.04	Oct. 24, 1898	Typewriting.
Long, Albert	Androscoggin County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Oct. 24, 1898	Do.
Cleaves, Isaac H.	Cumberland County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Portland	620.00	Dec. 1, 1898	Meat inspector.
Pettingill, Harry M.	do	do	620.00	Dec. 16, 1898	Janitor.
Pedder, Elbridge	Kennebec County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Augusta	620.00	Jan. 24, 1899	Do.
Emmons, Seward E.	Androscoggin County	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General	1,200.00	Feb. 11, 1899	Do.
Fuller, Holly G.	Cumberland County	War—Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,500.00	Feb. 18, 1899	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
Bibber, Albert N.	Washington County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Eastport	600.00	Feb. 25, 1899	Inspector of woolens.
				Mar. 6, 1899	Fireman-watchman.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Department—Bureau or office.	Probationary appointment.	Salary.	Date.	Kind of examination—Remarks.
MAINE—continued.						
Buck, John R.	Hancock County.	State.	\$1,000.00	Mar. 23, 1899		Stenography and typewriting.
Decker, Monreca M.	Penobscot County.	Interior—Augusta pension agency.	600.00	Apr. 1, 1899		Clerk.
Merrill, Walter E.	Cumberland County.	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service.	p.m.100.00	May 11, 1899		Acting assistant surgeon.
Scribner, Allen Lamson.	Kennebec County.	Agriculture—Division of Agrostology.	480.00	June 9, 1899		Messenger boy.
MARYLAND.						
Wood, George P.	Baltimore County.	Navy—Yards and Dock.	p. d. 6.00	July 1, 1898		Junior civil engineer.
Peter, Miss Willie E.	Montgomery County.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.25	do.		Skilled laborer.
Hutton, George A.	Prince George County.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	do.		Registration (attendant).
Thompson, Miss Agnes C.	Washington County.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.25	July 5, 1898		Skilled laborer.
Trathor, Robert L.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	July 6, 1898		Registration (attendant).
Burgess, Miss Kate C.	Prince George County.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.25	July 8, 1898		Skilled laborer.
Moore, Miss Rose H.	Baltimore County.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.		do.
Blairford, Miss Nannie.	Prince George County.	do.	p. d. 1.25	July 11, 1898		do.
Grimes, Miss Maude M.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	July 12, 1898		do.
Lieutand, Maurice R.	do.	do.	1,262.00	July 13, 1898		Pressman (temporary appointment).
Lewis, George E.	do.	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard.	p. d. 3.12	July 14, 1898		Junior civil engineer.
Thomas, Mrs. Mary E.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	120.00	do.		Registration (laborer).
Mullikin, William L.	Prince George County.	do.	216.00	July 15, 1898		Registration (attendant).
Rutter, Frank R.	Baltimore County.	Interior—Geological Survey.	1,200.00	July 16, 1898		Assistant, Department of Agriculture.
Reed, C. Elder.	Prince George County.	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.00	July 18, 1898		Clerk.
Reynolds, Edwin C.	Montgomery County.	Interior—Patent.	1,200.00	July 19, 1898		Fourth assistant examiner.
Talbert, Miss Emma.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	120.00	do.		Registration (laborer).
Hutchinson, Miss Daisy I.	Kent County.	Navy—Construction and Repair.	120.00	Aug. 1, 1898		Do.
Hynson, Paul.	Prince George County.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.00	Aug. 3, 1898		Messenger boy.
Whiteley, Miss Mary I.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.		Skilled laborer.
Smith, Edwin.	Montgomery County.	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey.	1,200.00	Aug. 4, 1898		Assistant—Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Patterson, Miss Clara B.	Baltimore County.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.25	do.		Skilled laborer.
Cranall, Noble H.	Prince George County.	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.00	Aug. 23, 1898		Clerk.
Thorne, Ernest.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	144.00	Aug. 25, 1898		Registration (laborer).
Taylor, Lewis R.	Baltimore County.	War—Engineer, Baltimore.	1,500.00	Sept. 1, 1898		Junior civil engineer.
Walters, Miss Maggie L.	Prince George County.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.25	Sept. 11, 1898		Skilled laborer.
Moore, Miss Edith.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	120.00	Sept. 23, 1898		Registration (laborer).
Imbler, Frederick A.	Baltimore County.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	1,262.00	Sept. 23, 1898		Die sinker.

Name	County	Position	P. d.	1. 20	Sept. 27, 1898	Oct. 11, 1898	Messenger.
Higgins, Montgomery E.	Montgomery County	Navy—Indian Head proving ground.	p. d.	900.00	Oct. 11, 1898	Do.	Fish culturist.
Mullett, Richard M.	Baltimore, Md.	Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Woods Hole, Mass.	p. d.	1.25	Oct. 14, 1898	Do.	Printer's assistant.
Spring, Mrs. Blanche F.	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d.	1.25	Oct. 15, 1898	Do.	Do.
Rabbit, Miss Marion J.	Montgomery County	do.	p. d.	1.25	Oct. 17, 1898	Do.	Do.
Thomson, Miss Ethyl D.	Prince George County	do.	p. d.	1.25	Nov. 16, 1898	Do.	Do.
Fladung, Miss Florence A. H.	do.	do.	p. d.	1.25	Nov. 22, 1898	Do.	Do.
Conlyn, Mrs. Helen F.	Charles County	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard.	p. d.	2.80	Nov. 30, 1898	Do.	Stenographer and typewriter.
Rider, Charles W.	Wicomico County	Navy—Maryland Steel Works.	p. d.	4.00	Dec. 1, 1898	Do.	Assistant draftsman, for transfer under Rule X.
Wright, William L.	Baltimore County	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	p. d.	130.00	Dec. 1, 1898	Do.	Registration (laborer).
Grimes, Miss Alice	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Baltimore.	p. d.	600.00	Dec. 13, 1898	Do.	Machinist.
Reed, Thomas E.	Baltimore County	Treasury—Shipping commissioner, Baltimore.	p. d.	900.00	Dec. 17, 1898	Do.	Clerk, Shipping Commission.
Dunn, Thomas M. B.	do.	Navy—Construction and Repair, Sparrows Point, Md.	p. d.	3.25	Dec. 27, 1898	Do.	Stenography.
Walker, William W.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	p. d.	216.00	Jan. 2, 1899	Do.	Registration (attendant).
Dixon, Walter E.	Baltimore County	War—Ordnance, Philadelphia.	p. d.	900.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Do.	Mechanical draftsman.
Glaczer, Harry	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Baltimore.	p. d.	680.00	Jan. 28, 1899	Do.	Fireman.
Littfield, William L.	do.	do.	p. d.	680.00	Feb. 1, 1899	Do.	Do.
Quillan, James	do.	Civil Service Commission	p. d.	900.00	Feb. 3, 1899	Do.	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Townsend, James A.	Anne Arundel County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d.	1.25	Feb. 4, 1899	Do.	Printer's assistant.
Pindell, Robert M. Jr.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	p. d.	216.00	Feb. 10, 1899	Do.	Registration (attendant).
Ridgout, Miss Alice M.	Prince George County	do.	p. d.	216.00	Feb. 14, 1899	Do.	Do.
Garner, Miss Martha N.	do.	do.	p. d.	216.00	Feb. 17, 1899	Do.	Do.
Dutrow, Richard J.	do.	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	p. d.	1,200.00	Feb. 18, 1899	Do.	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
Carroll, Harvey L.	Howard County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Baltimore.	p. d.	1,000.00	Feb. 23, 1899	Do.	Assistant engineer.
Blandford, John E.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	p. d.	1,000.00	Mar. 1, 1899	Do.	Registration (attendant).
Oldfield, John F.	Baltimore County	do.	p. d.	216.00	Mar. 15, 1899	Do.	Do.
Vinson, Charles H.	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Baltimore.	p. d.	900.00	Mar. 23, 1899	Do.	Lampist.
Neal, John H.	Baltimore County	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	p. d.	216.00	Mar. 24, 1899	Do.	Engineer.
Moore, Will C.	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Baltimore.	p. d.	1,200.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.	Examiner of surveys.
Barry, William D.	Baltimore County	Interior—Land	p. d.	120.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.	Registration (laborer).
Moore, Miss Bessie J.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	p. d.	216.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.	Registration (attendant).
McConnell, John F., Jr.	Talbot County	do.	p. d.	240.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.	Do.
Powell, Henry T.	do.	do.	p. d.	216.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.	Do.
Hollyday, Henry B. P.	do.	do.	p. d.	216.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.	Do.
Norrison, Miss Mary M.	do.	do.	p. d.	120.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.	Registration (laborer).
Knott, James S.	do.	do.	p. d.	216.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.	Registration (attendant).
Cusick, John I.	do.	do.	p. d.	240.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.	Do.
Oliver, Alonzo L.	do.	do.	p. d.	216.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.	Do.
Allen, Walter C.	do.	do.	p. d.	240.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.	Do.
Swan, Clarence B.	do.	do.	p. d.	216.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.	Do.
Burguson, Miss Emma J.	do.	do.	p. d.	120.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.	Registration (laborer).

TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.*

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.—Remarks.
		Department.—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
MARYLAND—continued.					
Meyers, Herbert W.	Baltimore County.	Interior.—Pension.	\$400.00	Apr. 11, 1899	Messenger boy.
Didier, Frederick W.	do.	War.—Engineer, Wilmington, N. C.	1,200.00	Apr. 18, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Grimes, Alton A.	do.	Interior.—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Apr. 20, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Sweeney Grover W.	Montgomery County.	Treasury.—Engraving and Printing.	216.00	May 4, 1899	Do.
Miller, David S.	Prince George County	do.	626.00	May 5, 1899	skilled laborer.
Walters, Miss Janie	do.	Navy.—Washington Navy-Yard.	p. d. 1.25	May 6, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Bartley, Thomas A.	Montgomery County.	Interior.—Secretary's.	p. d. 1.00	May 11, 1899	Messenger boy.
Craiger, Sherman M.	do.	Interior.—Government Hospital for the Insane.	9.00	May 15, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Hutchinson, Miss Mollie E.	do.	do.	1.20	May 16, 1899	Registration (laborer).
Dixon, George M.	Baltimore.	Navy.—Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.	216.00	do.	Registration (attendant).
Redgway, Samuel C., Jr.	Prince George County	Navy.—League Island Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.80	May 25, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Reed, Clyde	do.	Interior.—Government Hospital for the Insane.	p. d. 2.48	June 1, 1899	Typewriting.
Taylor, Miss Bessie	Baltimore County	Agriculture.—Division of Soils.	130.00	do.	Registration (laborer).
Cameron, Frank K.	do.	do.	1,400.00	do.	Soil chemist.
Hazel, Mrs Gertrude A.	do.	do.	120.00	June 6, 1899	Do.
Sincois, Miss Jessie M.	do.	do.	130.00	June 7, 1899	Do.
Chapple, J. Lansing	Charles County	Treasury.—Engraving and Printing	216.00	June 10, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Martin, Miss Maria L.	Montgomery County.	do.	p. d. 1.25	do.	Printer's assistant.
Griffith, Miss Ethel M.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25	June 20, 1899	Do.
Branen, William S.	Prince George County	do.	7.20	June 28, 1899	Watchman.
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Devereux, Miss Mary C.	Suffolk County	Treasury.—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.25	July 1, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Clark, Arthur W.	do.	Treasury.—Assistant custodian and jail- or service, Boston.	600.00	July 6, 1898	Fireman.
Donovan, Wm. H.	Hampden County.	Navy.—Boston Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.56	July 8, 1898	Typewriting.
Stanton, Geo. E.	Suffolk County.	do.	p. m. 126.00	July 14, 1898	Junior civil engineer.
Loveland, Benj. A.	do.	do.	p. m. 100.00	do.	Do.
Ann, Dorsey	Worcester County.	Interior.—Patent.	p. m. 126.00	do.	Do.
Cobb, Syllvanus H.	Norfolk County.	do.	1,200.00	July 16, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.
Barrows, Bernard	Middlesex County	Civil Service Commission.	1,200.00	July 18, 1898	Do.
Bakenhus, Benben Edwin.	Suffolk County.	Treasury.—Engraving and Printing.	1,000.00	Aug. 5, 1898	Junior civil engineer.
Lavender, Thos. F.	do.	do.	Piece-rate	Aug. 8, 1898	Plate printer.
Duncan, Thos. R.	do.	do.	Piece-rate	do.	Do.
Hernon, Geo. A.	Middlesex County	Navy.—Boston Navy-Yard.	p. d. 4.00	Aug. 11, 1898	Junior civil engineer.
Leeds, Alf C.	Suffolk County.	Interior.—Patent.	360.00	Aug. 13, 1898	Messenger boy.
Mallory, Blumson S.	Hampden County.	do.			

Collins, Edward, Jr.	Suffolk County	do	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	1,200.00	Aug. 16, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.
Boedeker, Jno.	do	do	Treasury—Revenue Cutter	p. d. 3.12	Aug. 17, 1898	Mechanical draftsman.
Pearson, Edwin H.	Middlesex County	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Boston.	1,500.00	Aug. 26, 1898	Cadet, Revenue-Cutter Service. Engineer.
Swan, Geo. W.	Worcester County	do	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	Aug. 31, 1898	Observer.
Whitney, Edward	Franklin County	do	Treasury—Comptroller Currency	900.00	Sept. 1, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Briggs, Miss Mary W.	Bristol County	do	Interior—Boston pension agency	600.00	do	Clerk.
Gerrish, Wm. H.	Middlesex County	do	War—Ordinance Department at large	1,200.00	Sept. 6, 1898	Mechanical draftsman.
Proctor, Alfred W.	Suffolk County	do	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	Sept. 12, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.
Thayer, Horace R.	do	do	Navy—Portsmouth Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.26	Sept. 21, 1898	Junior civil engineer.
Curtis, Arthur V.	Norfolk County	do	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.00	Sept. 23, 1898	Assistant draftsman.
Smith, Howard E.	Middlesex County	do	Navy—Portsmouth Navy-Yard	p. d. 4.00	Sept. 27, 1898	Junior civil engineer.
Shepherd, Frank C.	Suffolk County	do	do	900.00	Oct. 1, 1898	Clerk.
Connelly, Thos. G.	do	do	War—Engineer, Boston, Mass.	900.00	do	do.
Halley, Wm. C.	do	do	do	p. d. 3.26	Oct. 7, 1898	Assistant ship draftsman.
Hewins, Lyman F.	do	do	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 4.00	Oct. 13, 1898	do.
Binley, William, Jr.	Essex County	do	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News.	p. d. 4.00	Oct. 17, 1898	do.
Hunnell, Fred A.	Middlesex County	do	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News.	p. d. 2.48	Oct. 18, 1898	Clerk.
Curran, Joseph J.	Suffolk County	do	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.04	Nov. 2, 1898	Mechanical draftsman.
Pease, Chas. H.	do	do	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	600.00	Nov. 8, 1898	Fireman-watchman.
Cole, Charles K.	Essex County	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Haverhill.	p. d. 2.56	do	do.
Crocker, Calvin J.	Suffolk County	do	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	840.00	Nov. 12, 1898	Junior civil engineer.
Bumstead, Albert H.	do	do	Interior—Geological Survey	1,200.00	Nov. 17, 1898	Assistant topographer.
Fay, Albert E.	Worcester County	do	Interior—Patent	p. d. 2.00	Nov. 22, 1898	Fourth assistant patent examiner.
McCrath, Jeremiah	Suffolk County	do	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.32	Nov. 28, 1898	Watchman.
Worthing, Louis W.	do	do	do	p. d. 8.26	Dec. 1, 1898	Clerk.
Osborne, Roy W.	Essex County	do	Navy—Naval Intelligence	p. d. 2.48	Dec. 10, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Todsen, John S.	Bristol County	do	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	1,200.00	Dec. 15, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Wright, Alexander E.	Norfolk County	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	p. d. 4.00	Dec. 21, 1898	Meat inspector.
Kimball, Walter E.	Suffolk County	do	Navy—Construction and Repair, Weymouth, Mass.	p. d. 2.80	Dec. 21, 1898	Assistant draftsman.
Sullivan, John G.	do	do	Navy—Steam Engineering, Boston, Mass.	p. d. 2.80	Dec. 24, 1898	Stenography.
MacQuarrie, Samuel T.	do	do	Navy—Steam Engineering, Weymouth, Mass.	p. d. 2.80	Dec. 24, 1898	Typewriting.
Farwell, Oscar J.	Worcester County	do	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Jan. 2, 1899	Clerk.
Fogarty, Emory H.	Suffolk County	do	Treasury—Revenue-Cutter	500.00	Jan. 11, 1899	Cadet, Revenue-Cutter Service.
Van Steinburg, Milo N.	do	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Boston.	720.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Fireman.
Parks, Frank S.	Hampden County	do	Navy—Supplies and Accounts, Boston	p. d. 2.48	do	Clerk.
Kelly, George F.	Barnstable County	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Barnstable.	540.00	do	Janitor.
Davis, Henry W.	Suffolk County	do	Post-Office—Post-office inspector in charge, Boston.	1,000.00	Jan. 18, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Du Bois, Louis A.	do	do	War—Ordinance, Springfield, Mass.	1,200.00	Jan. 19, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Bartlett, Wm. J.	Middlesex County	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Boston.	720.00	do	Fireman.
Allen, Frank L.	Plymouth County	do	do	720.00	do	do.
Dalpen, John Craig	Suffolk County	do	War—Engineer, Boston	1,200.00	Jan. 21, 1899	Stenography.
Davis, Henry E.	do	do	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service	600.00	Feb. 4, 1899	Steward.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.		Date.	Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.		
MASSACHUSETTS—continued.					
Washburn, George M.	Plymouth County.	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard.	p. d. \$2.48	Feb. 11, 1899	Clerk.
Berry, Winfield E.	Suffolk County.	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	720.00	Feb. 14, 1899	Tagger.
Roberts, Edward B.	do.	Navy—Hydrographic.	1,000.00	Mar. 6, 1899	Hydrographic draftsman and surveyor.
Berry, Winfield E.	do.	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	Mar. 11, 1899	Observer.
Trott, Chas. F.	do.	Navy—New York Navy-Yard.	p. d. 4.00	Mar. 13, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Hosca, Fred C.	do.	War—Ordnance, Springfield, Mass.	p. d. 1.20	Mar. 17, 1899	Clerk.
Marcy, Arthur Franklin	do.	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard.	p. d. 1.76	Mar. 20, 1899	Messenger boy.
Witham, Wm. H.	Essex County.	War—Ordnance, Springfield, Mass.	p. d. 1.20	Apr. 1, 1899	Stenography.
Blunt, Matthew M.	Middlesex County.	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard.	p. d. 4.00	Apr. 8, 1899	Mechanical draftsman.
Levi, Samuel	Suffolk County.	War—Substance, Boston.	600.00	Apr. 12, 1899	Messenger.
Nowlan, Frank P.	do.	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	720.00	Apr. 20, 1899	Tagger.
Stevens, Charles O.	do.	Navy—New York Navy-Yard.	p. d. 4.00	Apr. 23, 1899	Architectural draftsman.
Sturgis, Wm. R.	Barnstable County.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Barnstable.	540.00	Apr. 26, 1899	Janitor.
Walker, Geo. E.	Essex County.	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.32	May 1, 1899	Clerk.
Stevens, Charles O.	Suffolk County.	Treasury—Supervising Architect.	840.00	do.	Architectural draftsman.
Littlefield, Austin G.	Middlesex County.	Navy—Steam Engineering, Boston, Mass.	p. d. 2.00	May 2, 1899	Messenger.
Stevens, Wm.	Essex County.	Treasury—Supervising Architect.	1,200.00	May 8, 1899	Computer.
Stockwell, Alcott W.	Suffolk County.	Treasury—Immigration, Boston, Mass.	1,200.00	do.	Stenography and typewriting.
Colles, Geo. W.	do.	Interior—Patent.	1,200.00	May 15, 1899	Fourth assistant examiner.
Baker, Chas. M.	Bristol County.	Treasury—Supervising Architect.	1,400.00	May 22, 1899	Supervising architect draftsman.
Barker, Harrington.	Middlesex County.	Interior—Patent.	1,200.00	June 10, 1899	Fourth assistant examiner.
Precor, Frederick R.	Suffolk County.	Treasury—Immigration, Boston, Mass.	1,200.00	June 12, 1899	Immigrant inspector.
Pillsbury, Joel H.	Norfolk County.	War—Engineer, St. Augustine, Fla.	1,200.00	June 17, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Stilson, Horace T.	Middlesex County.	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.56	June 30, 1899	Do.
MICHIGAN.					
Ferguson, Thos. H.	Wayne County.	Interior—Patent.	1,200.00	July 1, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.
Hausler, Joseph M.	Saginaw County.	do.	300.00	do.	Messenger boy.
Tuthill, Benj. C.	St. Joseph County.	Navy—Naval construction, Bath, Me.	p. d. 3.25	July 6, 1898	Assistant draftsman.
Masellink, Benj.	Allegan County.	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	July 14, 1898	Observer.
Sealey, Dewey A.	Ingham County.	do.	840.00	Aug. 26, 1898	Do.
Henry, Geo. L.	Saginaw County.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Saginaw.	600.00	Sept. 6, 1898	Janitor.
Gardner, John P.	Wayne County.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Detroit.	720.00	Sept. 24, 1898	Fireman.
McKendrick, Wm.	do.	do.	720.00	Sept. 27, 1898	Do.
Spencer, Jas. H.	Ionia County.	Agriculture—Weather.	1,100.00	Sept. 30, 1898	Observer.
Lawson, Huron W.	Van Buren County.	Agriculture—Weather.	1,100.00	Oct. 17, 1898	Assistant.
Manfield, Royal J.	Way County.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Detroit.	720.00	do.	Ald, Coast and Geodetic Survey.

1129	Weber, Casper C.....	Wayne County.....	Post-Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.....	900.00	Nov. 4, 1898	Typewriting.
	Gilliet, Stephen D.....	Cass County.....	Agriculture—Animal Industry.....	720.00	Jan. 2, 1899	Tagger.
	Husted, Glenn E.....	Kalamazoo County.....	Post-Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.....	900.00	Jan. 6, 1899	Typewriting.
	Rose, Daniel W.....	Wayne County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Detroit.....	p. m. 60.00	Jan. 9, 1899	Carpenter.
	Thompson, Miss Edith L.....	Calhoun County.....	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.....	p. d. 1.25	Feb. 3, 1899	Skilled laborer.
	Carter, Jno. S.....	Bay County.....	Agriculture—Weather.....	600.00	Feb. 14, 1899	Do.
	Stewart, Willis W.....	St. Clair County.....	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection, Port Huron.....	2,000.00	Feb. 28, 1899	Inspector of hulls.
1130	Jellison, Wm. A.....	Marquette County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Marquette.....	600.00	Mar. 13, 1899	Fireman-watchman.
1251	Krum, Fred W.....	Kent County.....	Navy—Naval proving grounds, Indian Head.....	p. d. 2.80	do.....	Stenography and typewriting.
	Todd, Hubert G.....	St. Joseph County.....	Agriculture—Weather.....	1,000.00	Mar. 18, 1899	Observer.
	Capier, Paul A.....	Wayne County.....	Treasury, Assistant custodian and janitor service, Detroit.....	600.00	Apr. 5, 1899	Watchman.
	Irons, Geo. T.....	Wickford County.....	Agriculture—Animal Industry.....	1,200.00	Apr. 18, 1899	Meat inspector.
	Fraser, Elijah E.....	Wayne County.....	Post-Office.....	1,200.00	Apr. 25, 1899	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
	Spencer, Miss Florence M.....	Ionia County.....	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.....	p. d. 1.25	June 19, 1899	Skilled laborer.
	Hartwig, Walter C.....	Wayne County.....	Agriculture—Weather.....	360.00	June 28, 1899	Messenger boy.
MINNESOTA.						
	Hill, Harry L.....	Ramsey County.....	Agriculture—Forestry.....	900.00	July 15, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
	Hempstead, Hugh C.....	Hennepin County.....	Agriculture—Weather.....	840.00	Sept. 6, 1898	Observer.
	Bratton, Chas. B.....	Ramsey County.....	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.....	1,200.00	Oct. 24, 1898	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
	Finnan, Patrick.....	Hennepin County.....	Agriculture—Animal Industry.....	720.00	Nov. 17, 1898	Tagger.
	Baker, Miss Rose T.....	Blue Earth County.....	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.....	p. d. 1.25	Dec. 1, 1898	Skilled laborer.
	Van Doren, Chas. E.....	Hennepin County.....	Navy—New York Navy Yard.....	p. d. 3.04	Dec. 21, 1898	Mechanical draftsman.
	Porter, Simon.....	do.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Minneapolis.....	600.00	Jan. 31, 1899	Watchman.
	Baumann, Edward C.....	St. Louis County.....	Interior—Watertown land office, S. Dak.....	900.00	Feb. 21, 1899	Land-service clerk.
	Sweeley, Frank L.....	Hennepin County.....	War—Engineer, St. Paul.....	720.00	May 10, 1899	Clerk.
	Leudan, Philip.....	Ramsey County.....	War—Quartermaster's, New Fort, Spokane, Wash.....	780.00	June 10, 1899	Blacksmith.
	Ware, Reginald P.....	Hennepin County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Minneapolis.....	600.00	June 13, 1899	Messenger.
	Proctor, Miss Sarah J.....	do.....	Agriculture—Division of Publications.....	720.00	June 16, 1899	Artist and draftsman.
MISSISSIPPI.						
	Woolverton, Miss Ruby L.....	Clarke County.....	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.....	p. d. 1.25	July 6, 1898	Skilled laborer.
	Hall, Edmund O.....	Tate County.....	Navy—Steam Engineering.....	p. d. 2.48	Aug. 16, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
	Rolla, George E.....	Warren County.....	Agriculture—Weather.....	840.00	Sept. 9, 1898	Observer.
	Kuntz, Alfred J.....	do.....	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.....	626.00	Nov. 10, 1898	Fireman.
	Battles, Miss Mary M.....	Pike County.....	do.....	p. d. 1.25	Feb. 3, 1899	Skilled laborer.
	Tucker, Thomas.....	Warren County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Vicksburg.....	720.00	Mar. 16, 1899	Fireman.
	Butler, Tait.....	Oktibbeha County.....	Agriculture—Animal Industry.....	1,200.00	June 20, 1899	Meat inspector.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.		Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	
MISSOURI.				
Craig, Dr. Robert C.	St. Louis County	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service.	\$1,200.00	July 2, 1898
Johnson, Harry T.	do.	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	July 13, 1898
Bruckemiller, Paul P.	Jackson County.	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	720.00	July 18, 1898
Reisner, Fred F.	Bates County.	Interior—Patent.	1,200.00	do.....
Dixon, Andrew J.	St. Louis County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, St. Louis.	720.00	July 22, 1898
Irey, Walter C.	Jackson County.	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	360.00	Aug. 2, 1898
Owens, Nelson A.	St. Louis County	Treasury—Subtreasury, St. Louis, Mo.	720.00	Aug. 15, 1898
Stice, J. L.	do.	Post-Office.	1,200.00	Aug. 19, 1898
Regan, John.	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, St. Louis.	720.00	Sept. 6, 1898
McKillop, Miss Jennie	Buchanan County	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	600.00	Sept. 12, 1898
Hillerman, Jas. E.	St. Louis County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, St. Louis.	720.00	Sept. 22, 1898
Luther, Martin	do.	do.	720.00	Sept. 29, 1898
McNally, Henry R.	do.	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	720.00	Nov. 15, 1898
Farley, Matthew A., Jr.	Newton County.	do.	720.00	Nov. 18, 1898
Cutler, Chas. W.	Buchanan County	Justice—United States Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	p.m. 60.00	Nov. 22, 1898
Konizski, Gilbert R.	St. Louis County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, St. Louis.	p. d. 3.50	Dec. 1, 1898
Morris, Claude F.	Pettis County	Agriculture—Kansas City, Mo.	840.00	Dec. 5, 1898
Hilder, Frank F.	St. Louis	Smithsonian Institution.	1,500.00	Dec. 19, 1898
Butta, Heber.	Jackson County.	do.	p.m. 50.00	Jan. 21, 1899
Ramsay, Robt. A.	Audrain County	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	1,200.00	Feb. 8, 1899
Page, Wm. F.	Newton County	Commission of Fish and Fisheries.	720.00	do.
Quinn, Joseph B.	Jackson County	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey.	720.00	Mar. 15, 1899
Barnes, Fred.	Buchanan County	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Riley, Kans.	1,000.00	Mar. 18, 1899
Higgins, Ervin P.	Pettis County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Sedalia, Mo.	600.00	Mar. 25, 1899
Stampfl, Geo. J.	Cole County	War—Engineer, St. Louis, Mo.	p.m. 40.00	do.....
Alexander, John O. W.	St. Louis County	Agriculture—Animal Industry, St. Joseph, Mo.	840.00	Apr. 1, 1899
Mowrer, Wm. E.	Putnam County	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	Apr. 8, 1899
Goshert, Christie S.	St. Louis County	Commission of Fish and Fisheries.	720.00	do.....
Florreich, Philip, Jr.	do.	War—Engineer, St. Louis.	900.00	Apr. 17, 1899
Walker, Gilbert S.	St. Louis	Navy—Washington Navy Yard.	p.d. 3.04	Apr. 20, 1899
Ather, Thos. F.	Jackson County.	Treasury—Treasurer's.	600.00	Apr. 24, 1899

Pierson, Ralph	St. Louis	Wat—Engineer, St. Louis, Mo.	720.00	Apr. 27, 1899	Clerk.
Morris, Jas. M.	Jasper County	do.	720.00	May 2, 1899	Do.
Deane, Wm. C.	St. Louis County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	1,242.00	May 10, 1899	Pressman.
Larue, Edgar N.	Jackson County	Articulator—Animal Industry	720.00	May 15, 1899	Tagger.
Cunningham, Miss Eugenia	Cola County	Interior—Geological Survey	840.00	May 18, 1899	Typewriter.
Miltzer, Gustavus	St. Louis County	Navy—Hydrographic	700.00	May 20, 1899	Plate printer.
Byrne, Patrick F.	do.	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	900.00	June 20, 1899	Plumber.
Underhill, Jno. B.	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, St. Louis.	1,080.00	June 30, 1899	Dynamo tender.
MONTANA.					
Lawson, T. William	Lewis and Clarke County	Interior—Surveyor-general of Montana	p. d. 4.00	Aug. 11, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Hall, Harry B.	do.	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Aug. 18, 1898	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
Vaughan, Frank E.	Flathead County	Interior—Land office, Kalispell	1,200.00	Nov. 14, 1898	Land-service clerk.
Wilcox, Earley V.	Gallatin County	Agriculture—Experiment Station.	1,200.00	Apr. 15, 1899	Assistant in entomology.
McLeod, John D.	Lewis and Clarke County.	Interior—Land	p. d. 5.00	June 6, 1899	Examiner of surveys.
NEBRASKA.					
Scranton, Charles S.	Wayne County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	July 18, 1898	Tagger.
Bundy, Edward A.	Douglas County	do.	720.00	do.	Do.
Mason, Joseph H.	Dodge County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Fremont.	600.00	July 22, 1898	Janitor.
Holmes, Robert J.	Valley County	Post-Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	July 25, 1898	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Baker, Adelbert.	Dodge County	Interior—Land, O'Neill, Nebr.	900.00	Aug. 4, 1898	Typewriting.
Harney, Miss Anna M.	Douglas County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	600.00	Sept. 26, 1898	Assistant microscopist.
Maua, Miss Daisy C.	do.	do.	600.00	do.	Do.
McKay, William L.	Lancaster County	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	do.	Observer.
Riely, Samuel A.	Douglas County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Oct. 1, 1898	Tagger.
Lawrence, Miss S. Irene	Nuckolls County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Oct. 10, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Helvey, Orlando W.	Fillmore County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Dec. 1, 1898	Tagger.
Richards, Isiah	Douglas County	do.	720.00	do.	Do.
Hascall, Morris T.	do.	do.	720.00	do.	Do.
Beattie, Joseph G.	do.	do.	720.00	do.	Do.
Campbell, Charles E.	do.	do.	720.00	do.	Do.
Quealey, Lawrence I.	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Omaha.	600.00	Dec. 23, 1898	Fireman.
Reubensmen, George	do.	do.	600.00	do.	Do.
Cassell, Henry L.	do.	do.	600.00	do.	Do.
Schaezeli, Floyd W.	Lancaster County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Jan. 2, 1899	Tagger.
Heston, Miss Esther E.	Douglas County	Interior—Des Moines pension agency	600.00	Jan. 10, 1899	Clerk.
Cuthill, James	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Omaha.	600.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Fireman.
Shugart, Jacob H.	do.	do.	720.00	Feb. 3, 1899	Watchman.
Korse, William O.	do.	do.	720.00	do.	Do.
Nelson, Eric	do.	do.	600.00	Feb. 24, 1899	Elevator conductor.
Potwin, Robert.	do.	Interior—Patent.	360.00	Mar. 23, 1899	Messenger boy.
Spethmann, Miss Marie T.	do.	Agriculture—Experiment Stations	840.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
NEBRASKA—continued.					
Carnaby, Joseph.....	Douglas County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Omaha.....	\$1,000.00	Apr. 12, 1899	Engineer.
Heald, Eliza W.....	do.....	State, War, and Navy Department building.....	720.00	Apr. 18, 1899	Elevator conductor.
Allen, Harlan C.....	Lancaster County.....	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	720.00	May 10, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Thomas, George H.....	Clay County.....	Civil Service Commission.....	840.00	May 31, 1899	Clerk.
Bessey, Ernest A.....	Lancaster County.....	Agriculture—Vegetable Physiology and Pathology.....	1,000.00	June 1, 1899	Assistant, Department of Agriculture.
Sullivan, Fred.....	Douglas County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Omaha.....	600.00	June 2, 1899	Elevator conductor.
Schultz, William, Jr.....	Lancaster County.....	Navy—Navigation.....	p. d. 248.00	June 14, 1899	Stenography.
Teale, Ray P.....	do.....	Agriculture—Experiment Stations.....	1,200.00	June 16, 1899	Assistant, Department of Agriculture.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Hinckley, Charles F., Jr.....	Merrimack County.....	Navy—New York Navy-Yard.....	p. d. 2.24	Oct. 22, 1898	Typewriting.
Pillsbury, Thomas H.....	do.....	War—Engineer, Boston.....	1,200.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
NEW JERSEY.					
Ripley, Thomas H.....	Essex County.....	Agriculture—Animal Industry.....	1,200.00	July 20, 1898	Meat Inspector.
Gazan, William G.....	Hudson County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Hoboken.....	680.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Watchman.
Whistler, John T. V.....	Passaic County.....	Navy—New York Navy-Yard.....	p. d. 8.00	Aug. 8, 1898	Junior civil engineer.
Rose, Charles A.....	Hudson County.....	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.....	Piece rate.	Aug. 10, 1898	Plate printer.
Andreacchio, Domenico J.....	do.....	Treasury—Immigration, Ellis Island.....	1,000.00	Aug. 12, 1898	Interpreter.
Lyon, Marcus W., Jr.....	Essex County.....	Smithsonian Institution—Biology.....	p. m. 50.00	Aug. 15, 1898	Aid, Department of Biology.
Hunt, Ridgey.....	Morris County.....	Navy—Hydrographic, New York.....	1,400.00	Aug. 24, 1898	Nautical expert.
Pittenger, John.....	Warren County.....	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.....	939.00	Sept. 8, 1898	Cabinetmaker.
Rogers, Raymond T.....	Hudson County.....	Interior—Geological Survey.....	p. d. 50	Sept. 22, 1898	Engraver's apprentice.
Dobbins, Harvey W., Jr.....	Essex County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Newark.....	600.00	Sept. 27, 1898	Watchman.
Coughtry, Arthur J.....	Camden County.....	Navy—Construction and Repair, Richmond, Va.....	p. d. 4.00	Nov. 14, 1898	Assistant draftsman.
Pistor, Adolph J.....	Essex County.....	Agriculture—Animal Industry.....	1,200.00	Dec. 15, 1898	Meat Inspector.
Young, Charles D.....	Morris County.....	Navy—Construction and Repair, Elizabeth, N. J.....	p. d. 2.80	Dec. 20, 1898	Clerk.
Lyell, John.....	Hudson County.....	Treasury—Immigration, Ellis Island.....	900.00	Dec. 21, 1898	Engineer.
Henry L.....	Middlesex County.....	Navy—New York Navy-Yard.....	p. d. 2.80	Dec. 22, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Überholzer, Charles L.....	Essex County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Newark.....	720.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Fireman.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	Kind of examination—Remarks.
NEW YORK—continued.					
Casey, Michael E.	Erie County.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Buffalo, N. Y.	\$540.00	July 22, 1898	Watchman-freeman.
Mann, Mordecai B.	New York County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	600.00	July 22, 1898	Messenger.
White, Mark J.	do.	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service	1,500.00	July 28, 1898	Acting assistant surgeon.
Coffin, Miss Agnes L.	Kings County	do.	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 3, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Hartle, Joseph A.	Albany County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece-rate.	do.	Plate printer.
McGrath, John E.	Kings County	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	1,200.00	Aug. 4, 1898	Assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Burdette, David W.	New York County	do.	Piece-rate.	do.	Plate printer.
Molloy, Joseph	do.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	do.	Aug. 4, 1898	Do.
Frederick, John	do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Swada, John	Kings County	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Manning, William F.	New York County	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Connerford, Edward G.	Kings County	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Badger, William F.	Franklin County	War—Headquarters of the Army, Department of the East, N. Y.	1,000.00	Aug. 8, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Gray, Charles E.	New York County	Navy—New York navy pay office.	900.00	Aug. 10, 1898	Typewriting.
Narocchia, Frank	do.	Treasury—Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y.	1,000.00	Aug. 12, 1898	Interpreter.
Bassett, Frank H.	Broome County	War—Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.	1,000.00	Aug. 15, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Rogers, Charles A.	Chemung County	Navy—New York navy pay office.	900.00	do.	Typewriting.
Thompson, Alexander	New York County	Navy—Hydrographic Office.	1,000.00	Aug. 28, 1898	Nautical expert.
Cohen, Abraham	do.	Treasury—Appraisers' warehouse, N. Y.	720.00	Sept. 2, 1898	Messenger.
Bolton, Joseph H.	do.	Post-Office, Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	do.	Stenography and typewriting.
Rich, Warren W.	Madison County	Treasury—Auditor for the Navy	1,200.00	Sept. 9, 1898	Clerk.
McMorrow, John	New York County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Brooklyn, N. Y.	720.00	Sept. 13, 1898	Fireman.
Holley, Berton E.	Monroe County	War—Headquarters Department of the East, New York.	1,000.00	Sept. 15, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Sanford, Morgan R.	Steuben County	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	Sept. 29, 1898	Observer.
McElree, Thomas E.	Monroe County	War—Engineer, New London, Conn.	1,200.00	Oct. 1, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Keyes, John M.	New York County	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service	p.m. 100.00	Oct. 6, 1898	Acting assistant surgeon.
Buckley, William B.	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New York.	720.00	Oct. 7, 1898	Fireman.
Hart, Michael M.	Kings County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Brooklyn, N. Y.	720.00	do.	Do.
Keson, Wm. B.	New York County	Treasury—Army, New York.	p. d. 4.00	Oct. 10, 1898	Melter and carpenter.
Farquhar, Edward	do.	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.21	Oct. 12, 1898	Clerk.
Miller, Gerrit S., Jr.	Madison County	Smithsonian Institution	p.m. 125.00	Oct. 15, 1898	Assistant curator.
Clark, Charles R.	Wyoming County	Treasury—Auditor for War Department	600.00	do.	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.

Graves, Henry S.	New York County	Agriculture—Forestry	1,800.00	Oct. 16, 1898	Assistant chief of division of forestry.
Lewenz, Alfred C.	Monroe County	Navy—Yards and Dock	p. d. 4.00	Oct. 17, 1898	Junior civil engineer.
Chase, Arthur W.	St. Lawrence County	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 4.00	Oct. 21, 1898	Assistant ship draftsman.
Lincoln, Egbert P.	Ontario County	Navy—Yards and Dock	p. d. 4.00	do	Junior civil engineer.
Benson, Fred H.	Chautauque County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Oct. 24, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Parhamore, Oliver P.	New York County	do	p. d. 2.48	do	Clerk.
Vorhees, Frederick A.	do	do	p. d. 2.48	Oct. 25, 1898	Do.
Dutton, William A.	Suffolk County	do	p. d. 2.24	Oct. 26, 1898	Do.
Moran, Ernest P.	Kings County	Treasury—Appraiser's warehouse, New York	720.00	do	Watchman.
Smith, Walton T.	New York County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 4.00	do	Superintendent of construction.
Hoyt, John C.	Onondaga County	Navy—Yards and Dock	p. d. 4.00	Oct. 27, 1898	Junior civil engineer.
Stone, Miss Harriet B.	Errie County	Agriculture—Office of Experiment Stations	p. d. 840.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Stenography and typewriter.
Burke, Oswald N.	New York County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Nov. 12, 1898	Clerk.
Puckhafer, George J.	do	Navy—New York navy pay office	p. m. 40.00	Nov. 18, 1898	Messenger boy.
Jones, Samuel J.	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New York City	1,000.00	Nov. 19, 1898	Engineer.
Hunt, Charles A.	Madison County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.00	do	Junior civil engineer.
Brown, Lemuel H.	New York County	Treasury—Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y.	p. m. 65.00	Nov. 25, 1898	Pilot.
Fresan, Franklin	do	do	p. m. 65.00	do	Marine engineer.
Gunn, Charles A.	do	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 6.00	do	Architectural draftsman.
Perkins, Maynard C.	do	do	p. d. 2.24	Nov. 28, 1898	Clerk.
Van Dyck, Edwin M.	Kings County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	2,500.00	Dec. 2, 1898	Ink maker.
Lubliner, Solomon	New York County	Treasury—Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y.	1,000.00	Dec. 5, 1898	Interpreter.
Marsh, William	do	Treasury—Appraiser's warehouse, New York City	720.00	do	Skilled laborer.
Emple, James P., Jr.	do	Treasury—Subtreasury's warehouse, New York	800.00	Dec. 8, 1898	Schedule A.
Chapman, David	Jefferson County	Navy—Medicine and Surgery	600.00	Dec. 12, 1898	Messenger.
Ingersoll, George A.	Kings County	War—Headquarters Department of the East, Governors Island, N. Y.	1,000.00	do	Stenography and typewriting.
Richards, Walter	do	Navy—Construction and Repair, Morris Heights, N. Y.	p. d. 2.80	Dec. 17, 1898	Stenography.
Elder, Robert H.	New York County	Treasury—Appraiser's warehouse, New York City	720.00	Dec. 21, 1898	Messenger.
Fitzpatrick, John	do	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Dec. 22, 1898	Clerk.
Cushman, Charles G.	do	Navy—Steam Engineering, Elizabeth, N. J.	p. d. 2.80	Dec. 27, 1898	Stenography.
Kent, Edward A.	Errie County	Treasury—Federal building under construction, Buffalo, N. Y.	2,900.00	Jan. 3, 1899	Superintendent of construction.
Reese, Miss Sallie B.	Chemung County	Treasury—Light-House Service	p. m. 75.00	do	Stenography and typewriting.
Griffith, Edward M.	New York County	Agriculture—Forestry	1,200.00	do	District assistant in forestry.
Wilmarth, Miss Mary G.	Niagara County	Interior—Geological Survey	p. m. 70.00	Jan. 5, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Collins, Guy N.	Ontario County	Agriculture—Division of Botany	840.00	Jan. 9, 1899	Seed-testing clerk.
Tiedman, Charles H.	Kings County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Jan. 10, 1899	Watchman.
Arthur, Clifford H.	Suffolk County	do	p. d. 2.00	Jan. 14, 1899	Do.
Putnam, Morris H.	New York County	War—Ordnance, at large	p. d. 3.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Assistant inspector of ordnance.
Campbell, Frederick W.	Errie County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New York, N. Y.	720.00	do	Fireman.
Gallego, Patrick	do	do	720.00	do	Do.
Attridge, Thomas F.	do	do	720.00	do	Do.
Kelly, John B.	do	do	720.00	do	Do.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
NEW YORK—continued.					
Murphy, John F.....	New York County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New York, N. Y.	\$720.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Fireman.
Houle, William.....	do.....	do.....	720.00	do.....	Wireman.
Allan, George G.....	do.....	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Jan. 18, 1899	Messenger boy
Page, Elliott B.....	do.....	War—Headquarters Department of the East, New York	1,000.00	Jan. 23, 1899	Clerk.
Winder, George L.....	Niagara County	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Niagara, N. Y.	720.00	Jan. 24, 1899	Plumber.
Pierce, Miss Anne L.....	New York County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,000.00	Jan. 28, 1899	Assistant, Department of Agriculture.
Miller, Monroe B.....	do.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,200.00	Feb. 1, 1899	Meat inspector.
Clemens, John J.....	Kings County	do.....	720.00	do.....	Fireman.
Laing, T. Dwight.....	New York County	Treasury—Subtreasury, New York	720.00	Feb. 8, 1899	Schedule C.
Ruffhead, Fred C.....	Chemung County	Treasury—Light-House Service	p. m. 75.00	Feb. 10, 1899	Clerk.
Byron, Hugh M.....	New York County	Treasury—Subtreasury, New York	720.00	Feb. 11, 1899	Schedule C.
Nagle, Francis T.....	Kings County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Feb. 20, 1899	Messenger boy.
Ritter, Alfred H.....	New York County	War—Engineer, Willets Point, N. Y.	600.00	do.....	Clerk.
Johnson, Edward.....	do.....	Treasury—Repairs of public buildings, New York	p. d. 2.50	Feb. 25, 1899	Steam fitter.
Silverman, Charles.....	do.....	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.25	Feb. 27, 1899	Messenger.
White, John Edward.....	Kings County	do.....	p. d. 2.00	Mar. 1, 1899	Watchman.
Powers, William H.....	New York County	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection, New York City	2,000.00	Mar. 8, 1899	Assistant inspector of boilers.
Martin, Theodore V.....	Kings County	Navy—Branch hydrographic office, New York	720.00	do.....	Messenger.
Lewis, Robert B.....	Niagara County	War—Ordinance, Alliance, Ohio.....	p. d. 3.00	Mar. 10, 1899	Inspector of ordnance.
Goodenough, Edmond H.....	Monroe County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Rochester, N. Y.	720.00	Mar. 15, 1899	Fireman.
Jones, Marcus O.....	Rensselaer County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Troy, N. Y.	720.00	do.....	Do.
Gibbons, Hiram.....	Albany County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Albany, N. Y.	800.00	do.....	Janitor.
Hanner, Joseph J.....	do.....	do.....	720.00	Mar. 16, 1899	Fireman.
Labriola, Philip J.....	New York County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Mar. 18, 1899	Messenger.
Bird, George H.....	do.....	Treasury—Subtreasury, New York	900.00	Mar. 20, 1899	Schedule A.
Taylor, Thomas W.....	do.....	do.....	800.00	do.....	Do.
Copeland, Walter F.....	do.....	do.....	720.00	do.....	Schedule C.
Coomba, Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	720.00	do.....	Do.
Bird, George W.....	do.....	War—Engineer, New York	900.00	Mar. 21, 1899	Stenography.
Jacobs, Washington I.....	Dutchess County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	720.00	Mar. 23, 1899	Watchman.
Reilly, Charles H.....	Kings County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Brooklyn, N. Y.	720.00	do.....	Fireman.

Todd, James M.	Erle County	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection, Buffalo, N. Y.	1,600.00	do	Assistant Inspector of hulls.
Johnston, James	Albany County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Albany, N. Y.	900.00	Mar. 27, 1899	Engineer.
Edward, Joseph L.	Queens County	Navy—Supplies and Accounts, New York City.	p. d. 2.00	Mar. 29, 1899	Messenger.
Bullock, Marlon L.	New York County	Treasury—Shipping commissioner, New York.	900.00	do	Day Inspector.
Vander-Beek, Harry J.	Monroe County	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection, Buffalo, N. Y.	1,000.00	do	Stenography.
Wright, Alexander B.	New York County	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	do	Book-keeper.
Barber, Frank D.	Genesee County	Post-Office Department—Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Mar. 31, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Rose, Joseph A.	New York County	Treasury—Light-House Service	p. m. 75.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Roome, Henry S.	do	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Apr. 10, 1899	Clerk.
Shumway, Daniel G.	Rensselaer County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Apr. 12, 1899	Meat Inspector.
Merkle, George	New York County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Apr. 13, 1899	Messenger.
Thackaberry, Joseph	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Apr. 20, 1899	Meat Inspector.
Ernst, William A.	do	Treasury—Statistics, New York	800.00	Apr. 23, 1899	Schedule A.
Jackson, Morris	do	Treasury—Patent	1,200.00	May 1, 1899	Russian and French languages.
Johnson, Benjamin R.	Albany County	Interior—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Albany, N. Y.	1,200.00	May 2, 1899	Fourth assistant examiner.
Thayer, Warren F.	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Brooklyn, N. Y.	720.00	May 3, 1899	Fireman.
Fehler, Richard H.	New York County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New York City.	1,000.00	do	Dynamo tender.
O'Keefe, John	do	Navy—Steam Engineering	720.00	May 4, 1899	Wireman.
Carter, Emmett B.	Tioga County	Navy—Construction and Repair, Portsmouth, N. H.	p. d. 5.00	May 5, 1899	Assistant Inspector of engineering materials.
Winterburn, Charles	New York County	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	p. d. 4.00	do	Assistant ship draftsman.
Whalen, Miss Della T.	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New York City.	108.00	do	Registration (attendant).
Pedrick, Lorenzo B.	Suffolk County	Navy—Engineer, Newport, R. I.	1,000.00	May 8, 1899	Engineer.
Halley, John Jay	New York County	War—Engineer, Newport, R. I.	p. d. 2.00	May 10, 1899	Clerk.
Tewksbury, William K.	Monroe County	Treasury—Repairs public buildings, New York.	720.00	May 11, 1899	Stenographer.
Bennett, George L.	Kings County	Navy—Naval constructor's office, Newport News, Va.	p. m. 125.00	May 12, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Farmer, Henry W.	New York County	Treasury—Sub-Treasury, New York	p. d. 3.50	May 16, 1899	Carpenter.
Pommer, Eugene R.	do	Post-Office—Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	p. d. 5.00	May 18, 1899	Ship draftsman.
Clark, Montgomery H.	Westchester County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New York City.	p. d. 4.00	do	Assistant ship draftsman.
Lee, Henry J.	Niagara County	Treasury—Sub-Treasury, New York	1,600.00	May 31, 1899	Schedule A.
Merritt, Norman A.	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New York City.	720.00	June 13, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Samuels, George	New York County	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	June 14, 1899	Watchman.
Ford, Edgar W.	Schoharie County	Agriculture—Division of Forestry	720.00	June 15, 1899	Stenography.
Haas, Moses	New York County	War—Engineer, St. Augustine, Fla.	1,400.00	June 16, 1899	Computer, Division of Forestry.
Lockwood, Willard D.	Monroe County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. m. 100.00	June 17, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Burden, James	Rensselaer County	War—Engineer, Wilmington, N. C.	p. d. 4.00	June 19, 1899	Do.
Hall, Louis W.	Onondaga County	do	1,200.00	June 20, 1899	Do.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
NEW YORK—continued.					
Fay, T. A.	New York County	Treasury—Subtreasury, New York	\$900.00	June 20, 1899	Schedule A.
Seely, Walter	do.	War—Engineer, New York	p. m. 100.00	June 21, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Kimball, Harry J.	do.	Interior—Patent (New York)	1,200.00	do.	Fourth assistant examiner.
Dames, Henry	do.	Treasury—Repairs to public buildings	p. d. 3.50	do.	Carpenter.
Lee, Edward J.	Albany County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Albany, N. Y.	840.00	June 24, 1899	Engineer.
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Rozelle, Richard E.	Lincoln County	Agriculture—Weather	450.00	Aug. 18, 1898	Messenger boy.
McKinzie, John W.	Lenoir County	Navy—Naval Observatory	660.00	Aug. 23, 1898	Watchman.
Dudley, John G.	Gulford County	Smithsonian Institution	p. m. 50.00	Sept. 1, 1898	Typewriting.
Pool, Theodore A.	Rowan County	Navy—Norfolk Navy Yard	p. d. 2.80	Sept. 28, 1898	Stenography.
Spencer, Joseph A.	Stanly County	War—Engineer, Charleston, S. C.	p. m. 100.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Clerk.
Gorman, Miss Annie L.	Wake County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Nov. 2, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Buile, Miss Fodie M.	Gulford County	Smithsonian Institution, National Museum	p. m. 55.00	Nov. 7, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Glenn, William W.	Gaston County	War—Engineer, Charleston, S. C.	600.00	Nov. 13, 1898	Clerk.
Peters, Yancey D.	Beaufort County	Navy—Naval Observatory	660.00	Dec. 5, 1898	Messenger.
Brown, Daniel J.	McBowel County	Agriculture—Weather	450.00	Feb. 8, 1899	Watchman.
Faison, Edward L.	Sampson County	Interior—Land	p. d. 6.00	Mar. 27, 1899	Examiner of surveys.
Cate, Samuel G.	Mecklenburg County	Labor	900.00	Apr. 13, 1899	Clerk.
Whitney, Judson W.	Folk County	Interior—General Land	1,000.00	June 20, 1899	Assistant attorney.
NORTH DAKOTA.					
Taylor, James W.	Cass County	War—Engineer, San Diego, Cal.	900.00	Apr. 14, 1899	Typewriting.
Bidwell, Edward M.	Barnes County	Interior—Bismarck, N. Dak., land office	900.00	May 18, 1899	Clerk.
OHIO.					
Sadler, Loren A.	Cuyahoga County	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	July 1, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.
Eisenstein, Miss Bertha M.	Shelby County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do.	Skilled laborer.
Dunham, Surges	Delaware County	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	July 2, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.
Phelps, Gurley S.	Cuyahoga County	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	July 6, 1898	Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Leisnering, Olin D.	do.	Treasury—Weather	840.00	July 11, 1898	Observer.
Piper, Miss Jeannette	Holmont County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	July 14, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Holcomb, Howard H.	Perry County	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	do.	Observer.
Boechy, Levi H.	Franklin County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	July 16, 1898	Meat Inspector.
Matthews, Louis H.	Hamilton County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Cincinnati	720.00	July 22, 1898	Fireman.
Crowell, William B.	Ashtabula County	Navy—Steam Engineering	p. d. 2.80	July 28, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.

Rahn, William W.	Cuyahoga County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Place rate	Aug. 6, 1898	Plate printer.
Hengster, Herbert C.	Butler County	State	900.00	Aug. 13, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Graves, Herbert C.	Cuyahoga County	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	1,800.00	Aug. 16, 1898	Nautical expert.
Eisenberger, William P.	Madison County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,300.00	Aug. 18, 1898	Meat inspector.
Wyre, Burt V.	Lucas County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Toledo, Ohio.	720.00	Sept. 6, 1898	Messenger.
Sullivan, Timothy M.	Logan County	War—Quartermaster's	1,000.00	Sept. 8, 1898	Proof reader.
Westbrook, John G.	Butler County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.24	Sept. 12, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Jones, Samuel A.	Lucas County	Navy—Leauge Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Sept. 13, 1898	Do
Charles, Newton	Richland County	Interior—Columbus pension agency	600.00	Oct. 1, 1898	Clerk.
Dorsey, Clarence W.	Licking County	Agriculture—Columbus pension agency	840.00	do	Assistant, Department of Agriculture.
Hosetler, Altine	Tuscarawas County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	do	Tugger.
Summers, Melvin B.	Stark County	do	720.00	do	Do.
Ort, Granville L.	Hamilton County	Treasury—Weather	840.00	Oct. 2, 1898	Observer.
Glenn, Henry	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Cincinnati.	800.00	Oct. 4, 1898	Watchman.
Arthur, Harry	do	do	720.00	Oct. 7, 1898	Fireman.
Marah, William E.	Summit County	Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Oct. 13, 1898	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Welch, George H.	Franklin County	Interior—Columbus pension agency	p. m. 50.00	Oct. 25, 1899	Clerk.
Ehlers, Willard A.	Hamilton County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Oct. 28, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Schook, John C.	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Tagger.
Bell, Harry M.	Franklin County	do	1,200.00	do	Meat inspector.
Mueller, Albert W. L.	Hamilton County	War—War Records	900.00	Nov. 16, 1898	Typewriting.
Cramer, Charles F.	Cuyahoga County	Treasury—Federal building in course of construction, Akron, Ohio.	2,000.00	Nov. 19, 1898	Superintendent of construction.
Sowers, Sylvester S.	Miami County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Nov. 21, 1898	Tagger.
Crowell, Miss Evangeline E.	Ashtabula County	Interior—Geological Survey	p. m. 70.00	Nov. 23, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Teagle, Arthur R.	Summit County	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	Nov. 25, 1898	Observer.
Trifen, William E.	Columbiana County	Post-Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Dec. 1, 1898	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Shale, Harvey L.	Sandusky County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	do	Tagger.
Arnold, Horace G.	Franklin County	do	720.00	do	Do.
Evans, William C.	Portage County	do	720.00	do	Do.
Yingling, Frank B.	Butler County	War—Ordnance, Hamilton, Ohio	p. d. 3.00	Dec. 28, 1898	Assistant inspector of ordnance.
Rowlee, Henry A.	Stark County	do	p. d. 3.00	do	Do.
Thomas, Charles G.	Belmont County	Treasury—Steamboat inspection, Wheeling, W. Va.	1,200.00	Jan. 6, 1899	Local inspector of boilers.
Reger, Harry S.	Lawrence County	Interior—General Land	900.00	Jan. 16, 1899	Typewriting.
Merworth, Charles	Hamilton County	Treasury—Subtreasury, Cincinnati	600.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Schedule C.
Barrett, Richard B.	do	do	1,200.00	Jan. 18, 1899	Schedule A.
Brown, Daniel W.	do	do	1,800.00	Jan. 24, 1899	Do.
Beinke, George	Lucas County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Toledo, Ohio.	900.00	Jan. 25, 1899	Engineer.
Van Fleet, Mabry C.	do	Navy—Construction and Repair, Weymouth, Mass.	p. d. 2.80	Feb. 1, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Foust, Noah O.	Summit County	Navy—Steam Engineering Bath, Me	p. d. 2.80	Feb. 7, 1899	Do.
Hibbs, Ellsworth	Belmont County	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.04	Feb. 18, 1899	Do.
Langdon, Stanley M.	Hamilton County	Treasury—Steamboat inspection, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,000.00	Feb. 21, 1899	Do.
Johns, Rudolph L.	Cuyahoga County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Cleveland.	720.00	Feb. 27, 1899	Fireman.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
OHIO—continued.					
Beck, Julius E.	Brown County	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service	\$600.00	Mar. 11, 1899	Steward.
Fagin, Emmet A.	Clermont County	Interior—Secretary's	900.00	Mar. 30, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Grove, John S.	Summit County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Apr. 10, 1899	Meat Inspector.
Cooper, James M.	Montgomery County	Interior—Pension	400.00	Apr. 11, 1899	Messenger boy.
Matt, John	Hamilton County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Cincinnati, Ohio.	720.00	Apr. 12, 1899	Fireman.
Boiler, Harry S.	Champaign County	War—Engineer, Chattanooga, Tenn.	p. m. 75.00	Apr. 18, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Willey, Harry P.	Muskegon County	Interior—Columbus pension agency	600.00	May 8, 1899	Clerk.
Jacobs, Harry C.	Knox County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	May 10, 1899	Tagger.
MacKlin, Thomas A.	Hamilton County	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	May 26, 1899	Messenger boy.
Price, John G.	Stark County	Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	May 29, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Stone, Walter.	Hamilton County	Treasury—Subtreasury, Cincinnati.	900.00	June 8, 1899	Schedule A.
Cox, Howard J.	Lorain County	War—Engineer, New York	720.00	June 10, 1899	Stenography.
Butler, Geo. W.	Pickaway County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 27, 1899	Meat Inspector.
OKLAHOMA.					
Whiting, Vernon W.	Garfield County	Interior—Enid land office, Oklahoma	1,200.00	Oct. 22, 1898	Land-service clerk.
Flood, Terence M.	Kiowa Reserve	Treasury—Auditor for the War Department.	680.00	Oct. 27, 1898	Clerk.
Evans, William T.	Logan County	Interior—Perry land office, Oklahoma.	1,200.00	Apr. 6, 1899	Land-service clerk.
Knealy, Charles C.	do.	Interior—Guthrie land office, Oklahoma.	1,200.00	May 1, 1899	Do.
OREGON.					
Fuller, George F.	Multnomah County	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection	1,800.00	July 19, 1898	Inspector of boilers.
Robertson, Harry C.	do.	Navy—Supplies and Accounts	p. d. 2.80	Nov. 26, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Knutson, Mads	Clatsop County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Astoria, Oreg.	600.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Janitor.
Hill, Robert.	Multnomah County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Portland, Oreg.	720.00	Feb. 28, 1899	Do.
Robertson, John W.	do.	do.	720.00	Mar. 15, 1899	Fireman.
Northrup, Harry E.	do.	Interior—The Dalles land office, Oregon.	p. m. 75.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Land-service clerk.
Kinnard, David W.	Clackamas County	Interior—Land	p. d. 3.00	do.	Examiner of surveys.
Cotter, Miss Ethel A.	Multnomah County	Interior—Surveyor-general, Oregon	p. d. 3.00	Apr. 13, 1899	Land-service clerk.
Lang, Anne M.	Wasco County	Interior—The Dalles land office	1,200.00	Apr. 24, 1899	Do.
Hurburt, Thomas M.	Multnomah County	Interior—Land	p. d. 3.00	June 30, 1899	Examiner of surveys.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wilcox, Horace L.	Schuylkill County	Interior—Patent	360.00	July 1, 1898	Messenger boy.
Kret, Cornelius D.	Erie County	do	1,200.00	do	Fourth assistant examiner.
Moore, Dunlop, Jr.	Allegheny County	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service	p.m. 100.00	July 2, 1898	Acting assistant surgeon.
Kilge, Mrs. Gertrude L.	Lebanon County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p.d. 1.25	July 6, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Miller, Joseph P.	Philadelphia County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia.	720.00	July 11, 1898	Dynamo tender.
Morgan, Charles H.	Lehigh County	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	July 14, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.
Williams, John C.	Philadelphia County	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p.d. 2.56	July 18, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Fitz, Irvin M.	York County	War—Ordinance, Maryland Steel Co	p.d. 3.00	July 19, 1898	Assistant Inspector of ordnance.
Robinson, George M.	Fulton County	Justice	900.00	July 20, 1898	Stenography.
Hulbert, Harry H.	Wyoming County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	do	Tagger.
Johnson, George	Venango County	do	1,200.00	do	Meat inspector.
Johnson, Henry	Beaver County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Beaver Falls, Pa.	600.00	July 22, 1898	Janitor.
Large, Nathaniel S.	Philadelphia County	War—Quartermaster's, Philadelphia	1,500.00	July 23, 1898	Inspector of woolens.
Pickett, J. Frank	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia.	1,500.00	Aug. 11, 1898	Engineer.
Sherwood, Mrs. Elizabeth B.	Clearfield County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p.d. 1.25	Aug. 15, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Hornberger, Randolph J.	Philadelphia County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p.d. 2.48	Aug. 17, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Tafel, Robert R.	do	Treasury—Revenue Cutter	500.00	do	Cadet, Revenue-Cutter Service.
Dane, Charles E.	do	Navy—Equipment, Philadelphia.	p.d. 2.80	Aug. 24, 1898	Stenography.
Gantzsch, Fritz	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia.	720.00	Sept. 6, 1898	Fireman.
Petrie, Abram L.	Allegheny County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Pittsburgh.	1,200.00	do	Engineer.
Nichols, Charles B.	Bradford County	Post-Office	720.00	Sept. 16, 1898	Watchman, for transfer under Rule X.
Piper, Anna M.	Franklin County	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p.d. 2.00	Sept. 30, 1898	Watchman.
Smalley, Hampton T.	Philadelphia County	do	p.d. 3.04	Oct. 3, 1898	Typewriting.
Ruth, Adam F.	Berks County	do	p.d. 2.48	Oct. 4, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Baker, William H.	Philadelphia County	do	p.d. 2.48	Oct. 6, 1898	Do.
Carriman, Joseph	do	do	p.d. 2.80	Oct. 7, 1898	Clerk.
Fench, Charles R.	Perry County	do	p.d. 2.48	Oct. 10, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Traub, Elmer	Philadelphia County	do	p.d. 2.80	Oct. 13, 1898	Clerk.
Reed, Mrs. Bessie L.	Blair County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p.d. 1.25	Oct. 17, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Henry, Arthur F.	Philadelphia County	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p.d. 2.00	Oct. 23, 1898	Watchman.
Smith, William G.	Mercer County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,200.00	Oct. 31, 1898	Assistant custodian.
Young, Isaac C.	Allegheny County	do	720.00	Nov. 4, 1898	Janitor-freeman.
McConnell, Aldinus C.	do	do	1,000.00	do	Engineer.
Brant, John A.	do	do	1,000.00	do	Do.
Magee, Morton	Perry County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Nov. 11, 1898	Tagger.
Boyd, Amos J.	Philadelphia County	Treasury—Federal building in course of construction, Camden, N. J.	2,190.00	Nov. 25, 1898	Superintendent of construction.
Boyer, Howard F.	Bucks County	Navy—Construction and Repair, Philadelphia, Pa.	p.d. 2.48	Dec. 3, 1898	Clerk.
Bradway, Chaitin	Philadelphia County	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,000.00	Dec. 18, 1898	Mechanical draftsman.
Swope, D. Paul	do	Navy—Hydrographic	800.00	Dec. 22, 1898	Chart engraver.
Bumgarner, George A.	do	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p.d. 8.04	do	Stenography and typewriting.
Mohler, George H.	do	do	p.d. 2.00	Jan. 11, 1899	Clerk.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
PENNSYLVANIA—cont'd.					
Norris, Jesse B.	Lackawanna County.	Navy—Construction and Repair, Homestead Steel Works.	p. d. \$2.80	Jan. 13, 1899	Stenography.
Boswell, James I.	Philadelphia County.	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.00	Jan. 16, 1899	Clerk.
Bachran, Theodore G.	do.	do.	p. d. 2.00	do.	Do.
Graham, John E.	Allegheny County.	Navy—Construction and Repair, Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabeth, N. J.	p. d. 2.80	do.	Stenography and typewriting.
Kautz, George.	Lancaster County.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Lancaster, Pa.	600.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Watchman-laborer.
Basett, Ebenezer D., Jr.	do.	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.00	Jan. 23, 1899	Clerk.
Zimmele, Charles F.	Northampton County.	War—Headquarters Department of the East, New York.	1,000.00	do.	Do.
Comfort, Newton C.	Philadelphia County.	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service.	600.00	Feb. 4, 1899	Steward.
Bowen, Bernard L.	do.	Agriculture—Weather.	600.00	Feb. 7, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Brush, Lucien M.	Allegheny County.	Navy—Carbon Steel Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.	p. d. 2.80	do.	Stenography.
Shaw, William G.	Philadelphia County.	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	1,200.00	Feb. 6, 1899	Meat Inspector.
Williams, Isaac B.	Allegheny County.	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,800.00	Feb. 14, 1899	Inspector of hulls.
Cullen, Albert J.	Philadelphia County.	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	1,252.00	Feb. 17, 1899	Pressman.
Alexander, James N.	do.	Navy—Steam Engineering, Neale & Levy, Wilmington, Del.	p. d. 4.00	Feb. 18, 1899	Draftsman, marine engines and machinery.
Bertam, Eli L.	Dauphin County.	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	1,200.00	Feb. 23, 1899	Meat Inspector.
Beatty, James.	Philadelphia County.	War—Quartermaster's, Philadelphia.	1,200.00	do.	Do.
Troxel, J. Will.	Lebanon County.	Navy—Equipment.	1,500.00	Mar. 6, 1899	Tailor.
Varnum, William L.	Erie County.	Interior—Geological survey.	p. d. 4.80	Mar. 7, 1899	Compass expert.
Hahn, Charles M.	Philadelphia County.	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection, Cleveland, Ohio.	p. d. 2.80	Mar. 9, 1899	Lithographic map engraver.
Nichols, Charles E.	do.	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection, Philadelphia.	1,000.00	Mar. 11, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Gallegher, James E.	do.	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection, Philadelphia.	1,000.00	do.	Do.
Gough, John A.	Lackawanna County.	War—Quartermaster's, Philadelphia.	900.00	Mar. 14, 1899	Messenger.
Nolph, James G.	Jefferson County.	do.	900.00	Mar. 15, 1899	Clerk.
Reeder, Franklin H.	Philadelphia County.	Navy—Construction and Repair, Wilmington, Del.	p. d. 2.48	Mar. 18, 1899	Bookkeeper.
Rinker, David.	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia.	720.00	Mar. 20, 1899	Messenger.
Lodholz, Louis.	do.	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	Mar. 23, 1899	Observer.
Shugart, Simon T., Jr.	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia.	720.00	Mar. 30, 1899	Dynamo tender.
Nixon, George E.	do.	Navy—Construction and Repair, Neale & Levy, Philadelphia.	p. d. 2.48	Apr. 8, 1899	Clerk.

McNeill, John H.	do.	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Apr. 10, 1899	Meat inspector.
Meier, John H. F.	do.	Navy—Steam Engineering	p. d. 5.50	Apr. 18, 1899	Draftsman, marine engines and machinery.
Pack, Samuel B.	do.	Treasury—Secretary's	900.00	Apr. 24, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Yount, Frederick H.	Adams County	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.80	Apr. 28, 1899	Typewriting.
Stitz, Harry B.	Philadelphia County	Navy—Construction and Repair, Philadelphia.	p. d. 4.00	May 2, 1899	Assistant ship draftsman.
Chapman, Pearson	McKean County	Interior—Geological Survey.	p. m. 95.00	May 3, 1899	Topographic draftsman.
Meck, John J.	do.	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	May 6, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Cooper, Howell C.	Venango County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia.	p. d. 4.00	May 9, 1899	Draftsman, marine engines and boilers.
Matheson, Samuel T.	Philadelphia County	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	720.00	May 13, 1899	Dynamo tender.
Niles, John E.	Dauphin County	Navy—Ordinance	p. d. 1.52	May 17, 1899	Messenger boy.
Parker, William W.	Philadelphia County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	May 24, 1899	Plate printer.
Osborn, William K.	Allegheny County	Navy—Construction and Repair	p. d. 5.00	June 3, 1899	Assistant inspector of hull material.
Brown, Benjamin H.	do.	do.	p. d. 5.00	June 5, 1899	Do.
Kaercher, Harry C.	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Pittsburg, Pa.	1,000.00	June 9, 1899	Assistant engineer.
Tilghman, John O.	Dauphin County	Navy—Steam Engineering, South Bethlehem, Pa.	p. d. 1.00	June 26, 1899	Messenger boy.
Workheiser, Harry F. R.	Columbia County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	do.	Tagger.
High, Peter K.	Berks County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Reading, Pa.	650.00	June 30, 1899	Janitor.
RHODE ISLAND.					
Mowry, William I.	Providence County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	July 5, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Healy, Frederick E.	do.	do.	p. d. 4.00	Nov. 25, 1898	Mechanical draftsman.
Hederman, John F.	do.	Navy—Naval War College, R. I.	p. m. 60.00	Dec. 12, 1898	Typewriting.
Adams, Charles L.	do.	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.48	Jan. 8, 1899	Bookkeeper.
Green, Warren E.	do.	Navy—Hydrographic	1,200.00	Feb. 2, 1899	Hydrographic draftsman and surveyor.
Chapin, Albert C.	Newport County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Feb. 14, 1899	Tagger.
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Palmer, William C.	Charleston County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	626.00	July 1, 1898	Fireman.
Gordon, Miss Theodosia E.	Sumter County	do.	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 8, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Bunn, Myrtle Lee	Clarendon County	Interior—Knoxville pension agency	720.00	Oct. 4, 1898	Clerk.
Middleton, Ralph I.	Charleston County	Navy—Port Royal Naval Station	p. d. 2.48	Oct. 22, 1898	Do.
Izzard, Leonard R.	Beaufort County	do.	p. d. 1.50	Nov. 18, 1898	Do.
McCormick, Andrew F.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.50	Nov. 19, 1898	Do.
Peoples, Alexander McB.	Hampton County	Treasury—Treasurer's	700.00	Nov. 22, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Merchant, John S.	Charleston County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Charleston.	600.00	Dec. 2, 1898	Carpenter.
Burr, Anderson D.	Beaufort County	Navy—Port Royal Naval Station	p. d. 1.50	Jan. 7, 1899	Janitor.
Wattle, Miss Chloe D.	Richland County	Interior—Geological Survey	p. m. 60.00	Jan. 29, 1899	Stenographer.
Williams, Robert S., Jr.	Barnwell County	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office	1,000.00	Apr. 11, 1899	Bookkeeper.
Davis, Reuben C.	Greenville County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Greenville, S. C.	1,500.00	Apr. 27, 1899	Janitor.
Paine, Richard G.	Charleston County	Treasury—Supervising Architect	840.00	Apr. 29, 1899	Junior architectural draftsman.
Mitchell, Charles T.	Beaufort County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	700.00	May 4, 1899	Painter.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Wells, Edward L.	Beadle County	Agriculture—Weather.	\$840.00	July 1, 1898	Observer.
Gothman, William	Sully County	do	840.00	Sept. 26, 1898	Blacksmith.
Carlton, Charles G.	Union County	Treasury—Marine Hospital Service.	600.00	Oct. 8, 1898	Hospital steward.
Briabine, John M.	Yankton County	Treasury—Secretary's	600.00	Dec. 16, 1898	Carpenter.
Van Ostermann, George F.	Meade County	Agriculture—Weather.	1,000.00	Feb. 14, 1899	Compositor.
Reynick, Alexander	Union County	do	1,000.00	Feb. 22, 1899	Do.
Arnold, Francis S.	Beadle County	War—Surgeon-General's	1,000.00	Apr. 12, 1899	Stenography.
TENNESSEE.					
Rule, Miss Cora.	Knox County	Interior—Knoxville pension agency	1,000.00	July 1, 1898	Clerk.
Welsh, John C.	Jefferson County	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	do	Observer.
Woollen, Mrs. Nellie H.	Chalbourne County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.25	do	Skilled laborer.
McDonald, Howard G.	Knox County	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	July 11, 1898	Observer.
Pierce, Charles H.	Davidson County	Interior—Patent.	1,200.00	July 13, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.
Thompson, Richard H.	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Nashville.	720.00	Sept. 6, 1898	Fireman.
Harris, Mrs. Sallie A.	Shelby County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Oct. 12, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Hoover, Samuel L.	Meigs County	Interior—Knoxville pension agency	840.00	Oct. 14, 1898	Clerk.
Cattlett, Miss Mae E.	Knox County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.25	Oct. 24, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Foster, Walter M.	Davidson County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Dec. 1, 1898	Tagger.
McNeil, Robert I.	Madison County	Navy—Equipment	p. d. 2.80	Jan. 17, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Bowen, John H.	Shelby County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Memphis.	600.00	do	Elevator conductor.
Richardson, Ulysses W.	Hamilton County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Chattanooga.	600.00	do	Do.
Wright, Francis H.	Shelby County	Navy—Port Royal Naval Station	p. d. 2.72	Feb. 13, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Good, Joseph M.	Hamilton County	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Feb. 23, 1899	Meat inspector.
Squires, William H.	Washington County	Navy—Port Royal Naval Station	p. d. 2.00	Mar. 13, 1899	Special laborer, qualified as telegraph operator.
Holman, James M.	Knox County	War—Engineer, Vicksburg, Miss.	1,000.00	Apr. 17, 1899	Typewriting.
Barton, John Henry	Davidson County	Agriculture—Weather, Chattanooga.	800.00	Apr. 24, 1899	Messenger boy.
Blakney, William E.	Hamilton County	Navy—Navigation	720.00	May 18, 1899	Stenography.
Blakney, Charles E.	do	Navy—Washington Navy Yard	p. d. 1.00	do	Messenger boy.
Graves, Mrs. Drusa.	Shelby County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	June 20, 1899	Printers' assistant.
TEXAS.					
Wood, Wm. M.	Dallas County	Smithsonian Institution.	p. m. 60.00	July 1, 1898	Typewriting.
Alexander, Wm. H.	Hunt County	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	July 20, 1898	Observer.
Blackburn, Joseph A.	Tarrant County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Fort Worth.	720.00	July 22, 1898	Janitor.

Hackworth, Jno. W.	Galveston County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Galveston.	600.00	do	Elevator conductor.
McConnell, Wiley N.	Tarrant County	Post-Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Aug. 12, 1898	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Cooke, Mortimer M.	Bosque County	Agriculture—Weather.	450.00	Aug. 22, 1898	Messenger.
Mitchell, Hugh C.	Jackson County	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey.	720.00	do	Aid. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Williams, Miss Hallie B.	McLennan County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.25	Sept. 20, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Rendall, Norman E.	Harris County	War—Fort Brown, Tex.	720.00	Sept. 23, 1898	Engineer.
Arnold, Clark	Galveston County	State, War, and Navy Department building	720.00	Sept. 26, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Merrill, Wm. H. D.	Tarrant County	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Bliss, Tex.	p. m. 60.00	Oct. 1, 1898	Plumber.
Bryant, Isaac H.	Galveston County	Interior—Patent.	1,200.00	do	Fourth assistant examiner
Clary, Geo. W.	Dallas County	Interior—Surveyor-general, New Orleans.	720.00	Oct. 6, 1898	Typewriting.
Manning, Wm. W.	Lavaca County	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey.	720.00	Oct. 10, 1898	Do.
Walsh, Dennis R.	Travis County	Navy—Yard and Dock.	p. d. 3.00	Oct. 28, 1898	Architectural draftsman.
Conyngton, Henry J.	Tarrant County	Interstate Commerce Commission.	840.00	Nov. 3, 1898	Clerk.
Harmon, Henry F.	do	Navy—Supplies and Accounts.	p. d. 2.48	Nov. 15, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Roach, Lyman S.	Bowie County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Texas.	600.00	Dec. 2, 1898	Fireman.
McKnight, Boyd L.	Hunt County	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Dec. 7, 1898	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
Edwards, Richard L.	Bexar County	Treasury—Treasurer's.	660.00	Dec. 14, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Stevens, Alexander R.	Grayson County	Navy—Hydrographic.	1,200.00	Jan. 6, 1899	Hydrographic draftsman and surveyor.
Williams, Leslie	Galveston County	State, War, and Navy Department building	720.00	Jan. 24, 1899	Elevator conductor.
Smith, George T.	Dallas County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Dallas.	540.00	do	Do.
Mix, Emmett H.	Galveston County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Galveston.	720.00	Jan. 25, 1899	Watchman.
McConaughy, George M.	El Paso County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, El Paso, Tex.	600.00	Mar. 15, 1899	Fireman.
Sweitzer, Nelson B.	Aransas County	Interior—Land.	p. d. 5.00	Mar. 24, 1899	Examiner of surveys.
Whitthead, Charles N.	Bastrop County	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection, New Orleans, La.	1,000.00	Mar. 27, 1899	Stenography.
Lockett, Alfred T.	Harris County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Houston.	600.00	Apr. 12, 1899	Fireman-watchman.
Terrell, William	Bexar County	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office.	1,000.00	Apr. 13, 1899	Bookkeeper.
Lynch, James Mortimer	Baylor County	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard.	p. d. 1.00	Apr. 20, 1899	Messenger boy.
Studer, John R.	Bexar County	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	480.00	Apr. 28, 1899	Blacksmith's helper.
Jackson, Mrs. Martha H.	Grayson County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.25	May 6, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Martel, William B.	Tarrant County	War—Chief of Engineers.	1,000.00	May 18, 1899	Bookkeeper.
UTAH.					
Harris, Henry E.	Uinta County	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Duchesne, Utah.	720.00	Nov. 2, 1898	Ute interpreter.
McCabe, George P.	Weber County	Treasury—Treasurer's.	700.00	Dec. 16, 1898	Clerk.
Nieberding, Henry	Salt Lake County	Interior—Surveyor-general's, Idaho.	p. d. 4.00	Apr. 24, 1899	Land-service clerk.
VERMONT.					
Brooks, William M.	Rutland County	Navy—New York Navy-Yard.	p. d. 2.48	July 5, 1898	Bookkeeper.
Watson, Joseph T.	do	Navy—Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.	p. d. 2.48	Oct. 11, 1898	Typewriting.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Name	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
VERMONT—continued.					
Clark, Vinton A.	Chittenden County	Agriculture—Experiment Stations.	\$1,000.00	Dec. 17, 1898	Assistant, Department of Agriculture.
Doten, Leonard S.	do	Navy—Hydrographic.	1,200.00	Feb. 17, 1899	Hydrographic draftsman and surveyor.
Orton, William A.	do	Agriculture—Vegetable Physiology and Pathology.	1,000.00	June 1, 1899	Assistant, Department of Agriculture.
VIRGINIA.					
Meemer, Miss Nancy A.	Frederick County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.	p. d. 1.25	July 11, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Jones, Miss Dannie C.	Fauquier County	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	July 16, 1898	Registration (attendant).
Hackley, Wm. H.	do	do	216.00	do	Do.
Potts, Miss Lizzie M.	Frederick County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	July 18, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Hottenstein, Miss Vesta E.	Prince William County	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Doherty, Miss Katie L.	Campbell County	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Houston, Miss Matilda S.	Rockbridge County	do	p. d. 1.25	July 21, 1898	Do.
Davis, Wm. L.	Norfolk County	Navy—Steam Engineering, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 8.76	July 25, 1898	Special mechanic.
Myers, Benj. F.	Alexandria County	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office.	1,000.00	July 26, 1898	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Williams, John A.	Stafford County	Navy—Hydrographic, Norfolk, Va.	600.00	July 28, 1898	Messenger.
Oberlin, Paço.	Frederick County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	624.00	Aug. 2, 1898	Skilled laborer.
George, Mrs. Ella S.	Fauquier County	do	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 3, 1898	Do.
Bayne, Miss Elizabeth M.	Alexandria County	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Smith, Miss Maud C.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Harlow, Leo P.	do	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Aug. 4, 1898	Do.
Riley, Joseph H.	Fairfax County	Smithsonian Institution.	p. m. 60.00	Aug. 6, 1898	Clerk.
Jennings, Wm. H.	Prince William County	Navy—Steam Engineering, Norfolk, Va.	600.00	Aug. 8, 1898	Aid—Department of Biology.
Skinner, Roland P.	Fairfax County	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Aug. 15, 1898	Messenger.
Yeager, Walter G.	Roanoke County	Treasury—Light-House Service	p. m. 75.00	Aug. 17, 1898	Registration (attendant).
King, John J.	Warwick County	Navy—Steam Engineering, Bath, Me.	p. m. 75.00	Aug. 18, 1898	Stenography and typewriting.
Wilkinson, Walter W.	Halifax County	Navy—Equipment, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 8.76	do	Special mechanic.
Hales, Mrs. Ada B.	Alexandria County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 2.80	Aug. 29, 1898	Clerk.
Tenny, Homer F.	Roanoke County	War—Adjutant-General's	p. d. 1.25	Sept. 16, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Finch, Benj. R.	Norfolk County	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	1,000.00	Sept. 29, 1898	Typewriting.
Craln, Jas. J.	Warwick County	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 2.00	Oct. 2, 1898	Clerk.
Wimsatt, Mrs. Bertie V.	do	do	p. d. 4.00	Oct. 10, 1898	Assistant ship draftsman.
Crimmins, Miss Nellie I.	Alexandria County	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Oct. 14, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Ball, Weldon H.	Fairfax County	do	p. d. 1.25	Oct. 15, 1898	Do.
Perwald, Benj. G.	do	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	do	Registration (attendant).
do	Warwick County	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 4.00	Oct. 17, 1898	Assistant ship draftsman.

Bergman, Wm. D.	Prince William County	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.80	Oct. 31, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Jones, Edward W., jr.	Montgomery County	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 2.70	Nov. 10, 1899	Special mechanic.
Gilmer, Thos. W.	Roanoke County	Navy—Construction and Repair, Richmond	p. d. 2.80	Nov. 14, 1899	Stenography.
Brandon, Geo. W.	Mecklenburg County	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Nov. 15, 1899	Clerk.
Ackles, Caleb L.	Norfolk County	do	p. d. 2.45	Nov. 16, 1899	Typewriting.
Walsh, Daniel O. C.	Patrick County	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 2.50	do	Stenography and typewriting.
Anderson, Wythe D.	Henrico County	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Nov. 19, 1899	Clerk.
Loving, Chas. H.	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Richmond, Va.	720.00	Nov. 22, 1899	Fireman
Catta, Saml. R.	Patrick County	do	p. d. 2.00	Nov. 28, 1899	Clerk.
Abbott, Geo. M.	do	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Dec. 12, 1899	Do.
Moffett, Era L.	do	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	215.00	Jan. 2, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Willis, E. P.	do	do	215.00	do	Do.
Martin, Brander	do	do	215.00	do	Do.
Embrey, John H.	do	do	215.00	Jan. 3, 1899	Do.
Lehen, Chas. W.	Warren County	Navy—Hydrographic	1,000.00	Jan. 14, 1899	Chart engraver.
Basford, Geo. W.	Rockingham County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Harrisonburg.	600.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Fireman-watchman.
Moffett, Paul J.	do	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	215.00	Jan. 18, 1899	Registration (attendant).
James, Geo. H.	do	do	215.00	Feb. 1, 1899	Do.
Heddings, Wm. H.	do	do	215.00	Feb. 2, 1899	Do.
Mills, Chas. S.	do	do	215.00	Feb. 8, 1899	Do.
Smith, Jno. W.	Fauquier County	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Mar. 11, 1899	Messenger boy.
Hume, Geo. W.	do	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	215.00	Mar. 15, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Humphries, Jno. W.	do	do	215.00	Mar. 20, 1899	Do.
Newton, Benjamin H.	do	do	215.00	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.
Wilson, Attie O.	do	do	168.00	do	Do.
Uterback, John A.	do	do	215.00	do	Do.
Windsor, Mrs. Catherine	do	do	168.00	Apr. 7, 1899	Do.
Follock, Andrew Gray	Stafford County	Interior—Fusion	400.00	Apr. 11, 1899	Messenger boy.
Moore, Miss Edna.	do	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	120.00	Apr. 17, 1899	Registration (laborer).
Dunn, Emmet C.	Alexandria County	Treasury—United States Mint building, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,800.00	Apr. 20, 1899	Superintendent of construction.
Thorogood, William H.	Norfolk County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service.	600.00	Apr. 23, 1899	Watchman.
Elmore, Henry S.	do	do	215.00	May 5, 1899	Registration (attendant).
James, Thos. J.	do	do	215.00	do	Do.
Dorlin, Geo. A.	Norfolk County	Navy—Steam Engineering, Bethlehem, Pa.	p. d. 5.00	do	Assistant inspector of engineering materials.
Holt, Harry J.	do	Navy—Naval Constructors, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 4.00	May 18, 1899	Assistant ship draftsman.
Blunt, Alvin L.	Warwick County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Richmond.	720.00	May 22, 1899	Fireman.
McGrath, Thos. F.	Henrico County	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	June 3, 1899	Watchman.

TABLE 14.—Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination—Remarks.
		Department—Bureau or Office.	Salary.	Date.	
VIRGINIA—continued.					
Cox, John I.....	.....	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.....	\$216.00	June 5, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Fant, Thos. Albert.....	.....	do.....	216.00	June 6, 1899	Do.
Aylor, Vernon S.....	.....	do.....	216.00	June 16, 1899	Do.
Miller, Ezra W.....	.....	do.....	216.00	June 19, 1899	Do.
Maddox, Miss Lena L.....	Fauquier County.....	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.....	p. d. 1.25	June 20, 1899	Skilled laborer.
WASHINGTON.					
Anderson, Lindley S.....	King County.....	Interior—Patent.....	1,200.00	July 13, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.
Wolfe, Charles A.....	Pacific County.....	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	720.00	Sept. 28, 1898	Typewriter.
Westlake, William.....	Jefferson County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor for service, Port Townsend.....	600.00	Jan. 16, 1899	Fireman-watchman.
Moran, Edward P.....	King County.....	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection.....	1,000.00	Mar. 10, 1899	Clerk.
Mayer, Frederick.....	Clarke County.....	Navy—Construction and Repair, Puget Sound.....	p. d. 1.76	Mar. 25, 1899	Messenger.
Hanke, Charles F.....	Pierce County.....	Interior—Indian.....	900.00	Mar. 30, 1899	Editing and abstracting.
Fisher, Thomas M.....	Jefferson County.....	Treasury—Immigration.....	p. d. 4.00	May 1, 1899	Chinese inspector.
Steeb, John T.....	Pierce County.....	Treasury—Shipping Commission, Port Townsend.....	p. d. 7.80	May 20, 1899	Deputy shipping commissioner.
Sutter, Wm. R.....	Klappan County.....	Agriculture—Animal Industry.....	720.00	June 5, 1899	Tagger.
Wright, Matland S.....	do.....	State, War, and Navy Department building.....	720.00	June 26, 1899	Messenger.
WEST VIRGINIA.					
Jones, Sidney W.....	Marion County.....	Agriculture—Animal Industry.....	720.00	July 20, 1898	Tagger.
Allen, Edward I.....	Taylor County.....	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.....	1,200.00	Sept. 7, 1898	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
Davis, Miss Laura K.....	Pendleton County.....	Treasury—Engraving and Printing.....	p. d. 1.25	Nov. 3, 1898	Skilled laborer.
Allen, Sallie S.....	Tyler County.....	Interior—Philadelphia pension agency.....	7.20	Jan. 6, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X.
Moore, James G.....	do.....	Navy—Steam Engineering, Newport News, Va.....	p. d. 2.80	Jan. 13, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Wimer, J. Nelson, Jr.....	Berkeley County.....	Commission of Fish and Fisheries.....	720.00	Jan. 24, 1899	Fish culturist.
Martin, Patrick.....	Harrison County.....	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Charleston.....	600.00	Mar. 13, 1899	Fireman.
Gill, Edgar.....	Fayette County.....	Agriculture—Animal Industry.....	720.00	Mar. 20, 1899	Tagger.
Moore, Alva B.....	Wezel County.....	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News.....	p. d. 2.80	Apr. 10, 1899	Typewriting.
Turner, Frank.....	Berkeley County.....	State, War, and Navy Department building.....	720.00	Apr. 21, 1899	Elevator conductor.
Lowe, Robert E.....	Summers County.....	Interior—Washington pension agency.....	840.00	May 27, 1900	Clerk.

WISCONSIN.					
Cutting, Harry O.	Milwaukee County	Interior—Patent.	1,200.00	July 1, 1898	Fourth assistant examiner.
Sheehan, James	do.	Agricultural—Animal Industry	720.00	Dec. 1, 1898	Tagger.
Davis, Logan	Racine County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Racine.	630.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Janitor.
Williams, Thomas E.	do.	do.	630.00	do.	Do.
Simmons, Rush D.	Milwaukee County	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Feb. 10, 1899	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X.
Nichols, Esck S.	Racine County	Agriculture—Weather.	840.00	Mar. 7, 1899	Observer.
Kuehling, Paul	Sheboygan County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Sheboygan.	600.00	Mar. 15, 1899	Fireman.
Bogs, Herman.	Milwaukee County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Milwaukee.	720.00	Apr. 11, 1899	Watchman.
Griffin, Thomas H.	Portage County	War—Engineer, St. Paul	900.00	do.	Stenography.
Schilke, William	Milwaukee County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Milwaukee.	720.00	do.	Watchman.
Holbach, Peter	do.	do.	720.00	do.	Do.
Nelson, Robert M.	do.	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Milwaukee.	720.00	Apr. 12, 1899	Fireman.
Sechawer, Edward P.	do.	do.	600.00	do.	Elevator conductor.
Risch, George C.	do.	do.	840.00	do.	Engineer.
Neary, John H.	do.	do.	1,000.00	do.	do.
Kuester, A. F. Wilhelm	do.	do.	720.00	do.	Fireman.
Grover, Gordon E.	Portage County	Agriculture—Weather.	360.00	May 6, 1899	Messenger boy.
Bryant, Herbert S.	Green County	Interior—Patent.	720.00	May 12, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Conrad, John	Milwaukee County	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Milwaukee.	1,200.00	May 26, 1899	Assistant custodian and janitor.
Quigley, Herbert E.	Dane County	Treasury—Denver mint.	1,800.00	May 31, 1899	Superintendent of construction.
WYOMING.					
Bond, Fred.	Laramie County	Interior—Land office, Cheyenne	900.00	July 12, 1898	Clerk.

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TABLE 15.—Names of persons appointed between May 29, 1899, and December 31, 1899, to positions in the departmental service, excepted from examination by amendment of May 29, 1899.

Name.	Department or service.	Position.	Salary.	Date.
Lacey M. Simpson.....	Post-office.....	Confidential clerk.....	\$1,600.00	June 30
P. F. Ballinger.....	do.....	do.....	1,600.00	Aug. 15
Arthur M. Travers.....	do.....	do.....	1,600.00	Sept. 13
Chas. H. Henney.....	Treasury.....	Private secretary to Assistant Secretary.	1,800.00	July 14
A. B. Coffroth.....	do.....	Confidential clerk.....	1,900.00	Sept. 11
R. F. Morse.....	do.....	Shipping commissioner, Bath, Me.	2,500.00	Aug. 29
E. C. Miller.....	do.....	Shipping commissioner, Port Townsend.	2,000.00	Oct. 25
C. F. Bassett.....	do.....	Shipping commissioner, San Francisco.	4,000.00	Do.
C. O. L. Cooper.....	Justice.....	Private secretary to Attorney-General.	2,250.00	July 1
P. M. Ashford.....	do.....	Assistant attorney.....	2,500.00	July 5
H. M. Fitch.....	Treasury.....	Clerk, Coast Survey.....	1,200.00	June 14
Terrell Pattison.....	War.....	Confidential clerk to Surgeon-General.	1,400.00	Oct. 6
Mrs. Mattie T. Dean.....	do.....	Clerk to Judge-Advocate-General.	1,200.00	Oct. 22
Frank W. Nesbit.....	Pension.....	Confidential clerk, Pittsburg.	600.00	Sept. 1
Jas. S. Jones.....	do.....	Confidential clerk, Columbus.	1,000.00	Oct. 16
W. M. Wayman.....	Indian Agency.....	Superintendent of irrigation, Utah.		
John McAndrews.....	do.....	Superintendent of irrigation, Utah.	1,000.00	July 1
Pat E. Doyle.....	do.....	Superintendent of logging, Green Bay.	1,800.00	Do.
John Lewis.....	do.....	Superintendent of ditches, Crow Agency, Mont.	1,200.00	Do.
Jas. M. Canfield.....	do.....	Superintendent of logging, Leech Lake, Minn.	900.00	Do.
J. W. Allen.....	do.....	do.....	900.00	July 15
H. F. Young.....	do.....	do.....	900.00	July 29
A. E. Shoenfelt.....	do.....	Financial clerk, Union, Ind. T.	1,000.00	Aug. 3
Dani. Sullivan.....	do.....	Superintendent of logging, Leech Lake.	900.00	Aug. 27
Ed. Wilson.....	do.....	Herder, Fort Peck.	300.00	Oct. 13
George H. Burnham.....	Justice.....	Office deputy, United States marshal.	1,500.00	June 1
F. D. Leaming.....	do.....	Office deputy, United States marshal, Arkansas.	1,500.00	June 5
J. T. Burris.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	Do.
Allen Hill.....	Attorney-General.....	Clerk.....	900.00	June 16
Jas. Houston.....	Land.....	Special agent.....	1,200.00	Do.
M. J. Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	June 23
A. H. Pettibone.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	June 25
D. J. May.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	June 4
Allen S. Tate.....	Attorney-General.....	Assistant attorney.....	2,000.00	June 17
Geo. B. Abbott.....	Land.....	Special agent.....	1,200.00	Aug. 1
Isaac N. Ebbs.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	June 15
Frank Grygla.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	June 13
Chas. L. Hendershot.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	June 24
Saml. S. Mathers.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	July 12
K. L. Miller.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	July 19
Robt. Pelham, jr.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	July 26
Harry E. Steece.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	July 12
Frank D. Hammer.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	June 13
Jas. L. Brower.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	June 1
E. D. Stanford.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	June 11
W. I. Griffin.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	June 10
A. H. Burtis.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	May 29
James Dwyer.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	July 5
M. B. Camplin.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	July 17
C. A. Mosier.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	July 5
Antoine Paul.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	July 14
Edwin C. Ryan.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	July 5
Henry C. Clark.....	do.....	Special examiner.....	1,300.00	Aug. 26
Chas. D. Crandell.....	do.....	Special agent.....	1,200.00	Aug. 29
Z. P. Curry.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	Aug. 3
Wallace R. Lesser.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	Aug. 15
Bowman H. Peterson.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	Aug. 11
Jno. C. Baird.....	Assistant attorney.....	Confidential clerk to Adjutant-General.	1,600.00	Sept. 1
A. J. Hobbs.....	Land.....	Special agent.....	1,200.00	Sept. 14
Orvil Dodge.....	do.....	Confidential secretary.....	2,000.00	Sept. 7
John M. Carr.....	Interior.....	Secretary to Assistant Secretary.	2,000.00	Sept. 27
Jas. L. Brower.....	Land.....	Special agent.....	1,200.00	Sept. 1
W. I. Griffin.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	Sept. 10
F. D. Hammer.....	do.....	do.....	p. m. 100	Sept. 13
D. B. May.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	Sept. 22
E. D. Stanford.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	Sept. 11

TABLE 15.—Names of persons appointed between May 29, 1899, and December 31, 1899, to positions in the departmental service, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Department or service.	Position.	Salary.	Date.
L. H. Wise	Land	Special agent	\$1,200.00	Sept. 23
M. D. McEniry	do	do	1,200.00	Sept. 29
Chas. L. Hendershot	do	do	1,200.00	Sept. 24
H. B. Brophy	do	do	p. d. 4.00	Oct. 19
Mrs. L. D. Goldsberry	Educational	Library expert	900.00	Oct. 21
C. A. Mosier	Land	Special agent	1,200.00	Oct. 8
Antoine Paul	do	do	1,200.00	Oct. 14
Emma C. Henry	Pension	Confidential clerk	1,600.00	June 16
Jane B. Merritt	Pension, New York	do	900.00	Do.
Caroline Solberg	Pension, Milwaukee	do	900.00	Do.
Oscar Gottschalk	Treasury	Special agent	p. d. 5.00	Nov. —
Florence E. Hollenbeck	Interior	Confidential clerk, New York pension office	840.00	Nov. 1
Granville M. Gillett	do	Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office	p. d. 4.00	Aug. 14
Herbert McMichen	do	Clerk, Surveyor-General's Office	p. d. 4.00	Nov. 17
Ira B. Riddle	do	Special agent	p. d. 4.00	(a)
Jos. R. Farr	do	General superintendent of logging	2,000.00	(a)
Wallace R. Lesser	do	Special land agent	1,200.00	(a)
Bowman H. Peterson	do	do	1,200.00	(a)
Zebulon P. Curry	do	do	1,200.00	(a)
David B. May	do	do	1,200.00	(a)
John Lewis	do	Superintendent of Irrigation	1,200.00	(a)
Oliver Hall	Land	Special agent	p. d. 4.00	Dec. 2
Alfred C. Hawley	Interior	Special Indian agent	2,000.00	Dec. 16
T. N. Haskell	Land, Denver	Copyist	p. d. 3.00	Sept. 19
Wm. G. Stone	do	do	p. d. 3.00	Do.
Eva Nicholls	do	do	p. d. 3.00	Do.
J. C. McAdams	do	Draftsman	p. d. 4.00	Do.
S. W. Goodale	do	Calculator	p. d. 4.00	Sept. 25
H. D. Kendig	do	do	p. d. 4.00	Sept. 30
Eben B. Mills	do	do	p. d. 3.50	Oct. 2
W. J. L. Crank	do	File clerk	p. d. 3.50	Do.
A. B. Smithers	do	Copyist	p. d. 3.00	Do.
B. H. Wilson	do	Clerk	p. d. 4.00	Do.
F. Croggsell	do	Draftsman	p. d. 4.00	Oct. 27
Mrs. E. B. Walker	do	Copyist	p. d. 3.00	Oct. 28
A. G. Rayercraft	Mint, Carson, Nev.	Chief clerk	1,500.00	July 1
P. B. Ellis	do	Assistant assayer	1,500.00	Nov. 1
C. H. Moore	Mint, New Orleans	Cashier	2,000.00	Oct. 1
A. R. Hodgson	Mint, Denver	Assistant assayer	p. d. 6.00	July 1
W. L. Hill	Assay Office, Helena	Chief clerk	1,800.00	Dec. 9
F. H. Threest	Treasury	Shipping commissioner, Mobile, Ala.	1,200.00	Dec. 29

a Temporary appointees continued permanently.

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TABLE 15A.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899.*

Name.	Position.	Office or department.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Louis Hoffman	Interpreter	Commissioner of immigration, Baltimore.	Mar. 29, 1899	1899. June 26
William Doyas	do	do	Apr. 16, 1899	Do.
John J. Howard	Immigration inspector	Miami, Fla.	May 1, 1899	June 27
Carl F. Lehner	Local inspector boilers	Sitka, Alaska	May 7, 1898	Do.
Louis G. Reinberg	Expert index clerk	Department of State	June 3, 1898	July 1
Harry W. Glasser	Stamper	Dubuque, Iowa, post-office	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
Henry H. Dirkes	Opener and packer	New York, customs	Aug. 27, 1898	Do.
Michael Thompson	do	do	Aug. 23, 1898	Do.
Chas. F. Kelley	do	do	Aug. 25, 1898	Do.
Henry M. Edsall	do	do	Sept. 1, 1898	Do.
Arthur J. Charters	do	do	Oct. 18, 1898	Do.
Wm. H. White	do	do	Nov. 9, 1898	Do.
John B. Sheridan	do	do	do	Do.
Charlie Rothfus	Mason	Chilocco Indian School	May 16, 1899	July 6
Mrs. Ella Wiggins	Stewardess	do	May 1, 1899	Do.
Orison E. Bean	Engineer	Nez Perces Indian Agency	June 5, 1898	Do.
Benj. F. Briggs	Inspector customs	Newport, R. I.	Mar. 18, 1899	July 15
W. F. Ashford	Compositor	Government Printing Office	Dec. 5, 1898	Do.
Milo Shanks	do	do	Dec. 15, 1898	Do.
C. E. Forsyth	do	do	Dec. 13, 1898	Do.
J. W. Donn	Extra observer	Coast and Geodetic Survey	June 12, 1898	Do.
L. A. Bauer	Expert terrestrial magnetism	do	May 1, 1899	Do.
Peter Johnson	Engineer	Tampa, Fla., customs	May 16, 1899	Do.
Wm. S. Waddey	Elevator conductor	State, War, and Navy building.	Dec. 22, 1898	Do.
Chas. W. Bunn	Sampler	Philadelphia, customs	Feb. 16, 1899	Do.
Anthony A. Jordan	do	do	do	Do.
Wm. H. Faust	do	do	do	Do.
Lewis T. Young	do	do	do	Do.
Kate Bourquin	Clerk	Post-Office Department	May 28, 1898	Do.
W. Bristow	do	do	Mar. 2, 1899	Do.
Harry W. Rhodes	Draftsman	Coast and Geodetic Survey	Dec. 5, 1898	Do.
J. Banks Ralston	Assistant disciplinarian	Carlisle Indian School	May 16, 1899	Do.
Mrs. A. L. Miner	Female industrial teacher	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.	May 1, 1899	Do.
Florence Williams	Music teacher	Frandon School, S. Dak.	Dec. 15, 1898	July 17
Chapman W. Maupin	Clerk	Solicitor of Treasury (Justice).	Sept. 17, 1898	Do.
Maud Larmour	do	Battle Creek, Mich., post-office.	Mar. 27, 1899	Do.
Geo. C. Scott	Examiner	Philadelphia, customs	Apr. 5, 1899	Do.
John P. Cushing	Night inspector	Tampa, Fla., custom-house	May 4, 1899	July 19
S. A. Glenn	Immigrant inspector	do	Apr. 29, 1899	June 23
Ethel Gillilan	Seamstress	Absentee Shawnee School, Okla.	Apr. 6, 1899	Do.
Wm. G. Edens	Assistant superintendent.	Post-Office Department	Nov. 5, 1897	July 20
W. M. Smalley	Painter	Indian service, Chilocco, Okla.	Oct. 12, 1898	Do.
Anna M. Caffrey	Assistant cook	Indian service, Fort Belknap, Mont.	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
Mrs. W. A. Dunn	Cook	Indian service, Red Moon, Okla.	do	Do.
E. Baker	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Dec. 10, 1898	Do.
J. Wilson Clark	do	do	do	Do.
Chas. A. Ecker	do	do	Feb. 6, 1899	Do.
James Kearney	do	do	Dec. 10, 1898	Do.
Martin Miller	do	do	do	Do.
George Reynolds	do	do	Feb. 6, 1899	Do.
Edwin B. Stroh	do	do	do	Do.
Geo. T. Berkeley	do	do	Dec. 10, 1898	Do.
Philip A. Deakins	do	do	do	Do.
Edw. J. Hamilton	do	do	do	Do.
William E. Lee	do	do	do	Do.
Geo. E. Pyemont	do	do	do	Do.
H. A. Scheurman	do	do	do	Do.
Geo. K. White	do	do	Feb. 6, 1899	Do.
J. W. Whitehead	do	do	Dec. 10, 1898	Do.
John G. Brice	Clerk	Philadelphia pension agency.	Mar. —, 1899	July 21
Gertrude S. Earle	do	do	do	Do.
Harrietta E. Harlan	do	do	do	Do.
Josiah M. Allen	do	do	Sept. 1, 1898	Do.
Glenn B. Duffield	Assistant melter	Mint service, Denver, Colo.	May 1, 1899	Do.

TABLE 15A. — Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 28, 1899, to December 31, 1899—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Office or department.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Carrie E. Wilson.....	Clerk.....	Surveyor-general, California.	July 12, 1897	1899. July 21
Minnie Hennessy.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
Irving M. Stowell.....	do.....	Land service, Alva, Okla.	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
Jennie E. Love.....	do.....	Land service, Bozeman, Mont.	Dec. 23, 1898	Do.
Henry Hale.....	do.....	Land service, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	Apr. 24, 1899	Do.
J. W. Shepherd.....	do.....	Land service, Duluth, Minn.	Mar. 12, 1899	Do.
Claire Drew.....	do.....	Land service, Enid, Okla.	June 28, 1898	Do.
Albert Volz.....	Assistant analyst.....	New York custom-house.....	Feb. 27, 1898	Do.
Thos. Ambrose.....	Examiner.....	do.....	June 9, 1898	Do.
J. E. Dowsing.....	Stenographer and typewriter.	do.....	Dec. 24, 1898	Do.
Chas. D. Lawrence.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 27, 1898	Do.
Frank D. Emery.....	Clerk.....	Land service, Natchitoches, La.	Dec. 29, 1898	Do.
Alexander Elliott.....	Foreman.....	Government Printing Office.....	Apr. 18, 1898	July 22
H. J. Allen.....	Post-office inspector.....	Post-Office Department.....	July 7, 1897	July 23
Chas. W. Fisher.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1898	Do.
Henry D. Dement.....	do.....	do.....	June 23, 1898	Do.
Geo. W. Caulfield.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 17, 1898	Do.
Frank L. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 9, 1898	Do.
Chas. L. Doran.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30, 1898	Do.
Hilda M. Herzog.....	Bookkeeper and typewriter.	Interior Department.....	Sept. 19, 1898	July 24
Emma O. Myers.....	do.....	do.....	May 19, 1899	Do.
Lillian A. Merritt.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Alice Bain.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
C. H. Mitchell.....	Additional farmer.....	do.....	Mar. 2, 1899	Do.
Wm. D. Evans.....	Blacksmith.....	do.....	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.
T. A. Hindman.....	Additional farmer.....	do.....	Apr. 16, 1898	July 26
Alexis LeBlanc.....	Electrical engineer.....	War, Engineer Office, New York.	July 5, 1899	Do.
Edward S. Allen.....	Electrician and canceling-machine expert.	Washington post-office.....	Mar. 15, 1899	July 29
Beckie L. Goodyear.....	Assistant seamstress.....	Indian service, Vermillion Lake, Minn.	May 16, 1899	Aug. 2
George Hunter.....	Engineer.....	do.....	May 1, 1899	Do.
John W. Newhouse.....	do.....	Indian service, Haskell Institute, Kans.	Mar. 12, 1899	Do.
Mina Thornton.....	Laundress.....	Indian service, Kickapoo, Kans.	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
Nancy J. Crawford.....	do.....	Indian service, Cheyenne, Okla.	May 1, 1899	Do.
Lillian Cunningham.....	do.....	Indian service, Arapahoe, Okla.	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
Hubert Crow.....	Farmer.....	Indian service, Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	May 1, 1899	Do.
Paul H. E. Molzhau.....	Assistant engineer.....	Indian service, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	do.....	Do.
G. H. Tibbetts.....	Farmer.....	Indian service, Sac and Fox, Iowa.	May 17, 1899	Do.
Lucy A. Warburton.....	Seamstress.....	Indian service, Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	May 1, 1899	Do.
Henry J. Stocker.....	Special mechanic employee.	New Orleans mint.....	Aug. 4, 1898	Aug. 3
Chas. W. Harper.....	Stamper.....	Rome, Ga., post-office.....	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
James L. Black.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 5, 1898	Do.
M. C. Parker.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1898	Do.
L. Roundsville.....	do.....	West Bay City, Mich., post-office.	Feb. 1, 1897	Aug. 4
Frances R. Hough.....	Cataloguer.....	Government Printing Office.....	Feb. 20, 1899	Do.
Wm. A. Moore.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Elmore D. Cummings.....	Draftsman, junior engineer.	Engineer department, St. Paul.	May 2, 1899	Aug. 5
William S. Cooney.....	Assistant instructor and stenographer.	Ordinance, Bridgeport Conn.	Nov. 12, 1898	Aug. 7
James W. Cobbe.....	Helper assay department.	Mint, Denver.....	Mar. 6, 1899	Do.
David A. Cowell.....	Assistant assayer.....	do.....	May 15, 1898	Do.
Bamford A. Robb.....	Chief clerk.....	Surveyor-general, Idaho.....	Nov. 2, 1897	Aug. 8
Isador Kempinsky.....	Clerk.....	Newton, Kans., post-office.....	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
Jos. O. Neely.....	Mason.....	Haskell Institute, Kansas.....	July 1, 1898	Do.
John W. Newhouse.....	Engineer.....	do.....	Mar. 12, 1899	Do.

TABLE 15A.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Office or department.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Lizzie James	Assistant laundress (\$300).	Carlisle Indian School.....	Mar. 1, 1897.	1899. Aug. 9
Jennie Wolf	Assistant laundress.	do.....	July 1, 1896.	Do.
Sarah D. Hall	Laundress (\$300)	Kecapool School, Kansas ..	Apr. 22, 1899.	Aug. 10
Chas. A. Sauer, jr.	Clerk	Buffalo, N. Y., post-office ..	Dec. 2, 1898.	Do.
Allan Strale	Draftsman	Engineer Department, Chicago.	Feb. 1, 1899.	Aug. 15
J. W. Wilson	Levelman	Engineer Department, St. Augustine.	Irregular employment.	Do.
Ada B. Rector	Telegraph operator.....	Post-Office Department	Aug. 23, 1897.	Aug. 14
Nannie Wheate	Clerk	Surveyor-general, New Orleans.	Mar. 1, 1899.	Aug. 23
James F. Denson	Draftsman (\$150 per month).	Interior, Indian Affairs.....	Jan. 26, 1899.	Do.
E. Eugene Easton	Private secretary	Assistant Secretary's office.	July 30, 1898.	Do.
Edward D. Stratford ..	Examiner of surveys	General Land Office.	Oct. 10, 1898.	Do.
Geo. W. Patterson	do	do	Feb. 16, 1899.	Do.
Frank H. Brigham	do	do	July 28, 1897.	Do.
Bertha Weber	Cook	Indian Service, Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Mar. 8, 1899.	Do.
F. M. Blewett	Nurseryman	Indian Service, Chibocco, Okla.	July 1, 1898.	Do.
Ellen W. A. Fisk	Cook	Indian Service, Grand Junction, Colo.	Apr. 5, 1899.	Do.
Alice C. Peairs	Matron	Indian Service, Siletz, Oreg.	May 15, 1899.	Do.
Sam'l. L. Canby	Baker	Indian Service, Riverdale, Okla.	May 1, 1899.	Do.
John C. Phillips	Industrial teacher	Indian Service, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	do.....	Do.
Robt. C. Turretin	do	Indian Service, Nevada, Nev.	Apr. 3, 1899.	Do.
Artie Bailey	Laundress	Indian Service, Oklahoma, Okla.	May 8, 1899.	Do.
D. D. Graham	Farmer	Indian Service, Zuni, N. Mex.	Mar. 18, 1899.	Do.
James A. Maher	Clerk	Knoxville pension agency.	Feb. 1, 1898.	Do.
Mary Wilder	do	do	Nov. 10, 1898.	Do.
Dwight B. Coe	do	Milwaukee pension agency.	July 14, 1898.	Do.
W. P. McDowell	do	Louisville pension agency.	June 2, 1898.	Do.
Harry L. Finley	do	Topeka pension agency	May, 1899.	Do.
Clarence E. Jones	do	Detroit pension agency	Feb. 14, 1898.	Do.
Alvin O. Merriam	Chief clerk	Chicago pension agency	Mar. 25, 1898.	Do.
John H. Kerwin	Clerk	St. Paul, surveyor-general's office.	Mar. 24, 1899.	Do.
O. B. Iverson	Draftsman	Olympia, surveyor-general's office.	Apr. 7, 1899.	Do.
Hilda Satterland	Clerk	Bismarck, surveyor-general's office.	Jan. 9, 1899.	Do.
Frank H. Allyn	Draftsman	Cheyenne, surveyor-general's office.	Oct. 4, 1898.	Do.
Edward F. Walsh	Clerk	Roseburg, Oreg., land office.	Nov. 1, 1898.	Do.
Sam'l. C. Flint	do	do	Jan. 23, 1897.	Do.
Ethel L. Cumbers	do	do	Nov. 9, 1898.	Do.
Walter Scott Otto	do	New Orleans, Steamboat-Inspection Service.	Apr. 20, 1899.	Do.
Ben. F. Judson	Draftsman	Treasury Department.....	May 29, 1899.	Do.
Eugene E. Ailes	Clerk, Bureau Mint	do	Apr. 26, 1899.	Do.
Fredk. Flower	Fireman-watchman	Detroit custodian service ..	July 1, 1899.	Do.
Thos. Hurst	Elevator conductor	do	Feb. 4, 1898.	Do.
Geo. W. Clements	do	do	Jan. 5, 1898.	Do.
Chas. F. Hunt	Assistant custodian, janitor.	do	July 1, 1899.	Do.
Chas. E. Davey	Assistant engineer	do	Dec. 13, 1897.	Do.
David W. Fox	do	do	July 1, 1899.	Do.
Thomas Holmes	Fireman-watchman	do	Jan. 3, 1898.	Do.
John C. Simmons	Fireman-laborer	Savannah custodian service.	Apr. 5, 1899.	Do.
Andrew Terrete	Attendant	Portland, Me., Marine-Hospital Service.	Apr. 19, 1898.	Do.
Thomas Tunder	do	do	do	Do.
John Udall	do	do	do	Do.
John Webber	do	do	do	Do.
W. J. Bodin	do	do	do	Do.
Henry Johnson	do	do	do	Do.

TABLE 15A.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—C't'd.*

Name.	Position.	Office or department.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Rufus Robinson	Attendant	Wilmington, N. C., Marine-Hospital service.	Apr. 19, 1898	1899. Aug. 28
John C. Berdine	Stenographer and typewriter.	Bangor, Me., customs	Jan. 28, 1899	Aug. 26
Anna C. Opdahl	Cook and laundress	Indian Grace School, South Dakota.	Mar. 1, 1899	Do.
F. M. Blewett	Nurseryman	Chillico, Okla.	July 1, 1898	Do.
J. C. Donaldson	Clerk	Office post-office, in charge.	June 28, 1898	Do.
Kate Adams	do	Office post-office.	Nov. 15, 1898	Do.
Sam'l. F. Thomson	Draftsman (\$1,000)	Military Academy, West Point.	May 24, 1898	Aug. 28
Cora E. Yeaman	Cook and laundress	Indian school, Lemke, S. Dak.	Mar. 4, 1899	Do.
Wm. O. Owen	Examiner of surveys	General Land Office	Apr. 4, 1899	Aug. 29
Chloe Mantle	Stenographer	do.	July 28, 1899	Do.
Adele Weeks	Cook	Indian, Fort Lapwai	Apr. 11, 1899	Sept. 1
Franklin F. Tingley	Observer	Agriculture	July 15, 1898	Sept. 2
Howard G. Miller	do	do.	May 4, 1899	Do.
Richard M. Geddings	do	do.	Jan. 9, 1899	Do.
Clyde Lemon	do	do.	Mar. 2, 1899	Do.
John W. Tower	do	do.	July 15, 1899	Do.
Adam Paskett	Clerk	Erie, Pa., post-office	Sept. 5, 1898	Do.
Egil T. Olson	Steward	Marine-Hospital Service	June 18, 1898	Do.
Wm. F. Healy	Watchman	Immigration Service	Apr. 8, 1899	Do.
Walter N. Dimmick	Cashier	San Francisco mint	Aug. 3, 1898	Sept. 5
Chas. M. Gorham	Assistant commissioner.	do.	Dec. 16, 1898	Do.
John W. Pack	Assayer	do.	Sept. 1, 1898	Do.
Davis M. McIntyre	Assistant inspector	Ordnance Department	Mar. 3, 1898	Sept. 11
Luis Gay Carbonell	Observer	Weather	Feb. 3, 1899	Do.
Mercer M. Bartow	Clerk	Department of Gulf	Apr. 28, 1898	Sept. 12
Edwin F. Campbell	Plate printer's helper	Coast and Geodetic Survey	May 20, 1899	Do.
John N. Webster	Clerk	Frankford Arsenal	Oct. 3, 1898	Sept. 18
Jos. M. Dickey	Shipping commissioner.	New York	Dec. 9, 1897	Sept. 20
Bertha G. Annelly	Clerk, Schedule B	Philadelphia subtreasury	Apr. 29, 1899	Do.
Alex. S. Kalischer	Assistant teller (A)	New York subtreasury	Apr. 12, 1899	Do.
James M. Muir	Vault watchman	Baltimore subtreasury	May 8, 1899	Do.
Wm. P. Nolan	Assistant inspector boilers.	New York steamship inspector.	May 22, 1899	Do.
Wm. F. McKinley	Chief engineer	Louisville, Ky., customs service.	Dec. 5, 1898	Sept. 21
Chas. E. Brown	First assistant engineer.	do.	Dec. 13, 1897	Do.
Wm. H. Markel	Second assistant engineer.	do.	Dec. 5, 1898	Do.
Geo. R. Merhoff	Fireman	do.	Dec. 28, 1897	Do.
John T. Niles	do	do.	Jan. 10, 1898	Do.
James Morrison	Distribution inspector.	Agriculture	Feb. 1, 1899	Sept. 27
Chas. F. Saylor	Special agent	do.	May 10, 1897	Do.
Oscar Leow	Expert in Chem. Phys. plants.	do.	Dec. 1, 1898	Do.
John D. King	Post-office inspector.	Post-Office Department	Oct. 15, 1897	Do.
John H. Welsh	Inspector customs, Key West.	Treasury Department	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
Archibald D. Stevens	Examiner, customs, St. Paul.	do.	May 4, 1899	Do.
Chas. W. Wernhardt	Assistant custodian, janitor.	New Orleans	May 8, 1899	Oct. 5
Donald P. McDonald	Assistant inspector, powder, Ordnance.	War Department	May 27, 1898	Do.
Sam'l. Q. Croxson	Clerk	Little Rock post-office	June 15, 1899	Oct. 10
W. B. McGinnis	Post-office inspector.	Post-Office Department	May 4, 1897	Oct. 20
Elizabeth W. Lamon	do	Fish Commission office	May 25, 1899	Oct. 23
R. D. Chase	Clerk, Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Treasury Department	May 18, 1899	Do.
O. W. Ferguson	Extra observer	do.	May 16, 1899	Do.
Sam. G. Acton	Messenger	Assay office, New York	Oct. 17, 1898	Oct. 28
Nelson M. Page	Doorkeeper	do.	Jan. 3, 1899	Do.
H. R. Hyland	Special mechanic	Navy, Elizabeth, N. J.	Jan. 23, 1899	Do.
M. P. McDonough	do	Navy, Richmond	Jan. 14, 1899	Do.
F. Wallace	Subinspector	Navy, Linn, Mass	Dec. 31, 1898	Do.
Peter Cotter	Storekeeper	Custom-house, Syracuse	Mar. 10, 1898	Nov. 10
A. O. Wright	Supervisor Indian schools.	Interior	Aug. 16, 1898	Nov. 6
S. G. Webster	Carrier	Post-office, Savannah, Ga.	May 27, 1899	Nov. 14
Louis J. Joubert	Bookkeeper, Schedule B	Sub-treasury, New Orleans	May 5, 1899	Nov. 20
Edward McGulnn	Laborer	Navy	July 1, 1897	Nov. 21

TABLE 15A.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Cd

Name.	Position.	Office or department.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Lizzie James	Assistant Clerk	Treasury, Bureau Engraving and Printing.		1899. Nov. 2
Jennie Wolf	"	"		Do.
Sarah D. Hall	"	"		Do.
Chas. A. Sauer, Jr.	"	"		Do.
Allan Strale	"	"		Do.
J. W. Wilson	"	"		Do.
Ada B. Root	"	"		Do.
Nannie Wy	"	"		Do.
James F	"	"		Do.
E. Ed	"	"		Do.
Edw	"	"		Do.
Geo	"	"		Do.
Fri	"	"		Do.
Br	"	"		Do.
	Counter	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	"	"		Do.
	Draftsman (\$3.26 p. d.)	Navy, Richmond, Va.	Apr. 11, 1899	Nov. 2
	Draftsman (\$4 p. d.)	Washington Navy-Yard	" do "	"
	Superintendent Station G.	Philadelphia post-office	May 16, 1899	Nov. 2
H. I. Cole	Draftsman	Boston Navy-Yard	Mar. 28, 1899	Dec. 5
Miss Woodie B. Elkin ..	Record clerk	Post-office, Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 1, 1898	Do.
Julius H. Lewis	Clerk	Indian warehouse, Chicago	Apr. 25, 1899	Do.
Eugene McComas	"	"	" do "	Do.
David S. Morse	"	"	" do "	Do.
Anthony A. Pinher	Sampler	Appraiser of merchandise, port of Boston, Mass.	Apr. 5, 1899	Dec. 12
Edgar A. Nyman	"	"	Apr. 4, 1899	Do.
Miss Ellen P. Ramsey ..	Secretary and stenographer.	Post-office, Dayton, Ohio.	Feb. 15, 1899	Do.
Charles Green	Draftsman	Navy, Boston, Mass.	Oct. 10, 1898	Dec. 14
John E. Keenan	Assistant engineer	Treasury, New Orleans, La.	Apr. 17, 1899	Dec. 15
George Stowell	Draftsman	Surveyor-general, Alaska.	Aug. 20, 1898	Dec. 20
Seward B. Chapin	Clerk	Surveyor-general, Florida.	May 17, 1899	Do.
C. H. Conkey	"	Land office, La Grande, Oreg.	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
Josiah E. Mellette	"	Land office, Springfield, Mo.	Aug. 7, 1898	Do.
Lewis Eddy	"	Land office, Woodward, Okla.	May 16, 1899	Do.
Albert Kral	Bookbinder	Customs, New York	Jan. 13, 1899	Do.
Chas. Healey	Assistant gauger	"	" do "	Do.
C. E. Sherman a	Assistant engineer	Engineer Department at Large.	June 10, 1899	Do.
Ernest Tivendall a	Clerk	Yellowstone Park	June 3, 1899	Do.
A. E. Burns	Overseer	"	May 1, 1899	Do.

Mr. C. E. Sherman and Ernest Tivendall were employed while the work of improving the Yellowstone National Park was under the Department of the Interior. This work, which is carried on in the summer months only, was transferred to the Engineer Department at large on March 13, 1899, and Messrs. Sherman and Tivendall were treated as employees on furlough until assigned to duty on the dates given above.

—Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—C't'd.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Appointments were given to the persons named below during the emergency arising with Spain and the existence of conditions which rendered it impossible to obtain appointments from the different Departments at large for formal approval at the time. On October 20, 1899, the Assistant Secretary of War wrote to the Commission stating that he was in the service on May 29, 1899, under temporary appointment, and were still in the service of his communication. He requested that these temporary appointments be approved by the Commission, and further stated that "in view of the fact that these employees were under temporary appointment on May 29, 1899, the Commission is also requested to approve permanent appointments under section 15 of Rule VIII." Accordingly, on November 23, 1899, the Commission made the following minute:

"Temporary appointments approved, extended, and made permanent. In view of the statements made by the Secretary of War in his letters of October 20 and November 20, 1899, that at the outset and during the pendency of the war with Spain the Department was compelled to make a number of temporary appointments to regularly classified positions in the several Departments at large for service with the Army in the field and in different parts of the country, and as these appointments were made pursuant to the informal consent of the Commission, given orally after being made acquainted with the necessity for immediate action, and that these appointments were of such an immediate emergent character as to require that they be made without the formality of certification by the Commission, it appearing that none of these persons were employed and paid from the appropriation for temporary appointees specially made for carrying on the war with Spain; and it further appearing that owing to the great stress of public business consequent to the war with Spain it was absolutely impossible to obtain a record of these appointments from the different Departments at large in order that they might be submitted to the Commission for approval at the time they were made, it is now ordered that the temporary appointments reported by the Secretary of War be approved; also, that any necessary extensions to bring them up to May 29, 1899, be authorized, and that the permanent appointments reported be accepted, as follows:

In the Ordnance Department at large.....	11
In the Pay Department at large.....	33
In the Quartermaster's Department at large.....	374
In the Subsistence Department at large.....	49
In the Medical Department at large.....	17
Total.....	484"

(Minute 9, November 23, 1899.)

The Commission is informed while this report is in press (March 10, 1900) that the War Department claims that all the persons named have not been given permanent appointment under section 15 of Rule VIII, as the Commission had been led to assume from the correspondence with the War Department.]

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Frank S. Schupp.....	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department.	\$1,400.00	Aug. 16, 1898	1899, Nov. 23
W. F. Dunn.....	do	1,200.00	May 16, 1899	Do.
G. A. Milsom.....	do	1,200.00	May 18, 1899	Do.
G. R. Rogers.....	do	1,200.00	Oct. 24, 1898	Do.
R. M. Baker.....	do	1,200.00	July 26, 1898	Do.
C. L. Henry.....	do	1,200.00	July 30, 1898	Do.
C. L. Walsh.....	do	1,200.00	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
F. S. Hardesty.....	do	1,200.00	Dec. 7, 1898	Do.
Chas. W. Moes.....	do	1,200.00	May 7, 1899	Do.
C. Wood.....	do	1,200.00	Apr. 13, 1899	Do.
W. T. Morris.....	do	1,200.00	July 26, 1898	Do.
H. O. Mason.....	do	1,000.00	Aug. 29, 1898	Do.
A. P. Grover.....	do	1,200.00	Sept. 10, 1898	Do.
F. A. Murphy.....	do	1,000.00	Nov. 14, 1898	Do.
E. R. Hutchins, jr.....	do	900.00	Dec. 1, 1898	Do.
T. E. Powers.....	Stenographer and typewriter.	900.00	Apr. 6, 1899	Do.
Walter Perdue.....	Clerk.	1,000.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
Philip Hook.....	do	1,000.00	Apr. 7, 1899	Do.
C. G. Post.....	do	1,200.00	May 18, 1899	Do.
A. W. Grose.....	do	1,200.00	June 15, 1898	Do.
L. J. Graybill.....	do	1,200.00	Nov. 24, 1898	Do.
F. G. Hogan.....	Stenographer and typewriter.	1,200.00	Mar. 14, 1899	Do.
Prasco Cummings.....	do	1,200.00	May 17, 1898	Do.
C. W. Barnes.....	Clerk.	1,600.00	June 16, 1898	Do.
T. J. Brooks.....	do	1,600.00	May 14, 1898	Do.
Richard Shea.....	do	1,600.00	May 19, 1898	Do.
Fred Glasbrenner.....	do	1,800.00	July 1, 1898	Do.
Geo. W. Few.....	do	1,800.00	May 1, 1898	Do.
G. T. Hodges.....	do	1,800.00	May 12, 1898	Do.
J. E. Turner.....	Plumber.	720.00	Dec. 11, 1898	Do.
Irvin Waldron.....	Wheelwright.	720.00	Sept. 12, 1898	Do.
L. B. Pollard.....	do	720.00	Feb. 1, 1899	Do.
B. W. Peck.....	do	720.00	Feb. 27, 1898	Do.
R. J. Abrams.....	do	720.00	Feb. 19, 1899	Do.

TABLE 15A.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—C't'd.

WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
1899.				
E. B. Brown	Wheelwright	\$720.00	July 22, 1898	Nov. 23
D. A. Hunt	Blacksmith	720.00	Mar. 21, 1899	Do.
Jno. M. Miller	do	720.00	Oct. 25, 1898	Do.
M. F. Keller	do	720.00	Jan. 13, 1899	Do.
W. R. Gardner	do	720.00	Aug. 8, 1898	Do.
L. T. Corwin	Clerk	1,200.00	July 25, 1898	Do.
J. F. Mallory	do	1,200.00	Mar. 12, 1899	Do.
H. V. Bootes	do	1,200.00	Nov. 28, 1898	Do.
F. W. Baker	do	1,200.00	Aug. 25, 1898	Do.
A. H. Nichols	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Dec. 13, 1898	Do.
Roger C. Mills	do	1,200.00	June 23, 1898	Do.
Winslow Stillwell	Plumber and carpenter	900.00	Nov. 15, 1898	Do.
E. W. Mills	Blacksmith	720.00	Mar. 1, 1899	Do.
Jno. S. Weands	Clerk	1,200.00	May 6, 1899	Do.
H. C. Butler	do	1,000.00	May 1, 1898	Do.
R. R. Elgin	do	1,000.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
H. M. Dyar	Junior civil engineer	1,200.00	Aug. 1, 1897	Do.
S. D. Rolands	Civil engineer	1,500.00	Mar. 21, 1899	Do.
Robt. A. Dellette	Clerk	1,400.00	June 27, 1898	Do.
H. C. Smith	do	1,600.00	July 22, 1898	Do.
M. S. Hallam	do	1,200.00	Nov. 20, 1898	Do.
A. W. Knox	do	1,200.00	May 18, 1898	Do.
H. E. Burks	do	1,600.00	May 28, 1898	Do.
R. F. Garner	do	1,000.00	Jan. 29, 1899	Do.
R. S. Rutherford	Blacksmith	720.00	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.
H. J. Davis	do	720.00	Mar. 22, 1899	Do.
P. A. Sipe	Watchman	540.00	Apr. 14, 1899	Do.
Chas. Berthon	do	540.00	Apr. 17, 1899	Do.
Joe W. Webster	do	540.00	Mar. 23, 1899	Do.
Harry G. Garrett	do	540.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Do.
Jno. T. Sietz	do	540.00	Dec. 1, 1898	Do.
Jno. Wolford	Copyist	600.00	Mar. 15, 1899	Do.
Geo. W. Rupp	Storekeeper	900.00	Oct. 8, 1898	Do.
H. G. Millar	Clerk	900.00	Mar. 19, 1899	Do.
A. F. Russell	do	900.00	Mar. 15, 1899	Do.
W. B. Davis	do	1,000.00	Mar. 16, 1899	Do.
T. C. Quantrell	do	1,200.00	Mar. 21, 1899	Do.
Clarence Dorr	Fireman	860.00	May 1, 1899	Do.
L. F. Jordan	Plumber	720.00	Oct. 18, 1898	Do.
E. R. Butler	Clerk	420.00	Mar. 1, 1899	Do.
Albert Humphrey	do	1,200.00	Sept. 20, 1898	Do.
Jno. Scott	Assistant engineer	480.00	Oct. 24, 1898	Do.
L. E. Boulet	Storekeeper	900.00	May 23, 1898	Do.
Anton Carlson	Clerk	1,200.00	May 28, 1898	Do.
Thos. D. Dapray	do	1,200.00	do	Do.
Edward Murphy	do	1,200.00	May 5, 1898	Do.
B. F. Oliver	Blacksmith	720.00	Dec. 17, 1898	Do.
Geo. E. Beller	do	720.00	July 1, 1898	Do.
W. M. Donnelly	Assistant chief watch	600.00	July 1, 1899	Do.
J. I. Signor	Wheelwright	720.00	June 28, 1898	Do.
T. L. Weedon	Chief of watch	900.00	June 27, 1898	Do.
S. E. Rabbitt	Carpenter, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	May 16, 1898	Do.
R. K. Tongue	Stenographer and typewriter, Quartermaster's Department at large.	600.00	Nov. 10, 1898	Do.
B. W. Nalls	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	June 1, 1898	Do.
Chas. G. Gooch	do	1,200.00	June 16, 1898	Do.
A. G. McChesney	do	1,200.00	June 1, 1898	Do.
J. C. Creighton	do	1,200.00	do	Do.
S. H. Parsons	do	1,200.00	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
D. N. Swan	do	1,400.00	do	Do.
W. A. Gibbs	do	1,600.00	May 21, 1898	Do.
Jno. E. Rudolph	do	1,400.00	Nov. 5, 1898	Do.
Sam'l. Wilson	do	1,200.00	do	Do.
Thos. Woodring	Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Feb. 1, 1899	Do.
C. J. Meyers	Copyist, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Aug. 22, 1898	Do.
Wm. Fennell	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Dec. 1, 1898	Do.
E. J. Wing	Carpenter, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Mar. 1, 1899	Do.
	Wheelwright, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Mar. 1, 1899	Do.

TABLE 15A.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—C't'd.

WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
J. R. Allen	Superintendent corrals, Quartermaster's Department at large.	\$1,800.00	May 28, 1898	1899. Nov. 23
T. P. Kennedy.....	Messenger, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	May 10, 1898	Do.
Thos. Abbott.....	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	Dec. 9, 1898	Do.
S. A. Rawls.....	do	900.00	Dec. 20, 1898	Do.
J. T. Douglas.....	do	1,000.00	May 1, 1898	Do.
W. A. Sullivan.....	Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,400.00	Dec. 1, 1898	Do.
J. H. Purvis.....	Stenographer and typewriter, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	Mar. 18, 1899	Do.
E. L. Owen.....	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	May 27, 1898	Do.
Alf. Chisolm.....	do	900.00	Jan. 3, 1899	Do.
E. A. Shepherd.....	Clerk, Ordnance Department at large.	p. m. 100.00	May —, 1898	Do.
Fred. Hahn.....	do	p. d. 2.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
E. B. Wright.....	do	p. d. 2.00	July 7, 1898	Do.
Geo. A. Still.....	do	p. d. 2.00	May 6, 1898	Do.
Jno. E. Markham.....	do	p. d. 2.25	June 13, 1898	Do.
Aug. N. Brown.....	do	p. m. 100.00	Sept. 17, 1898	Do.
Ira S. Haines.....	do	p. m. 100.00	do	Do.
Geo. W. Thompson.....	do	p. m. 100.00	do	Do.
R. H. Hills.....	Stenographer and typewriter, Ordnance Department at large.	p. m. 75.00	Aug. 4, 1898	Do.
Eugene P. Jewell.....	Clerk, Ordnance Department at large.	p. d. 2.25	Mar. 24, 1898	Do.
Louis J. Clark.....	do	p. d. 2.25	May 26, 1898	Do.
W. A. Milstead.....	Clerk, Pay Department at large.	1,000.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
S. G. Parker.....	do	1,400.00	June 8, 1898	Do.
J. H. Swan.....	do	1,000.00	June 17, 1898	Do.
W. S. Vidor.....	do	1,000.00	June 24, 1898	Do.
Thos. Holcomb.....	do	1,000.00	Mar. 25, 1899	Do.
S. A. Cuneo.....	do	1,400.00	July 22, 1898	Do.
Fred. Steigelman.....	do	1,000.00	Mar. 25, 1899	Do.
H. C. Kirk.....	do	1,400.00	Aug. 12, 1898	Do.
C. E. Brayton.....	Copyist, Pay Department at large.	1,000.00	June 3, 1898	Do.
R. D. Hopkins.....	Clerk, Pay Department at large.	1,000.00	Dec. 21, 1898	Do.
W. A. McKewen.....	do	1,000.00	do	Do.
F. A. Wright.....	do	1,000.00	Dec. 28, 1898	Do.
Albert T. Ellis.....	do	1,400.00	June 6, 1898	Do.
Jas. W. Baird.....	do	1,400.00	Sept. 15, 1898	Do.
Fred G. Murray.....	do	1,000.00	do	Do.
E. C. Campbell.....	do	1,000.00	Oct. 10, 1898	Do.
M. A. Posey.....	do	1,000.00	Nov. 7, 1898	Do.
Geo. Buckler.....	do	1,000.00	Nov. 10, 1898	Do.
R. B. Clayton.....	do	1,000.00	Dec. 19, 1898	Do.
W. P. Jerdone.....	Stenographer and typewriter.	1,000.00	Jan. 6, 1899	Do.
O. W. Graylund.....	Clerk, Pay Department at large.	1,400.00	July 8, 1898	Do.
W. A. Randall.....	do	1,400.00	Aug. 24, 1898	Do.
R. C. Sutton.....	do	1,000.00	Apr. 5, 1899	Do.
J. Brixen.....	do	1,400.00	June 27, 1898	Do.
H. H. Eyman.....	do	1,400.00	July 1, 1898	Do.
M. L. Leonard.....	do	1,400.00	June 24, 1898	Do.
C. V. Howard.....	do	1,400.00	Nov. 7, 1898	Do.
W. E. Stevens.....	do	1,400.00	Jan. 16, 1899	Do.
F. Heisler.....	Messenger, Pay Department at large.	720.00	Oct. 7, 1898	Do.
J. C. Matthews.....	Clerk, Pay Department at large.	1,000.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Do.
W. O. Thomas.....	do	1,400.00	June 17, 1898	Do.
A. Wray.....	do	1,000.00	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
W. Owens.....	Messenger, Pay Department at large.	600.00	Apr. 7, 1898	Do.
Chas. E. Kean.....	Clerk, Medical Department at large.	600.00	Aug. 12, 1898	Do.
Sam'l. A. Byrne.....	do	900.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
Jas. Doran.....	do	1,200.00	June 17, 1898	Do.
J. B. Goodman.....	do	840.00	Dec. 13, 1898	Do.
A. Y. Austin.....	Overseer, Medical Department at large.	1,000.00	Nov. 28, 1898	Do.
Dennis Finnegan.....	Clerk, Medical Department at large.	1,000.00	Oct. 24, 1898	Do.
Lindley Kleinhaus.....	Messenger.	720.00	Apr. 26, 1898	Do.
Alex. W. Cranston.....	Clerk, Medical Department at large.	900.00	Nov. 3, 1898	Do.
Frank H. Foote.....	do	900.00	June 10, 1898	Do.
Jno. T. K. Walsh.....	Watchman, Medical Department at large.	720.00	June 12, 1898	Do.
F. J. Hogan.....	Clerk, Medical Department at large.	800.00	July 25, 1898	Do.
Wm. F. Whitfield.....	do	800.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Do.

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TABLE 15A.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Ct'd.

WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Kate Brown.....	Clerk and typewriter, Medical Department at large.	\$800.00	July 16, 1898	1899. Nov. 23
Adelaide Rogers	Stenographer, Medical Department at large.	840.00	Jan. 13, 1899	Do.
Jno. McKeon.....	Engineer, Medical Department at large.	900.00	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
Pat A. Galvin	Clerk, Medical Department at large.	900.00	May 21, 1898	Do.
Darwin E. Meiklejohn	do	1,200.00	Jan. 28, 1899	Do.
Geo. S. Barker	Clerk, Subsistence Department at large.	1,200.00	Aug. 22, 1898	Do.
Edward Whiting.....	do	1,600.00	Aug. 28, 1898	Do.
K. D. Marvin.....	do	900.00	Sept. 10, 1898	Do.
W. C. Leigh	do	1,200.00	May 3, 1899	Do.
Errol Wilson	do	900.00	May 16, 1898	Do.
A. S. White.....	do	1,200.00	Aug. 8, 1898	Do.
W. J. Smith.....	Inspector, Subsistence Department at large.	1,800.00	Dec. 15, 1898	Do.
Andrew G. Ryer.....	Clerk, Subsistence Department at large.	1,200.00	June 6, 1898	Do.
Leo G. Parker	do	900.00	May 16, 1898	Do.
Geo. Douglas	do	900.00	Aug. 19, 1898	Do.
Howard W. Brown.....	do	1,400.00	May 16, 1898	Do.
Gustav Arden	Messenger, Subsistence Department at large.	600.00	July 9, 1898	Do.
Jas. S. Byrd	Clerk, Subsistence Department at large.	1,400.00	June 6, 1898	Do.
Philip P. Paschel	do	1,600.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
F. W. Bryant.....	do	1,600.00	May 5, 1898	Do.
Grant C. Pool.....	do	1,000.00	May 1, 1899	Do.
Ralph Myers	do	1,200.00	May 20, 1898	Do.
A. J. Gleason	do	900.00	June 1, 1898	Do.
Jno. Douglas, Jr.....	do	1,000.00	Dec. 22, 1898	Do.
Chas. L. Gyger	do	1,200.00	May 30, 1898	Do.
Barclay E. L. Tremaine.....	do	1,400.00	Sept. 8, 1898	Do.
V. M. C. Silva	do	1,600.00	June 1, 1898	Do.
Wm. F. Rose	do	1,200.00	May 1, 1898	Do.
Jas. Reynolds	Messenger, Subsistence Department at large.	600.00	July 21, 1898	Do.
H. G. Morse	Inspector, Subsistence Department at large.	1,800.00	Nov. 23, 1898	Do.
Richard Hutchins	Clerk, Subsistence Department at large.	720.00	Aug. 20, 1898	Do.
Casper Hurst.....	do	900.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
W. E. Hogan	Chief steward, Subsistence Department at large.	900.00	May 1, 1899	Do.
Thos. F. Chuck.....	Clerk, Subsistence Department at large.	1,200.00	July 1, 1898	Do.
Thos. I. Carter	do	720.00	Jan. 23, 1899	Do.
C. H. Ware	do	1,000.00	Feb. 13, 1899	Do.
Walter F. Daly.....	do	1,600.00	June 6, 1898	Do.
Linden D. Dey	do	1,200.00	May 4, 1898	Do.
R. J. Carson	do	1,200.00	Oct. 26, 1898	Do.
Jas. F. Scanlan	do	1,500.00	June 1, 1898	Do.
C. E. Loscy	do	900.00	Sept. 23, 1898	Do.
S. A. Kearns	Stenographer.	960.00	June 10, 1898	Do.
Frank R. Haddock.....	Clerk	1,600.00	Feb. 8, 1899	Do.
Dennis W. Carroll	do	1,400.00	July 11, 1898	Do.
Curt Muelhausen	do	1,200.00	June 28, 1898	Do.
E. P. Osgood	do	1,800.00	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
P. C. Townsend	do	900.00	Sept. 27, 1898	Do.
D. C. Townsend	Messenger, Subsistence Department at large.	360.00	Nov. 11, 1898	Do.
P. Compton Miller	Clerk, Subsistence Department at large.	1,200.00	May 14, 1898	Do.
Thos. McClane.....	do	900.00	July 1, 1898	Do.
Thos. F. Flynn	do	900.00	Nov. 9, 1898	Do.
J. J. Farnham	do	1,200.00	Aug. 25, 1898	Do.
D. F. Crossland	do	1,200.00	May 4, 1898	Do.
G. A. Bland, Jr.....	do	900.00	Sept. 13, 1898	Do.
De Witt C. Norton.....	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,000.00	July 6, 1898	Do.
J. R. Stuart.....	do	1,200.00	Oct. 28, 1898	Do.
C. M. Curran	do	1,300.00	Nov. 29, 1898	Do.
E. S. Satchwell.....	do	1,400.00	May 4, 1898	Do.
J. C. Lord.....	do	1,200.00	Dec. 2, 1898	Do.

TABLE 15A.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—C't'd.*

WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
David H. Howard	Fireman, Quartermaster's Department at large.	\$600.00	Feb. 25, 1899	1899. Nov. 23
Ludwig Baege	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Dec. 8, 1898	Do.
W. F. Beers	Superintendent construction, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,500.00	July 29, 1898	Do.
Geo. Brunnell	Plumber, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Nov. 21, 1898	Do.
H. W. Burr	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,000.00	Aug. 12, 1898	Do.
Geo. Randall	do	1,200.00	June 27, 1898	Do.
E. G. Babbitt	Stenographer, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	June 23, 1898	Do.
J. H. Simpson	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,000.00	July 28, 1898	Do.
Jno. F. Lee	do	1,200.00	July 29, 1898	Do.
W. P. Shattuck	Inspector woollens, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Aug. 9, 1898	Do.
E. B. Cox	Inspector shoes, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
Barnard Brown	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,400.00	Oct. 26, 1898	Do.
Chas. W. Pope	Fireman, Quartermaster's Department at large.	660.00	May 1, 1899	Do.
S. W. McKee	Engineer, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,020.00	Nov. 14, 1898	Do.
H. H. Stilling	Pilot, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	April 24, 1898	Do.
G. W. Sturtevant	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Nov. 15, 1898	Do.
A. B. Champlin	do	1,000.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Do.
Howard Carpenter	do	1,000.00	Aug. 8, 1898	Do.
Jno. Gartland	do	1,000.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Do.
Jas. R. Saville	do	1,200.00	Sept. 20, 1898	Do.
O. N. Webster	do	1,200.00	Aug. 6, 1898	Do.
C. H. Brown	Blacksmith, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Aug. 25, 1898	Do.
W. E. Wright	do	720.00	Oct. 9, 1898	Do.
S. A. Ivers	Watchman, Quartermaster's Department at large.	600.00	May 18, 1899	Do.
L. L. McIntosh	do	600.00	May 15, 1899	Do.
M. C. Eslick	do	600.00	Mar. 1, 1899	Do.
J. P. Sullivan	do	600.00	Feb. 20, 1899	Do.
J. C. Doyle	do	600.00	do	Do.
Jno. Mack	do	600.00	May 12, 1898	Do.
E. G. Wagnon	Chief of watch, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	June 14, 1898	Do.
J. Johnson	Messenger, Quartermaster's Department at large.	540.00	May 16, 1898	Do.
D. H. Morgan	Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,080.00	May 26, 1898	Do.
E. W. Crockett	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	July 1, 1898	Do.
F. F. Putnam	do	1,200.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
E. D. Frost	do	1,200.00	July 1, 1898	Do.
G. W. Smith	do	1,200.00	May 10, 1898	Do.
W. G. Harmon	do	1,400.00	June 3, 1898	Do.
S. J. Seals	do	1,400.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
C. E. Brown	Veterinary surgeon, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	July 15, 1898	Do.
Chas. W. Blair	Storekeeper and messenger, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Do.
J. B. Durrett	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	July 1, 1898	Do.
W. E. Higgins	do	900.00	June 7, 1898	Do.
J. Willard Smith	Stenographer and typewriter, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	May 10, 1899	Do.
H. M. Beck	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	May 1, 1899	Do.
D. Malcolm McVean	do	1,200.00	Oct. 12, 1898	Do.
Edward J. Ruddy	do	900.00	Jan. 14, 1899	Do.
Jno. N. Sherburne	do	900.00	Sept. 26, 1898	Do.
E. W. Reynolds	do	900.00	July 14, 1898	Do.
J. H. Baker	do	900.00	do	Do.

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TABLE 15A.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—*Continued.*

WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
W. S. Hoffman	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	\$900.00	June 14, 1898	1899. 23
Fred. W. Baker	do	900.00	June 4, 1898	Do.
Jno. Gollan	Assistant inspector clothing, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	July 16, 1898	Do.
Geo. Chaplin	Assistant warehouseman, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	May 7, 1898	Do.
Agnes Rose Beatty	Stenographer and typewriter, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	May 6, 1899	Do.
W. E. Ogden	Copyist, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Jan. 27, 1899	Do.
W. C. Davis	do	720.00	Jan. 3, 1899	Do.
W. D. Holmes	do	720.00	Dec. 24, 1898	Do.
Russell P. Finney	do	720.00	July 28, 1898	Do.
E. B. King	do	720.00	June 8, 1898	Do.
Chas. W. Coffin	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Nov. 7, 1892	Do.
Geo. H. Beers	do	900.00	Oct. 15, 1898	Do.
Wilbur C. Smith	do	900.00	July 28, 1898	Do.
Jno. W. Radley	do	900.00	June 19, 1898	Do.
Edward Wilcoxson	do	900.00	June 2, 1898	Do.
H. H. Spar	do	900.00	May 7, 1898	Do.
O. G. Brenner	do	1,000.00	Aug. 20, 1898	Do.
J. A. Pollard	do	900.00	May 6, 1898	Do.
E. M. Watts	do	1,200.00	May 9, 1898	Do.
Harry Hoole	Shipping agent, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	July 1, 1898	Do.
Leo Hanish	Stenographer, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,000.00	Apr. 23, 1898	Do.
W. T. Scully	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Aug. 22, 1898	Do.
C. E. Jones	Copyist, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	Sept. 4, 1898	Do.
J. B. Trevor	Engineer, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	May 20, 1898	Do.
H. C. Barton	Assistant inspector, military supplies, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Mar. 3, 1899	Do.
Jas. J. Kenny	Foreman cutter, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
Jno. B. Fletcher	Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	July 23, 1898	Do.
D. Irving Taylor	do	900.00	July 16, 1898	Do.
D. J. Lucey	Warehouseman, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,600.00	July 1, 1898	Do.
E. W. Grummond	Marker, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	June 13, 1898	Do.
Edith M. Sanger	Copyist, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	June 2, 1898	Do.
Jno. D. Badger	do	720.00	June 1, 1898	Do.
Henry Read	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Oct. 17, 1898	Do.
Wm. H. Lowmes	do	900.00	Sept. 20, 1898	Do.
Jas. Lehan	do	1,000.00	Jan. 18, 1899	Do.
H. W. Morre	do	1,200.00	Oct. 3, 1898	Do.
F. L. Manson	do	1,200.00	Oct. 1, 1898	Do.
C. M. Strader	do	1,200.00	June 9, 1898	Do.
Paul Kuronsky	Assistant inspector military supplies, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	Aug. 22, 1898	Do.
Jas. Smyth	do	1,200.00	Mar. 14, 1898	Do.
W. H. Inman	do	1,200.00	May 25, 1898	Do.
Jno. E. Kinney	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	May 11, 1899	Do.
J. S. Aspril	do	720.00	May 23, 1899	Do.
Frank McCullough	Messenger, Quartermaster's Department at large.	648.00	Mar. 7, 1899	Do.
Jno. W. Schall	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Mar. 25, 1899	Do.
F. A. Nordeman	do	720.00	Mar. 16, 1899	Do.
Geo. B. Ferrier, Jr.	do	720.00	Feb. 23, 1899	Do.
T. R. Maull	do	720.00	Jan. 2, 1899	Do.
Chas. J. Musgrave	do	900.00	Nov. 15, 1898	Do.
H. B. Clous	do	1,000.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
H. L. Ward	do	900.00	Jan. 6, 1899	Do.

TABLE 15A.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—C't'd.*

WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
C. G. Maull	Copyist, Quartermaster's Department at large.	\$720.00	Dec. 1, 1898	1899. Nov. 23
R. Hickey	Inspector tents, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	May 6, 1899	Do.
Jas. J. Gleeson	Messenger, Quartermaster's Department at large.	648.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
Bonnett L. Johnson	Copyist, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Mar. 9, 1899	Do.
E. S. Mayne	Typewriter, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Oct. 1, 1898	Do.
Robt. H. Harris	Copyist, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Aug. 24, 1898	Do.
Royden R. Coster	Typewriter, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	July 12, 1898	Do.
Alex. McFarland	Copyist, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	May 13, 1898	Do.
Jno. V. Hart	do	720.00	Apr. 28, 1898	Do.
Edw. Dempsey	Inspector military supplies, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Apr. 11, 1898	Do.
Geo. H. Pfau	Inspector shoes, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	May 11, 1899	Do.
J. H. Dickinson	do	1,200.00	Jan. 16, 1899	Do.
Sam'l. C. Boyd	do	1,200.00	Oct. 6, 1898	Do.
W. E. Tompkins	Watchman, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	June 27, 1898	Do.
Geo. E. Martin	Inspector shoes, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	June 23, 1898	Do.
Chas. W. Johnson	do	1,200.00	June 17, 1898	Do.
Jno. A. Gilmore	Inspector woolens, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,500.00	Feb. 25, 1899	Do.
J. J. Masterson	Watchman, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
Theo. P. Baylor	Inspector shoes, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	June 27, 1898	Do.
Chas. E. Metcalf	Inspector hats, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,500.00	Nov. 29, 1898	Do.
Geo. H. Gill	do	1,500.00	Nov. 10, 1898	Do.
Jos. Stewart	Superintendent pier, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	Dec. 5, 1898	Do.
Peter Leonard	Watchman, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Dec. 9, 1898	Do.
B. J. Manning	Fireman S. S. Meigs, Quartermaster's Department at large.	780.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
C. E. Lovejoy	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	Oct. 6, 1898	Do.
P. W. Gubbins	Copyist, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	Aug. 23, 1898	Do.
H. H. Dyer	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department, at large.	1,000.00	Feb. 8, 1899	Do.
A. C. Vanderpool	do	1,000.00	Jan. 17, 1899	Do.
E. C. Henderson	do	1,000.00	Aug. 31, 1898	Do.
W. B. Wilson	do	1,000.00	Nov. 8, 1898	Do.
Louis Groedell	do	1,000.00	Oct. 1, 1898	Do.
G. C. Barnum	do	1,000.00	May 9, 1898	Do.
F. C. Blossfeld	Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Oct. 20, 1898	Do.
W. M. Bryan	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Aug. 9, 1898	Do.
August W. Caldwell	do	1,200.00	July 21, 1898	Do.
Herman Lehman	do	1,200.00	July 1, 1898	Do.
C. J. Gillis	do	1,200.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
R. M. Fanquier	do	1,400.00	June 1, 1898	Do.
C. E. Golden	do	1,200.00	May 15, 1898	Do.
Morton C. Gregor	do	1,200.00	Feb. 11, 1898	Do.
A. J. Riggs	Inspector clothing, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Sept. 16, 1898	Do.
E. D. Stinson	Inspector C. & E., Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	May 14, 1898	Do.
Geo. E. Hoffman	Inspector forage, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,400.00	June 28, 1898	Do.
Chas. E. Miller	Inspector clothing, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,500.00	Aug. 21, 1898	Do.
Albert Stephen	Superintendent construction, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,500.00	May 28, 1898	Do.

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TABLE 15A.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—C't'd.

WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Percy Moore	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	\$720.00	Dec. 13, 1898	1899, Nov. 2
James M. Loud	do	720.00	Oct. 19, 1898	Do.
J. Overton	Stenographer and typewriter, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	Sept. 12, 1898	Do.
S. Roland Disman	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,000.00	Aug. 15, 1898	Do.
F. O. Lovett	do	1,000.00	Oct. 21, 1898	Do.
Wm. C. Roland	do	1,000.00	Feb. 3, 1899	Do.
Lucretia M. Case	do	1,000.00	Nov. 1, 1898	Do.
L. A. Graham	do	1,000.00	Oct. 1, 1898	Do.
Chas. F. Leviness	do	1,000.00	July 28, 1898	Do.
M. B. Lovejoy	do	1,000.00	May 1, 1898	Do.
R. H. Thomas	do	1,200.00	Aug. 8, 1898	Do.
Charles J. Williams	do	1,200.00	July 25, 1898	Do.
Wm. J. Tate	do	1,200.00	July 15, 1898	Do.
B. Donald Creighton	do	1,200.00	May 18, 1898	Do.
C. B. Brown	do	1,200.00	May 12, 1898	Do.
John M. Balliache	do	1,400.00	July 15, 1898	Do.
Jos. Nevins	Inspector clothing, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
W. C. Williams	do	1,200.00	Dec. 16, 1898	Do.
U. L. Vanderverter	do	1,200.00	May 30, 1898	Do.
Harry Weber	Chief Inspector clothing.	1,500.00	May 1, 1898	Do.
W. P. Cox	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Feb. 9, 1899	Do.
H. S. Warnock	do	1,200.00	Sept. 30, 1898	Do.
Fred. L. Gerlach	do	900.00	Dec. 16, 1898	Do.
H. Falvey	Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	June 1, 1898	Do.
W. D. Dennis	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	June 13, 1898	Do.
Geo. H. Wakefield	do	1,200.00	May 19, 1898	Do.
T. J. Conry	do	1,200.00	Dec. 13, 1898	Do.
Charlie E. Thatcher	do	1,200.00	Sept. 26, 1898	Do.
Frank C. Favler	do	1,200.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
E. S. Miller	do	1,200.00	Aug. 12, 1898	Do.
B. D. Avis	do	1,200.00	June 16, 1898	Do.
J. B. Daughton, jr.	do	1,200.00	June 10, 1898	Do.
L. D. Dare	do	1,200.00	June 6, 1898	Do.
J. A. Settle	do	1,200.00	Apr. 20, 1898	Do.
Delos H. Smith	do	1,200.00	July 21, 1898	Do.
Herman C. Metcalf	do	1,200.00	May 24, 1898	Do.
J. Eliot Wright	do	1,200.00	May 20, 1898	Do.
J. H. Wall	do	1,200.00	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.
Wm. E. Eastman	do	1,600.00	July 6, 1898	Do.
J. E. Clifford	do	900.00	Nov. 25, 1898	Do.
E. H. Graham	do	1,600.00	Sept. 28, 1898	Do.
John A. Wells	do	1,200.00	July 10, 1898	Do.
R. G. Barton	do	1,200.00	May 18, 1898	Do.
C. E. Jardine	do	1,200.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
I. F. Wardell	do	1,200.00	Feb. 16, 1899	Do.
J. H. Carbaugh	do	1,400.00	Sept. 15, 1898	Do.
C. A. Lindsley	Watchman, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	May 27, 1899	Do.
F. P. Thornton	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,400.00	June 1, 1898	Do.
F. E. Murphy	do	1,000.00	Mar. 18, 1899	Do.
Hugh Maguire	Blacksmith, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Dec. 16, 1898	Do.
M. H. Pyne	Plumber, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Dec. 10, 1898	Do.
Thos. Barrett	do	720.00	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
Wm. Sigismund, jr.	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	Oct. 16, 1898	Do.
John H. Snyder	Wheelwright, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	Dec. 2, 1898	Do.
Malchy Connelly	Wagonmaster, Quartermaster's Department at large.	600.00	Nov. 18, 1898	Do.
C. M. Doty	Blacksmith, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	June 16, 1898	Do.
J. L. Workman	do	720.00	Dec. 10, 1898	Do.
A. M. Brown	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Aug. 30, 1898	Do.

TABLE 15A.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—C't'd.*

WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
W. B. Wright.....	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	\$900.00	Nov. 30, 1898	1899. Nov. 23
John A. Wilkins.....	do	1,200.00	Aug. 31, 1898	Do.
A. Poorman.....	Blacksmith, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	July 21, 1898	Do.
W. F. Clark.....	Trainmaster, Quartermaster's Department at large.	600.00	Dec. 13, 1898	Do.
Liss Roberts.....	Blacksmith, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	July 22, 1898	Do.
L. A. Habegger.....	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
T. D. Stoney.....	do	900.00	June 1, 1898	Do.
Jas. Irwin.....	Trainmaster, Quartermaster's Department at large.	600.00	Dec. 12, 1898	Do.
R. F. Lyman.....	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	Feb. 15, 1899	Do.
Julia M. Armstrong.....	do	900.00	Feb. 6, 1899	Do.
Minnie L. Mack.....	Stenographer and typewriter, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	May 26, 1899	Do.
E. H. Martis.....	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Mar. 1, 1899	Do.
Jerry Mahoney.....	do	1,200.00	June 1, 1898	Do.
J. J. Mercer.....	do	1,200.00	Jan. 1, 1896	Do.
Albert Horenhoff.....	do	900.00	July 30, 1898	Do.
R. Lutz.....	do	1,000.00	Mar. 18, 1899	Do.
J. J. Wethrow.....	do	1,200.00	July 16, 1898	Do.
John Meyer.....	do	720.00	Dec. 25, 1898	Do.
Lillian Seeliger.....	do	900.00	May 1, 1898	Do.
Jos. Swanson.....	do	1,000.00	Sept. 13, 1898	Do.
Peter Osmar.....	do	1,000.00	Feb. 6, 1899	Do.
W. M. Walker.....	do	1,000.00	Feb. 11, 1899	Do.
C. V. Gansing.....	do	1,000.00	Feb. 15, 1899	Do.
Geo. R. Halden.....	do	1,000.00	Jan. 10, 1899	Do.
Jno. Biggar.....	do	1,000.00	Oct. 5, 1898	Do.
J. L. Dunscomb.....	Stenographer, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,000.00	July 7, 1898	Do.
M. H. P. Hagans.....	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Jan. 10, 1898	Do.
F. P. Toms.....	Warehouseman, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	July 22, 1898	Do.
W. J. Biddle.....	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	June 23, 1898	Do.
S. E. Babcock.....	do	1,200.00	June 6, 1898	Do.
M. N. Hitchcock.....	do	1,200.00	June 22, 1898	Do.
Chas. H. Jennings.....	do	1,200.00	June 15, 1898	Do.
Wm. E. Baker.....	do	1,200.00	Feb. 21, 1899	Do.
Charles Mandel.....	do	1,600.00	Feb. 7, 1899	Do.
J. McK. Storrow.....	Assistant Inspector C. and E., Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	June 16, 1898	Do.
J. W. Salladay.....	Assistant Inspector shirts, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	Nov. 3, 1898	Do.
H. G. Pfeiffer.....	Assistant Inspector C. and E., Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,200.00	June 21, 1898	Do.
W. E. Rogan.....	do	1,500.00	Oct. 27, 1898	Do.
P. J. Bloomfield.....	Copyist, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	July 1, 1898	Do.
U. L. McGuire.....	Assistant Inspector C. and E., Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,500.00	Oct. 24, 1898	Do.
T. P. Hamm.....	Chief Inspector C. and E., Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,800.00	May 8, 1898	Do.
Geo. I. McSchooler.....	Messenger, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	July 5, 1898	Do.
Stephen Bloomfield.....	do	720.00	May 12, 1898	Do.
W. G. Obertenffer.....	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,400.00	May 20, 1898	Do.
R. S. Rust.....	do	900.00	May 3, 1899	Do.
A. M. McMullen.....	do	1,200.00	May —, 1898	Do.
J. G. Swarts.....	do	1,200.00	Apr. 24, 1898	Do.
J. S. Ellison.....	Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Apr. 20, 1899	Do.
T. H. Lake.....	Quartermaster agent, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Apr. 26, 1898	Do.
Davis S. Burns.....	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	1,000.00	July 1, 1898	Do.

TABLE 15A.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—C't'd.*

WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Berthold Reiwalt	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	\$1,200.00	May 14, 1898	1899. Nov. 23
L. Schillinger	do	900.00	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
W. J. Walker	Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department at large.	720.00	Nov. 16, 1898	Do.
M. E. Laird	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department at large.	900.00	May 8, 1899	Do.
W. O. Gilford	do	900.00	May 4, 1899	Do.
G. Jacobs	do	900.00	May 5, 1899	Do.
T. H. Everett	do	1,000.00	July 16, 1898	Do.

TABLE 15b.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments in the Navy Department, made absolute under the special rule of January 20, 1899.

[NOTE.—See page 70 for the special rule referred to, which was rescinded by the amendment of May 29, 1899. This rule had reference only to the persons appointed temporarily under the provisions of Rule VIII, clause 13, in the Navy Department under the war emergency. At the time this amendment was made there were no persons in this class in any other department. In the War and Treasury departments the appropriation acts permitted war-emergency appointments to be made without compliance with the civil-service act, but emergency appointments in the Navy Department were made in compliance with the civil-service rules, and resort was had to temporary appointments without examination only where it was not possible to obtain eligibles from examination.]

Name.	State.	Bureau, office, or yard.	Position.	Salary.	Original appointment.	Absolute appointment.
Christie, Philo R.	Pennsylvania	Construction and repair	Special laborer	p. d. \$2.48	June 16, 1898	Jan. 1899
Robinson, Miss V. B.	District of Columbia	do.	do.	p. d. 2.48	July 16, 1898	Do.
Fox, William C.	Pennsylvania	League Island Yard	Clerk	1,200.00	June 15, 1898	Do.
Zevely, D.	Pennsylvania	Ordnance	Copyist	p. d. 8.26	Mar. 26, 1898	Feb. 18, 1899
Tolson, E. F.	Maryland	Supplies and accounts	do.	p. d. 8.26	June 13, 1898	Feb. 23, 1899
Hanks, Geo. R.	District of Columbia	do.	Special laborer	p. d. 2.48	Apr. 26, 1898	Do.
Hemick, Miss K. S.	do.	do.	do.	p. d. 2.48	July 7, 1898	Do.
Weed, William M.	Pennsylvania	League Island Yard	do.	p. d. 2.48	Apr. 20, 1898	Do.
Merrick, Ross	do.	Washington, Del.	Copyist	p. d. 8.26	Apr. 7, 1898	Do.
Rustall, Chas. W.	New Jersey	Whalington, Del.	Special laborer	p. d. 2.48	Apr. 25, 1898	Do.
Cummings, J. N.	Virginia	League Island	Assistant draftsman	p. d. 4.00	Apr. 7, 1898	Do.
Eakin, H. P.	Pennsylvania	do.	Copyist	p. d. 8.26	do.	Do.
Noble, J. M.	do.	do.	Draftsman	p. d. 5.04	Apr. 24, 1898	Do.
Billopp, Miss E.	District of Columbia	do.	do.	p. d. 2.48	Aug. 8, 1898	Do.
Beall, Chas. M.	do.	Washington Yard	Special laborer	p. d. 2.00	May 25, 1898	Do.
Dunn, Joseph F.	do.	do.	do.	p. d. 1.00	June 17, 1898	Do.
Cox, Miss M.	do.	Navigation	do.	p. d. 8.04	Apr. 26, 1898	Do.
Haymaker, E. G.	Ohio	Bath, Me.	Assistant draftsman	p. d. 4.00	May 14, 1898	Feb. 24, 1899
Lord, J. A.	Maine	do.	do.	p. d. 4.00	Apr. 30, 1898	Do.
Dovale, Arthur	District of Columbia	Branch Hydrographic, Cleveland, Ohio.	Nautical expert	1,000.00	May 25, 1898	Do.
Cresap, E. O.	Florida	Hydrographic	do.	1,000.00	June 24, 1898	Do.
Foster, H. W.	Pennsylvania	Steam engineering	Assistant inspector of engineering material.	p. d. 6.00	July 28, 1898	Do.
Ahley, G. T.	do.	do.	do.	p. d. 6.00	July 15, 1898	Do.
Gillie, L. N.	Virginia	Ordnance, Munhall, Pa.	Subinspector	p. d. 5.00	May 17, 1898	Do.
Miller, L. W.	Pennsylvania	Cramp's yard, Philadelphia, Pa.	Draftsman	p. d. 6.00	Nov. 30, 1896	Do.
Howison, Henry	do.	do.	Assistant draftsman	p. d. 4.00	Jan. 21, 1897	Do.
Moore, John	do.	do.	do.	p. d. 4.00	Nov. 27, 1896	Do.
Higgins, J. de B.	Virginia	Steam engineering	Writer	p. d. 4.00	Apr. 26, 1898	Do.
Boyd, R. J.	Massachusetts	Construction and repair, South Boston.	Assistant draftsman	p. d. 4.00	Dec. 10, 1896	Do.
Norton, H. F.	New York	Newport News, Va.	Draftsman	p. d. 5.00	Nov. 16, 1896	Do.
Gwynn, G. F.	Virginia	do.	Special mechanic	p. d. 3.76	do.	Do.
Gray, S.	do.	do.	do.	p. d. 3.76	do.	Do.
Crosby, R. W.	Massachusetts	do.	Assistant draftsman	p. d. 4.00	Jan. 27, 1897	Do.
Chace, M. S.	District of Columbia	do.	Assistant inspector	p. d. 6.00	Feb. 4, 1897	Do.
Gray, F. H.	do.	do.	Copyist draftsman	p. d. 3.26	Nov. 19, 1896	Do.

TABLE 15A.—Showing, by names of persons permanent under section 15 of Rule 1.

Name.	State.	Bureau, office, or yard.	Position.	Berth	No.
Clary, J. W.	Massachusetts	Newport News, Va.	Assistant draftsman	L. S.	Feb. 27, 1899
Adams, C. H.	Ohio	Morris Heights, Va.	do	W.	Do.
Branch, J.	New York	Newport News, Va.	Draftsman	W.	Do.
Wacholder, W. C.	do	New York Yard.	do	W.	Do.
Smith, C. F.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Kloppenburg, H.	New Jersey	do	do	W.	Do.
Kellum, H. A.	New York	do	Special laborer	W.	Do.
Burley, J. P.	do	do	Draftsman	W.	Do.
Blaisdell, A. O.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Ewen, E. S.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Hagan, J. A.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
McCormick, J. W.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Meeker, H. L.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Wood, W. R. C.	New Jersey	do	do	W.	Do.
Lees, William C.	Pennsylvania	do	do	W.	Do.
Dunn, J. B., Jr.	Massachusetts	do	Special laborer	W.	Do.
Horne, S. V.	New York	do	Copist	W.	Do.
Berger, William L.	New York	do	Special laborer	W.	Do.
Young, J. G.	New York	do	do	W.	Do.
Vaupel, C. G.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Schleimann, A. C.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Pickup, E. J.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Molynaux, H. W.	New Jersey	do	do	W.	Do.
Malcher, A. R.	New York	do	do	W.	Do.
Long, Robert	Florida	do	Copist	W.	Do.
Lockyer, R.	New York	do	Special laborer	W.	Do.
Lawler, James	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Kriehenbecker, C. J.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Friedenbecker, C., Jr.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Cole, F. D.	Michigan	do	do	W.	Do.
Carnody, T. A.	New York	do	do	W.	Do.
Anderson, William	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Wilkinson, R. M.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Patterson, J. B.	Virginia	Pay office, Norfolk, Va.	Clerk	W.	Do.
Murdough, C. W.	Georgia	do	do	W.	Do.
Reynard, T. R.	Virginia	do	do	W.	Do.
Richardson, C. G.	South Carolina	Port Royal Station	do	W.	Do.
Meyer, E. F.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Coffin, C. B.	District of Columbia	do	do	W.	Do.
Scrivener, T. H.	do	do	do	W.	Do.
Vogel, T. R.	South Carolina	do	do	W.	Do.
Tilton, C. E.	New Hampshire	Portsmouth Yard.	Assistant draftsman	W.	Do.
			Assistant clerk	W.	Do.

Wilson, J. C.	Maryland	Baltimore, Md	Assistant draftsman	p.d.	4.00	Nov. 19, 1898	Mar. 8, 1899
Davis, A. L.	West Virginia	Key West Station	Special laborer	p.d.	2.48	June 18, 1898	Do.
Leater, G. W.	Florida	do	do	p.d.	2.80	Apr. 22, 1898	Do.
Bell, Q. C.	New York	do	Writer	p.d.	4.00	June 23, 1898	Do.
Kirkland, R. L.	Florida	do	Special laborer	p.d.	3.28	July 28, 1898	Do.
Bott, S. C.	Pennsylvania	League Island Yard	do	p.d.	2.80	June 14, 1898	Mar. 4, 1899
Welt, W. W.	do	do	Draftsman	p.d.	5.00	June 10, 1898	Do.
Ash, Percy	California	San Francisco, Cal.	Special laborer	p.d.	3.04	June 17, 1898	Mar. 6, 1899
Smith, H. D.	do	do	Draftsman	p.d.	5.20	Aug. 25, 1898	Do.
Goshen, M. H.	do	do	do	p.d.	3.20	June 16, 1898	Do.
Morgan, C. G.	do	do	do	p.d.	4.00	May 11, 1898	Do.
Williams, W. R.	Pennsylvania	Portland, Oreg.	Special laborer	p.d.	3.28	Apr. 30, 1898	Do.
Close, T. F.	New Jersey	League Island Yard	Draftsman	p.d.	4.00	Nov. 19, 1898	Mar. 7, 1899
Taylor, H. McG	California	San Francisco, Cal.	do	p.d.	4.00	May 18, 1898	Do.
Sperry, A.	do	do	do	p.d.	4.00	Jan. 21, 1897	Do.
Longworth, T.	Massachusetts	do	do	p.d.	4.00	Nov. 19, 1898	Do.
Leland, W. S.	Maine	Yards and docks	Special laborer	p.d.	2.48	Apr. 23, 1898	Mar. 10, 1899
Patten, Miss A. B.	Virginia	Norfolk Yard	do	p.d.	2.24	Apr. 14, 1898	Mar. 9, 1899
Barnard, H. W.	do	do	do	p.d.	2.80	May 7, 1898	Do.
Raid, J. E.	do	do	do	p.d.	2.80	Apr. 1, 1898	Mar. 10, 1899
Hodges, T. M.	do	do	do	p.d.	2.48	Apr. 18, 1898	Do.
Thompson, J. E.	do	do	Copyist draftsman	p.d.	3.28	June 28, 1898	Do.
Edwards, R. H.	do	do	Special laborer	p.d.	2.48	May 19, 1898	Do.
Mitchell, J. I.	do	do	do	p.d.	2.48	do	Do.
Fryer, G. G.	Connecticut	Ordinance, Bridgeport, Conn.	Subinspector	p.d.	3.50	Apr. 25, 1898	Mar. 11, 1899
Bradley, F. B.	do	do	do	p.d.	3.00	July 30, 1898	Do.
Kane, M. J.	do	do	Special laborer	p.d.	2.48	Apr. 6, 1898	Do.
Bunnell, H. B.	do	Ordinance, New Haven, Conn.	Subinspector	p.d.	3.00	Apr. 8, 1898	Do.
Phillips, G. A.	do	do	do	p.d.	3.00	Mar. 25, 1898	Do.
Shillings, J. J.	Massachusetts	Ordinance, Lynn, Mass.	do	p.d.	3.00	June 27, 1898	Do.
Irwin, R. E.	do	do	do	p.d.	3.50	Mar. 29, 1898	Do.
Kirkland, W. A.	California	Mare Island Yard	Draftsman	p.d.	4.00	June 10, 1898	Mar. 13, 1899
Nielson, C.	do	do	do	p.d.	4.00	Aug. 22, 1898	Do.
Martin, J. H.	do	do	Special laborer	p.d.	3.04	June 18, 1898	Do.
Roney, W. A.	do	do	do	p.d.	3.04	May 9, 1898	Do.
Newman, O. C.	do	do	do	p.d.	2.80	Apr. 11, 1898	Do.
Brew, George	do	do	do	p.d.	2.48	May 28, 1898	Do.
Willis, F.	do	do	do	p.d.	2.48	June 7, 1898	Do.
Roney, James	do	do	Writer	p.d.	3.04	May 7, 1898	Do.
Secor, G. R.	Connecticut	Ordinance, Middletown, Ohio.	Subinspector	p.d.	5.20	Apr. 20, 1898	Mar. 14, 1899
Wood, J. N.	Virginia	Ordinance, Petersburg, Va.	do	p.d.	3.50	June 16, 1898	Do.
O'Brien, M. J.	New York	Ordinance, New York Yard	do	p.d.	3.50	June 25, 1898	Do.
Lippincott, H. B.	Pennsylvania	League Island Yard	do	p.d.	3.50	Aug. 28, 1897	Mar. 15, 1899
Snowden, N. N.	District of Columbia	Equipment	Special laborer	p.d.	2.48	June 17, 1898	Apr. 7, 1899
Perrell, C. R.	Florida	Key West Station	Special laborer (messenger)	p.d.	1.68	June 1, 1898	Do.
Brown, Robert	Virginia	Secretary	do	p.d.	1.76	July 19, 1898	Apr. 8, 1899
Wallace, Miss M. L.	District of Columbia	do	do	p.d.	1.50	May 12, 1898	Apr. 11, 1899
Dunbar, Aug., Jr.	do	do	Special laborer	p.d.	2.48	May 14, 1898	Do.
			Laborer	p.d.	650.00	Apr. 28, 1898	Apr. 12, 1899

TABLE 15B.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments in the Navy Department, made absolute under the special rule of January 20, 1899—Continued.

Name.	State.	Bureau, office, or yard.	Position.	Salary.	Original appointment.	Absolute appointment.
McCabe, T. F.	Pennsylvania	Phoenixville.....	Special laborer.....	p. d. 8.04	Apr. 27, 1898	Apr. 12, 1899
Weatherford, F. L.	Florida.....	Key West Station.....	do.....	p. d. 2.48	June 28, 1898	Do.
Siebrand, Carl	California	Maro Island Yard.....	Draftsman.....	p. d. 6.00	Aug. 14, 1898	Apr. 22, 1899
Haupt, Oscar	do.....	do.....	do.....	p. d. 4.80	May 13, 1898	Do.
Lutgens, A. C.	do.....	do.....	do.....	p. d. 4.00	May 31, 1898	Do.
Jones, W. A.	do.....	do.....	do.....	p. d. 4.00	May 27, 1898	Do.
Blair, A. F.	Illinois.....	Hydrographic.....	Apprentice engraver.....	200.00	July 18, 1898	May, 1899

Total number, 134.

TABLE 15C.—Names of persons nominated by the heads of the Executive Departments, approved by the President, and certificate of qualification issued by the Commission without examination under the provisions of Rule IV, paragraph 3 (c), from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899.

Name.	Department and office.	Position.	Salary.	Date of certification.
Miss Mary Greer <i>a</i>	State	Clerk (book type-writer in charge of diplomatic correspondence).	\$900	July 7, 1899
Roger C. Spooner <i>b</i>	Interior	Superintendent of Indian warehouse, Chicago, Ill.	3,000	Sept. 11, 1899
John R. Sage <i>c</i>	Agriculture—Weather Bureau.	Section director	1,000	Sept. 23, 1899
Mrs. Louise D. Goldsberry <i>d</i>	Interior—Bureau of Education.	Library expert	900	Sept. 26, 1899
Dr. A. B. Richardson <i>e</i>	Interior	Superintendent of Government Hospital for the Insane.	4,000	Sept. 27, 1899
Alfred E. Jessup <i>f</i>	Treasury—Supervising Architect's Office.	Physical laboratory expert.	2,100	Nov. 30, 1899

a Miss Mary Greer: The Secretary of State certified that she possessed such peculiar qualifications for the work upon which she was to be engaged that the best interests of the public service required that an examination should be waived.

b Roger C. Spooner: The Commissioner of Indian Affairs certified that for two years, as special Indian agent, Mr. Spooner had been performing the duties of the position to which it was sought to appoint him and for which he was therefore peculiarly fitted; that though other men might be as well qualified for the position, they were expert railroad men and would not accept the salary attaching to the position.

c John R. Sage: The Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Weather Bureau stated that Mr. Sage had been for a number of years the director of the weather service of Iowa, and by his experience therein obtained, his study of the climatic conditions of Iowa, and his publications upon that subject, he had attained a position which was peculiar and which rendered it inadvisable that he should be examined.

d Mrs. Louise D. Goldsberry: The Acting Commissioner of Education stated that the library of that Bureau contained more than 75,000 volumes and 150,000 pamphlets, which were made up almost entirely of educational and pedagogical works and demanded for their arrangement a good knowledge of the various authors and their writings, and the general character of the books, with considerable technical skill in the science of library cataloguing, as well as good literary knowledge and general ability; and certified that Mrs. Goldsberry had shown herself to possess the required qualifications.

e Dr. A. B. Richardson: Dr. Walter Wyman and Dr. William W. Johnston stated in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior that they had examined into the requirements of the position and the qualifications of the applicants, and recommended that Dr. Richardson be appointed, stating that he was in the prime of life, in robust health, deeply interested in his peculiar field of labor, and had the proper temperament; that the impression created by his indorsements had been confirmed by personal contact; that his indorsements were from more than twenty-five of the leading physicians in his specialty, the writers evidently being unusually impressed by his qualifications for the position.

f Alfred E. Jessup: This position was stated by the Secretary of the Treasury to be of a peculiarly technical nature, requiring the qualifications both of a chemist and a civil engineer, in making chemical and other tests of building material and performing other duties of a scientific and chemical character. Mr. Jessup was ascertained to possess the required qualifications, being a graduate in mining engineering of Lehigh University, class of 1892, having given special attention during his course there to qualitative and quantitative analysis, metallurgy of iron and other metals, assaying, stoichiometry, geology, mining, mineralogy, lithology, mechanical drawing, surveying, mechanics, mechanics of machinery, hydraulics, and strength of materials; the following year, at the Royal School of Mines, Freiberg, Germany, he continued his work in practical chemistry and assaying, metallurgy, geology, mining, construction and maintenance of steel plants, and qualitative and quantitative blow-piping; the next four years he was employed in soliciting and taking contracts for and laying out and installing of steam-heating apparatus of all kinds, where he made a careful study of all kinds of fireproof covering; that he is familiar and has had experience with both low-pressure steam-heating apparatus and also general high-pressure steam machinery; that he has been employed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company for the last two years and has worked his way up to assistant superintendent of the blast-furnace department, where his duties include the supervision of the operations of a number of blast furnaces and involve the chemical analyses of ores, fuels, pig iron, slag, and cement; also the supervision of the laboratory where chemical, physical, and microscopical tests of the products of these furnaces are conducted; that since his connection with this company he has had supervision of the erection of three 85-foot blast furnaces and inspected all the materials for their construction; also that Mr. Jessup was a man of 29 years of age, of excellent health, and of good moral character.

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TABLE 16.—*Showing the apportionment of appointments in the departmental service at Washington, D. C., from July 16, 1883, to December 31, 1899.*

State or Territory.	Entitled.	Appointments.			Separations since July 1, 1897. ^a	Net appointments charged.	Per cent received.
		Through examination.	Through reinstatement since July 1, 1897. ^a	Through transfer.			
Alabama	159	119	8	6	20	113	71.07
Alaska	3	2	0	0	0	2	66.66
Arizona	6	6	1	1	1	7	116.66
Arkansas	112	75	1	3	8	71	63.40
California	121	99	6	7	8	104	85.94
Colorado	86	28	4	7	5	34	39.42
Connecticut	79	71	5	4	5	75	95.00
Delaware	17	13	0	0	0	13	76.46
District of Columbia	24	175	62	32	22	247	1,066.72
Florida	87	29	2	5	5	31	35.78
Georgia	196	149	16	5	27	143	73.39
Idaho	8	6	0	0	1	5	62.50
Illinois	398	312	15	11	19	319	80.09
Indiana	239	190	12	5	9	198	82.76
Indian Territory	4	3	1	1	0	5	125.00
Iowa	203	151	11	6	11	157	77.41
Kansas	142	107	10	7	10	114	80.26
Kentucky	200	144	9	7	16	114	57.00
Louisiana	119	81	1	4	6	80	67.20
Maine	74	57	3	5	5	60	81.00
Maryland	113	121	20	12	18	135	119.45
Massachusetts	231	202	7	9	13	205	88.75
Michigan	216	168	5	2	11	164	75.92
Minnesota	123	91	4	4	3	96	78.06
Mississippi	139	96	2	3	5	95	68.36
Missouri	278	206	10	6	11	211	75.90
Montana	10	9	1	0	2	8	80.00
Nebraska	91	73	2	5	8	72	79.02
Nevada	4	4	0	0	0	4	100.00
New Hampshire	41	34	2	2	1	37	90.24
New Jersey	149	113	8	4	13	112	75.12
New Mexico	16	11	0	1	0	12	75.00
New York	636	503	39	33	56	519	81.56
North Carolina	174	127	3	5	11	124	71.30
North Dakota	12	7	2	0	1	8	66.66
Ohio	394	316	25	14	15	340	86.36
Oklahoma	5	5	1	3	1	8	160.00
Oregon	28	20	1	3	2	22	78.52
Pennsylvania	550	415	35	33	40	443	80.65
Rhode Island	36	29	1	0	1	29	80.52
South Carolina	124	95	2	1	10	88	70.92
South Dakota	20	16	0	4	2	18	90.00
Tennessee	189	138	11	5	14	140	74.00
Texas	222	164	9	5	23	155	69.70
Utah	21	15	1	0	2	14	66.66
Vermont	39	36	4	0	1	39	100.00
Virginia	182	149	19	13	18	163	89.47
Washington	26	22	2	1	6	19	73.07
West Virginia	78	58	5	3	3	63	80.76
Wisconsin	173	122	13	2	12	125	72.20
Wyoming	6	7	0	2	0	9	150.00
Total	6,502	5,188	401	291	481	5,399	83.06

^a Since July 1, 1897, all separations of persons previously charged to the apportionment have been credited, and appointments made through reinstatement have been charged.

APPORTIONMENT OF APPOINTMENTS.

The civil-service act requires that appointments to the public service in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census, so far as the conditions of good administration will warrant. Civil-Service Rule VIII excepts from such apportionment the following positions: Positions in the Government Printing Office that are not clerical or that do not belong to one of the recognized trades; printer's assistant, skilled helper, and operatives in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; positions in the post quartermaster's office, in the pension agency, and other local offices in the District of Columbia, and to the positions of page and messenger boy, and of apprentice or student.

The first apportionment was made on the basis of 500 prospective appointments, based on the census of 1880. The population as disclosed by the census of 1890 has been taken as the basis for subsequent apportionments.

The rule of apportionment is applied only to appointments made since the civil-service act was passed, January 16, 1883, the law having provided for the classification of all persons then in the service without regard to legal residence. Since the passage of the act 4,709 appointments have been made, which have been charged to the apportionment. Statements have been prepared by some of the Executive Departments showing the apportionment of appointments among the several States and Territories for those particular departments, and that some States, so far as any one department is concerned, have not received the number to which apparently entitled in that department. Notwithstanding this, these same States may be in excess, so far as all the departments are concerned. Calculation of apportionment by the commission is necessarily applied to all of the departments instead of to any one particular department. A calculation of an apportionment by any one department may, therefore, be misleading to the public. The record of apportionment kept by the Civil Service Commission is the only one required by the law.

It is not possible to maintain the apportionment with absolute exactness, as it is necessary to examine and certify for appointment to places requiring special or technical knowledge or skill such persons as have demonstrated their fitness after due public notice. Appointments through transfer and various noncompetitive examinations, and the reinstatement of those entitled to that privilege under section 1754, Revised Statutes, also operate very largely to prevent the maintenance of the apportionment with exact mathematical precision.

Except for eligibles who are preferred under section 1754, Revised Statutes, appointments in the departments at Washington as the result of the clerk, bookkeeper, messenger, watchman, and other examinations must be from the State having eligibles which, at the time of the certification, has received the least proportional share of all appointments to the departmental service at Washington.

Appointments from the highly technical examinations are made from the persons having the qualifications desired by the departments from the eligibles standing highest in the whole country except those few States which at the time have received an excessive share of appointments.

The number of appointments charged to the District of Columbia early became so largely in excess of the number to which it was entitled that for over ten years past no persons except those allowed preference under section 1754, Revised Statutes, residing in that District have been examined except when there was not a sufficient number of applicants from the States and Territories.

A new apportionment having been recently calculated, the following regulations are adopted for carrying the same into effect.

(1) All separations of persons previously charged to the apportionment shall be hereafter credited.
(2) All appointments to the apportioned service through entrance examination, by reinstatement, by transfer, or otherwise, of persons for service in, or on direct detail from, any department or office in Washington, D. C., shall be charged to the apportionment.

(3) No appointment, as indicated in regulation 2, shall be made unless the State or Territory of which the persons to be certified are legal residents has at the time received a less per cent of appointments than any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia.

In explanation of the excessive number of appointments of legal residents of the District of Columbia, the following facts are recited: Two hundred and seventy-eight appointments have been made of residents of the District of Columbia, of which 128 were the result of competitive examination, 20 of noncompetitive examination under the President's rules, 10 through promotion examination under the rules, 78 by reinstatement, and 42 by transfer, of which latter number 20 were transferred under section 2 of Rule X, as amended May 29, 1899, which provides that "the provisions in relation to apportionment shall be waived upon the certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer is required in the interests of good administration."

Since July 1, 1897, all separations of persons previously charged to the apportionment have been credited, and 22 such separations of residents of the District of Columbia have occurred since that date, to and including December 31, 1899, making the net appointments charged to the District of Columbia 256.

Of the 128 appointments made as the result of a competitive examination and certification, 111 were to positions requiring technical, scientific, or professional ability, for which, on account of the lack of eligibles from other States or Territories possessing the required qualifications, certification was made and appointments given to legal residents of the District of Columbia. There were seven appointed from the clerical register and charged to the apportionment of the District of Columbia, of whom four were preference eligibles under section 1754, U. S. R. S., and the remaining three were charged at the beginning of the apportionment of appointments, having been appointed from the limited, or copyist, register.

Of the ten appointments given to residents of the District of Columbia in filling positions below the clerical grade, four were persons entitled to preference in certification in appointment under section 1754, U. S. R. S., and the other six were of persons who possess qualifications of such a special or peculiar character as to require their certification in order to properly fill the requisitions of the departments, because of the lack of eligibles with such qualifications who were legal residents of other States or Territories.

TABLE 17.—Number of appointments in the Departments at Washington, D. C., made from those

Kind of examination.	State.		Treasury.		War. male.	Navy. male.	Post- Office, male.	Interior.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.
Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey			4						
Aid, Department of Biology									
Apprentice								11	
Artist and draftsman									
Assistant attorney								2	
Assistant chief, Forestry Division									
Assistant curator									
Assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey			2						
Assistant, Department of Agriculture								5	
Assistant, Division of Agrostology									
Assistant, Division of Entomology									
Assistant in editing, abstracting, and proof- reading.									
Assistant inspector of engineering material.						1			
Assistant topographer								2	
Attendant and laborer, Government Hos- pital for the Insane.								78	43
Blacksmith									
Bookkeeper			7		1	2			
Cabinetmaker			1						
Carpenter			3						
Chart engraver						2			
Chief of division			1						
Clerk			4		1				
Compass expert						1			
Computer			1						
Computer, Division of Forestry						2			
Computer, Nautical Almanac Office									
Die sinker			1						
District assistant in forestry									
Draftsman:									
Architectural			3						
Junior architectural			2						
Marine engines and materials.						4			
Mechanical			2						
Topographic							1		
Editing and abstracting								1	
Electrician			1					1	
Elevator conductor									
Ethnological translator									
Examiner of surveys								7	
Expert computer and geodesist			1						
Fireman			1						
Fourth assistant examiner								35	
Hydrographic draftsman and surveyor						6			
Ink maker			1						
Junior civil engineer						4			
Leather worker							1		
Lithographic map engraver								1	
Machinist			2						
Map printer								2	
Matron, Freedmen's Hospital								1	
Messenger			1		1	2	1	1	
Messenger boy					2	4	1	1	
Modern languages			1		1			18	
Nautical expert						3			
Painter			1						
Photographer						1			
Plate cleaner			1						
Plate printer			22			1			
Pressman			8						
Proofreader					1				
Seed-testing clerk									
Skilled laborer and printer's assistant			7	170	1	1			
Soil chemist									
Square-letter engraver			1						
Stenography			1		1	1			1
Stenography and typewriting	3	1	6		5	10	1	5	3
Tracer						2			
Typewriting			2		2		1	2	1
Watchman			1		1	1			
Wire man			1						
Total	3	1	90	170	17	48	6	92	5

the several kinds of examinations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, with the sex of the appointed.

Justice, male.	Agriculture.		Labor, male.	U. S. Com- mission of Fish and Fisheries, male.	Interstate Com- merce Commis- sion, male.	Civil Serv- ice Commis- sion.		Smithson- ian Institu- tion.		State, War, and Navy De- partment building, male.	Total.	
	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
								2			4	
											2	
											11	
	1										1	
	1										2	
								1			1	
											1	
	2	2									2	2
	1										1	
	2										2	
	1										1	
											1	
											2	
											78	43
	1										1	
											10	
											1	
											3	
											2	
											4	
											2	
											2	
											1	
											1	
	1										1	
											1	
											3	
											2	
											4	
											2	
											1	
											1	
											1	
											10	
								1			1	
											7	
											1	
											1	
											35	
											6	
							1				5	
											1	
											1	
										1	3	
											2	
												1
											9	
											83	
											2	
											3	
											1	
											1	
											23	
											8	
											1	
											1	
											12	170
											1	
											1	
											4	
											35	8
											2	
								2			9	1
											4	
											1	
1	28	4	1	2	1	3	1	7	1	13	391	226

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TABLE 18.—Showing the number of persons of each sex appointed from the several kinds of examinations in the departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, and those appointed through the noneducational examinations in the Engineer and Ordnance departments at large, War Department, and in the Life-Saving, Light-House, and Marine-Hospital services, Treasury Department, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Kind of examination.	In Washington.			Outside Washington.			Grand total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
COMPETITIVE.							
Acting assistant surgeon (Marine-Hospital Service)				6		6	6
Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey	4		4				4
Aid, Department of Biology	2		2				2
Apprentice	11		11				11
Artist and draftsman	1		1				1
Assistant attorney	2		2				2
Assistant chief, Forestry Division	1		1				1
Assistant curator	1		1				1
Assistant custodian				3		3	3
Assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey	2		2				2
Assistant, Department of Agriculture	7	2	9				9
Assistant in editing, abstracting, and proof-reading	1		1				1
Assistant inspector of boilers				2		2	2
Assistant inspector of hulls				2		2	2
Assistant inspector of engineering materials	1		1	3		3	4
Assistant inspector of hull materials				2		2	2
Assistant inspector of ordnance				7		7	7
Assistant microscopist					17	17	17
Assistant topographer	2		2				2
Attendant and laborer, Government Hospital for the Insane	78	43	121				121
Assistant, Division of Agroetology	1		1				1
Assistant, Division of Entomology	2		2				2
Assistant engineer				3		3	3
Blacksmith	1		1	4		4	5
Blacksmith's helper				1		1	1
Bookkeeper	10		10	21		21	31
Cabinetmaker	1		1				1
Cadet, Revenue-Cutter Service				4		4	4
Carpenter	3		3	4		4	7
Chart engraver	2		2				2
Chief of division	1		1				1
Clerk	9		9	81	14	95	104
Check clerk				1		1	1
Chinese inspector				1		1	1
Compass expert	1		1				1
Compositor				2		2	2
Computer	1		1				1
Computer, Division of Forestry	1		1				1
Computer, Nautical Almanac office	2		2				2
Day inspector				1		1	1
Deputy shipping commissioner				1		1	1
Diesinker	1		1				1
District assistant in forestry	1		1				1
Draftsman:							
Architectural	3		3	2		2	5
Assistant				3		3	3
Assistant ship				12		12	12
Junior architectural	2		2				2
Marine engines and materials	4		4				4
Mechanical	2		2	11		11	13
Ship				1		1	1
Topographic	2		2	1		1	3
Dynamo tender				7		7	7
Editing and abstracting	1		1				1
Electrician	1		1				1
Elevator conductor	10		10	16		16	26
Engineer				24		24	24
Ethnologic translator	1		1				1
Examiner of surveys	7		7				7
Expert computer and geodesist	1		1				1
Fish culturist				4		4	4
Fireman	1		1	70		70	71
Fireman-laborer				1		1	1
Fireman-watchman				10		10	10
Fourth assistant examiner	35		35				35
Guard				11		11	11
Hospital steward				7		7	7
Hydrographic draftsman and surveyor	6		6				6
Immigrant inspector				3		3	3
Industrial teacher and farmer (appointment as forage master)				1		1	1

TABLE 18.—Showing the number of persons of each sex appointed from the several kinds of examinations in the departmental service, etc.—Continued.

Kind of examination.	In Washington.			Outside Washington.			Grand total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
COMPETITIVE—continued.							
Ink maker	1		1				1
Inspector of boilers				2		2	2
Inspector of hulls				3		3	3
Inspector of woollens				2		2	2
Interpreter				4		4	4
Janitor				24		24	24
Janitor-fireman				1		1	1
Junior civil engineer	5		5	33		33	38
Keeper of Spanish archives				3		3	3
Lampist				1		1	1
Land-service clerk				17		17	17
Leatherworker	1		1				1
Lithograph map engraver	1		1				1
Machinist	3		3	1		1	4
Map printer	2		2				2
Marine engineer				1		1	1
Matron, Freedmen's Hospital		1	1				1
Meat inspector				32		32	32
Melter and carpenter				1		1	1
Messenger	9		9	20		20	29
Messenger and janitor				2		2	2
Messenger boy	33		33	25		25	58
Modern languages	2		2	1		1	3
Nautical expert	3		3	1		1	4
Observer, Weather Bureau				37		37	37
Painter	1		1				1
Pension examining surgeon				1		1	1
Photographer	1		1				1
Pilot				1		1	1
Plate cleaner	1		1				1
Plate printer	23		23				23
Plumber				4		4	4
Pressman	8		8	1		1	9
Proof reader	1		1				1
Seed-testing clerk	1		1				1
Shipping commissioner's clerk				1		1	1
Skilled laborer and printer's assistant	12	170	182	1		1	183
Soil chemist	1		1				1
Special agent	1		1				1
Special mechanic				3		3	3
Square-letter engraver	1		1				1
Steam fitter				1		1	1
Stenography	4	1	5	27	1	28	33
Stenography and typewriting	35	8	43	39	4	43	86
Subtreasury clerk:							
Schedule A				9		9	9
Schedule C				7		7	7
Superintendent of construction				10		10	10
Superintendent of machinery				1		1	1
Tagger				57		57	57
Tailor				1		1	1
Telegraph operator				1		1	1
Tracer	1		1	4		4	5
Transportation agent				1		1	1
Typewriting	9	1	10	31		31	41
Ute interpreter				1		1	1
Watchman	4		4	31		31	35
Watchman-fireman				3		3	3
Wheelwright				1		1	1
Wireman	1		1	3		3	4
Total competitive	391	226	617	784	36	820	1,437
NONCOMPETITIVE.							
(For transfer to the departmental service under Rule X.)							
Assistant draftsman				2		2	2
Carpenter	1		1				1
Chinese inspector				1		1	1
Clerk	19	2	21	5	1	6	27
Immigrant inspector				1		1	1
Post-office inspector				18		18	18
Watchman	1		1				1
Total noncompetitive	21	2	23	27	1	28	51
Total competitive	391	226	617	784	36	820	1,437
Grand total	412	228	640	811	37	848	1,488

TABLE 19.—Approximate number of appointments in the departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, made from the different kinds of examinations for which educational tests are required, for each fiscal year from 1884 to 1899.—Continued.

Kind of examination.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
CLERICAL IN CHARACTER, WITH ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS— continued.																	
Meteorological clerk.....																	20
Mint service clerk:																	
Schedule A.....					1		9	8	1			1				9	9
Schedule C.....						6										7	7
Money counter.....															2		8
Ornithological clerk.....								1	1								3
Pomological clerk.....					1			2				1					3
Pomologist and typewriter.....									1								1
Post-office inspector.....						8	32	18				17	7	3	13	12	110
Proof reader.....		2	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	1		1	27
Returns office clerk.....						1	1	1									5
Seed-testing clerk.....																1	1
Ships returns clerk.....					1									2			3
State Department clerk.....	2				3	3			3					1			18
Stenography.....			1	2		5			3	1	2				6	33	55
Stenography and typewriting.....																	
Stenography, typewriting, and telegraphy.....			2	5	19	6	19	30	25	24	31	37	36	73	77	86	470
Stenography and telegraphy.....					1									1			1
Stenography, typewriting, and chemistry.....								1		1							1
Storekeeper.....																	1
Subtreasury clerk.....															4		4
Superintendent of buildings.....						1											2
Surveyor's clerk.....							1				1	1	1				3
Telegraphy.....	1	2		1			2	5	2						2	1	16
Tracer.....						2				3					1	5	18
Tracer of ship drawings.....								2							1		1
Translator.....							1							2			1
Transportation agent.....																	1
Typewriting.....	4	9	17	18	24	35	67	24	24	72	27	9	8	15	22	41	362
Typewriting, geology, and drafting.....						1									1		1
Use interpreter.....																1	1
Total.....	5	12	40	99	101	80	115	172	75	115	88	83	74	129	168	265	1,621
CLERICAL IN CHARACTER.																	
Clerk (general).....	76	210	92	120	111	110	109	418	110	80	63	39	34	68	67	129	1,893
Copyist (limited).....	20	77	25	82	32	68	93	293	112	49	18	1					870
Check clerk.....																1	1
Total.....	96	287	117	202	143	178	202	711	222	129	81	40	34	68	67	180	2,767

TABLE 19.—Approximate number of appointments in the departmental service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway Mail services, made from the different kinds of examinations for which educational tests are required, for each fiscal year from 1884 to 1899—Continued.

Kind of examination.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
MINOR POSITIONS—continued.																	
Captain of the watch.....							1		1	3	4	1	1				9
Car messenger.....																	2
Elevator conductor.....																	2
Fireman.....					4								1	13	3	26	42
Fireman-watchman.....														8	49	71	133
Foreman of janitors.....														62	1	11	71
Guard.....																	1
Janitor.....																	11
Janitor and fireman.....														25	38	24	87
Lampist.....															5	1	6
Lieutenant of the watch.....																	1
Matron.....																	1
Messenger boy.....																	1
Model attendant.....																	2
Nurse Freedmen's Hospital.....						5	3	3	1								79
Other.....																	110
Printer's assistant and skilled laborer.....						49	118	171	183	79	117	169	123	64	162	183	1,368
Skilled helper, fireman.....								3	1								3
Skilled poultry and egg producer.....																	15
Special laborer.....																	12
Stock examiner.....																	8
Tagger.....																	4
Teamster.....																	1
Watchman.....																	1
Watchman-dreman.....																	1
Total.....						62	180	182	138	88	125	196	268	277	753	623	2,842
Grand total.....	106	451	290	412	352	876	530	1,152	461	365	378	405	453	599	1,202	1,327	8,499

NOTE.—During the year ending June 30, 1899, noneducational examinations were substituted for the educational examinations which had been given for some of the mechanical and minor positions, but it does not seem desirable to draw a strict line of distinction between the two classes where this change was made during the year. The extension of the rules on May 6, 1896, added largely to the number of places requiring technical examinations. This is shown in the increase of appointments to technical places from 77 in 1896 to 123 in 1897, to 214 in 1898, and to 312 in 1899. It is also shown that there was an increase in the number of appointments made to ordinary clerical places requiring some special knowledge or ability. The increase here is from 74 in 1896 to 129 in 1897, to 108 in 1898, and to 265 in 1899. The increase in the number of merely clerical appointments is not so marked because of the use of merely clerical places for the readjustment of soldiers, but even here there is an increase from 34 in 1896 to 63 in 1897, to 67 in 1898, and to 120 in 1899. The largest increase is shown in the appointments to mechanical positions, but even here there is an increase from 84 in 1896 to 122 in 1897, to 122 in 1898, and to 122 in 1899. We find the increase here to be from 196 in 1895 to 754 in 1898 and to 620 in 1899.

The great increase in the number of appointments in the departmental service, exclusive of the Railway Mail and Indian services, from 405 in 1895 to 1,327 in 1899, and this without any increase in appropriation by Congress.

TABLE 20.—*Removals, resignations, and deaths in the departmental service, in the force appointed through examination and certification, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.*

Department, bureau, office, or commission.	Removed.			Resigned.			Died.			Total.			Reinstated.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
State															
Treasury	13	1	14	27	14	41	2	2	4	42	17	59	16	1	17
Printers' assistants		1	1		49	49		5	5		55	55		5	5
War				18		18	2		2	20		20	6		6
Navy	1		1	7	1	8				8	1	9	2		2
Post-Office	2		2	19	2	21	1		1	22	2	24	7		7
Interior	1	3	4	36	5	41	6		6	43	8	51	27	5	32
Special examiners, Pension Office				2		2	1		1	3		3			
Justice				1		1				1		1	1		1
Agriculture	1		1	4		4	2		2	7		7	1		1
Labor				1		1				1		1			
Fish Commission				1		1				1		1			
Superintendent State, War, and Navy Department building	1		1	1		1				2		2			
Civil Service Commission	1		1	2	1	3	1		1	4	1	5	1		1
Total	20	5	25	119	72	191	15	7	22	154	84	238	61	11	72
OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.															
Agriculture:															
Bureau of Animal Industry	5	4	9	24	11	35	1	1	2	30	16	46	8		8
Weather Bureau	2		2	7		7				9		9	2		2
Navy: Navy-yards	12		12	23		23				35		35	2		2
Interior:															
Pension-agency service				1	1	2				1	1	2	1		1
Land service		1	1	4		4				4	1	5	2		2
Government Hospital for the Insane	2		2	26	6	32				28	6	34	2		2
Treasury:															
Contingent force employed upon public buildings	3		3				2		2	5		5	1		1
Assistant custodian and janitor service	40		40	18		18	2		2	60		60	6		6
Light-House Service	14		14	8		8	1		1	23		23	2		2
Life-Saving Service	33		33	2		2				35		35	5		5
Marine-Hospital Service	5		5	13		13				18		18	4		4
Immigration service	1		1							1		1			
War: Quartermaster's Department at large	3		3	5		5	1		1	9		9	3		3
Total	120	5	125	131	18	149	7	1	8	258	24	282	38		38
Grand total	140	10	150	250	90	340	22	8	30	412	108	520	99	11	110

NOTE.—The totals here given differ from the numbers given in the table which follows, as the numbers for the Light-House, Life-Saving, and Marine-Hospital services, in which the positions are nearly all filled from noneducational examinations, are not included in that table.

TABLE 21.—Showing, by sex, the number of appointments, separations, reinstatements, and the number of persons remaining in the service of those appointed to the departmental service, exclusive of the Railway Mail and Indian services, through examination, from July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1899.

Period.	Appointments.			Separations.					
	Male.	Female.		Removed.					
		Other than printers' assistants.	Printers' assistants.	Female.					
				Male.		Other than printers' assistants.		Printers' assistants.	
				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1887.....	1,095	171	.....	90	8.2	4	2.5	.....	.....
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	301	51	.....	32	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.....	263	75	49	92	6.5	2	.8	.....	.....
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	385	51	121	32	1.9	.....	.....	1	0.6
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	829	157	166	25	1	2	.4	4	1.4
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	267	89	122	19	.8	3	.6	6	1.5
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	226	69	70	63	2.4	9	1.6	7	1.6
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	255	18	113	76	2.9	3	.5	80	18
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	231	19	160	112	4.1	10	1.7	18	3
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	314	9	119	27	.9	.....	.....	15	2.2
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	569	50	47	86	2.5	.....	.....	3	.4
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	810	242	138	110	2.7	4	.5	.....	.....
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	1,214	93	170	88	1.7	9	1	1	.1
July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1899.....	6,759	1,094	1,275	840	12.5	45	4.2	135	10.6

Period.	Separations.								Reinstatements.			
	Resigned.						Died.		Male.	Female.		
	Female.						Male.			Male.		
	Male.		Other than printers' assistants.		Printers' assistants.		Male.			Other than printers' assistants.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1887.....	71	6.8	7	4.4	.....	.....	21	1.9	1	0.6	10	.....
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	54	4.4	3	1.4	.....	.....	5	.4	2	1	6	.....
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.....	79	5.6	9	3.3	3	6.5	8	.6	2	.8	17	.....
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	110	6.7	19	6.2	10	6.4	8	.5	.....	.....	25	.....
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	128	5.5	8	1.8	22	7.4	11	.5	.....	.....	17	.....
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	119	4.8	16	3	25	6.5	11	.4	.....	.....	28	.....
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	136	5.3	23	4.1	28	6.6	28	1.1	.....	.....	31	.....
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	97	3.7	15	2.6	32	7	9	.3	1	.9	36	.....
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	77	3.1	16	2.8	24	5.5	5	.2	3	.5	43	.....
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	64	2.2	21	3.7	35	5.1	15	.5	3	.5	21	.....
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	62	1.9	9	1.5	25	3.7	13	.4	2	.2	22	.....
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	181	4.4	19	2.3	41	5	15	.4	2	.1	58	.....
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	227	4.5	41	4	49	5.3	21	.4	8	.4	99	.....
July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1899 1,305	19.2	206	18.8	294	23	170	2.5	24	1	413	33	7

a Five were printers' assistants.

TABLE 21.—*Showing, by sex, the number of appointments, separations, reinstatements, and the number of persons remaining in the service of those appointed to the departmental service, exclusive of the Railway Mail and Indian services, through examination, from July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1899—Continued.*

Period.	Remaining in service.						Totals.				
	Male.		Female.				Appointments.	Separations.	Reinstatements.	Remaining in service.	
			Other than printers' assistants.		Printers' assistants.					Number.	Per cent.
			Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.					
July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1887.....	923	....	159	93	.....	.....	1,266	194	10	1,082	85
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	1,139	93	207	98	.....	.....	352	96	8	1,346	93
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.....	1,240	87	271	95	46	94	387	195	19	1,557	89
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	1,500	91	305	94	156	93	557	180	27	1,961	91
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	2,182	93	453	98	296	92	1,152	200	18	2,931	94
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	2,328	94	527	97	388	93	478	199	33	3,243	94
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	2,358	91	566	95	427	92	365	294	37	3,351	92
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	2,467	90	566	97	436	80	386	313	45	3,459	91
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	2,547	94	558	95	561	94	410	265	52	3,666	94
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	2,776	97	548	96	644	94	442	180	41	3,969	95
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	3,218	96	592	99	668	97	666	214	32	4,467	96
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	3,780	94	813	97	768	95	1,190	372	65	5,350	95
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	4,493	92	859	94	888	94	1,477	444	110	6,494	93
July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1899.....	4,493	66	859	78	888	69	9,128	3,138	497	6,494	69

NOTE.—The number of appointments given in this table does not include appointments made from registers of noneducational positions prepared by local boards of examiners. By including such appointments the value of comparison with previous years would have been lost. The number of persons, all of whom were males, appointed through the noneducational examinations is as follows: In the Engineer Department at large, 2,067; in the Ordnance Department at large, 766; in the Light-House Service, 342; in the Life-Saving Service, 247; in the Marine-Hospital Service, 181. Total, 3,503. The number appointed through noneducational examinations during previous years in the branches of the service here mentioned is 2,336, making a total of this class of positions 5,939, which, added to the number shown in the above table, makes a grand total of 15,067 appointments made through examination in the departmental service, exclusive of the Railway Mail and Indian services.

TABLE 22.—Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the departmental

Name.	State.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.						
Washington, D. C.						
Brattan, Miss Lind M.	Md.	1896. July 2	2702	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk.	\$1,200.00
Fancher, Edward T.	N. Y.	July 8	2428	Internal Revenue	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Bradford, Alfred J.		July 13	2724	Engraving and Printing.	Plate printer	Piece rate.
Robertson, Edward W.		do	2724	do	do	do
Hudson, William H.		do	2724	do	do	do
McLaughlin, George A.		do	2724	do	do	do
Kiese, Maxwell		do	2724	do	do	do
Pidcock, Edward.		July 14	2724	do	do	do
Cooke, George.		do	2724	do	do	do
Foley, William J.		July 16	2724	do	do	do
Freeland, Daniel	D. C.	July 14	2726	do	Machinist	939.00
Robertson, George W.	Ind.	July 20	2731	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk.	1,200.00
Stoffregan, Miss M. C.	D. C.	July 13	2718	Supervising Architect.	do	900.00
Genella, William B.	Colo.	Aug. 11	2766	Internal Revenue	do	1,400.00
Stone, Joshua	Ky	Aug. 12	2768	Secret Service	do	1,400.00
Sanborn, Mrs. Kate	D. C.	Aug. 15	2769	Auditor for War Department.	Repairer of rolls.	660.00
Mangum, Willie P.	Ark.	do	2770	Supervising Architect.	Clerk	900.00
Mullahey, Mrs. Celia.	D. C.	Aug. 16	2773	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25
Madden, Charles E.	N. Y.	Aug. 23	2764	Auditor for War Department.	Repairer of rolls.	660.00
Porter, Franklin T.	Pa.	do	2777	Engraving and Printing.	Watchman	720.00
Parlin, Mrs. Louise	N. Y.	Aug. 26	2778	Auditor for War Department.	Repairer of rolls.	660.00
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Sarah F.	D. C.	Aug. 30	2781	Comptroller of the Currency.	Clerk	900.00
Cauldwell, Andrew	Cal.	Sept. 15	2793	Supervising Architect.	do	1,200.00
Finney, James R.	Ohio.	Oct. 1	2701	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Phillips, Mrs. Anna B. S.	Kans.	Oct. 5	2812	Marine Hospital.	Clerk	900.00
Davis, Mrs. Martha K.	D. C.	Oct. 7	2815	Engraving and Printing.	Operative	470.00
Beyer, Mrs. Nellie A.	do	Oct. 12	2818	do	do	548.00
Claiborne, Richard S.	Tex.	Oct. 15	2835	do	Skilled helper	626.00
Cross, Miss Denetta L.	D. C.	Oct. 19	2833	do	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25
Marshall, Creighton E.	Ohio.	Oct. 22	2832	do	Custodian of presses.	1,000.00
Calderwood, Robert	N. Y.	Nov. 2	2837	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Wightman, John P.	Md.	Nov. 3	2859	do	Draftsman	1,200.00
Ross, John	D. C.	Nov. 7	2860	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Nautical expert.	1,800.00
Patterson, Harry F.	D. C.	Nov. 9	2858	Engraving and Printing.	Apprentice	320.00
Bain, Peter C.	N. Y.	Nov. 10	2854	do	Binder	1,252.00
Walsh, William A.	N. Dak.	do	2857	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	840.00
McCoy, Alfred.	Ind.	Nov. 15	2871	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Watkins, John T.	Va.	Nov. 19	2877	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Draftsman	1,200.00
Wheaton, Francis B.	D. C.	Nov. 22	2845	Supervising Architect.	Designer.	2,300.00
Andrews, Samuel R.	Pa.	Nov. 25	2886	Engraving and Printing.	Watchman	720.00
Jacobs, Sydney R.	Wis.	Nov. 26	2889	Auditor for State, etc.	Clerk	1,400.00
Burns, Alex. B.	D. C.	Nov. 28	2750	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Mallet, Louis N.	do	Dec. 1	2893	Engraving and Printing.	Skilled helper	626.00
Chisolm, John A.	S. C.	do	2892	do	Apprentice	720.00

SIXTEENTH REPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

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service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Mar. 12, 1898	Removed.	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	\$1,000.00	
Jan. 8, 1897	do.....	Internal Revenue....	Assistant messenger.	720.00	
Jan. 9, 1898	do.....	Engraving and Printing.	Plate printer.	Piece rate.	
.....do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
.....do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
.....do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
.....do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
.....do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
.....do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
June 30, 1892	do.....	do.....	Machinist	939.00	Civil war veteran
June 24, 1894	Resigned.	Comptroller of the Currency.	Superintendent of division.	2,200.00	Do.
Dec. 31, 1897	Removed.	Auditor for Treasury.	Clerk	900.00	
July 7, 1898	Resigned.	Internal Revenue....	do.....	1,400.00	
Mar. 26, 1898	Removed.	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	do.....	1,200.00	
June —, 1868	do.....	Secretary's	do.....	do.....	Widow of civil veteran.
Sept. 19, 1897	Resigned.	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	do.....	1,000.00	
Feb. —, 1876	Removed.	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25	Do.
Aug. 5, 1898	do.....	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00	Civil war veteran
Apr. 1, 1869	do.....	Supervising Architect.	do.....	p. d. 2.40	Do.
Nov. 15, 1885	do.....	Auditor for War Department.	Repairer of rolls.	660.00	Widow of civil veteran.
Apr. 15, 1893	Resigned.	Comptroller of the Currency.	Clerk	1,600.00	Do.
Nov. 30, 1892	do.....	Auditor for Interior Department.	Chief of division.	2,000.00	Civil war veteran
June 30, 1892	do.....	Mint, Carson City....	Clerk	1,400.00	Do.
Aug. 22, 1883	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	Widow of civil veteran.
Dec. 16, 1876	Removed.	Engraving and Printing.	Operative	470.00	Do.
Apr. 23, 1898	Resigned.	do.....	do.....	626.00	
May 11, 1898	do.....	do.....	Skilled helper	626.00	
May 24, 1898	do.....	do.....	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25	
May 10, 1898	do.....	do.....	Custodian of presses.	1,000.00	
Apr. 23, 1893	Removed.	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Assistant messenger.	720.00	Civil war veteran
Oct. 15, 1896	Resigned.	Secretary's	Draftsman....	1,200.00	
May 24, 1898	do.....	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Nautical expert.	1,800.00	
May 11, 1898	do.....	Engraving and Printing.	Apprentice....	320.00	
Feb. 22, 1894	Removed.	do.....	Binder	1,252.00	Do.
May 15, 1898	Resigned.	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Clerk	900.00	
Jan. 7, 1894	Removed.	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00	Do.
Aug. 8, 1898	Resigned.	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Draftsman....	1,200.00	
May 9, 1898	do.....	Supervising Architect.	Designer	2,300.00	
Mar. 27, 1893	Removed.	Engraving and Printing.	Watchman	720.00	Do.
May 15, 1898	Resigned.	Auditor for State, etc.	Clerk	1,400.00	
July 15, 1869	Removed.	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	do.....	1,200.00	Do.
May 12, 1898	do.....	Engraving and Printing.	Skilled helper	626.00	
May 11, 1898	do.....	do.....	Apprentice....	320.00	

TABLE 22.—Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the departmental

Name.	State.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.						
Washington, D. C.—Continued.						
		1898.				
Young, Glendie B.	Va.	Dec. 3	2991	Auditor for Treasury Department.	Clerk.	\$1,600.00
Harlow, Charles J.	D. C.	Dec. 6	2398	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Plate printer.	1,000.00
Severance, Frank C.	Pa.	Dec. 17	2809	Auditor for Navy Department.	Clerk.	900.00
Clarke, W. H.	D. C.	Dec. 30	2883	Internal Revenue ..	do.	1,200.00
		1899.				
McDowell, J. A.	Pa.	Jan. 1	2909	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Watchman ...	720.00
Connor, Mrs. Frances A	D. C.	Jan. 9	2931	Engraving and Printing.	Operative	470.00
Skelton, James W.	N. Y.	Jan. 11	2938	do.	Plate printer.	Piece rate.
Pritchett, William H. ..	D. C.	do.	2939	do.	Temporary carpenter.	939.00
Saners, William.	do.	Jan. 10	2937	do.	Fireman.	820.00
Eahart, William A.	Utah	Jan. 12	2881	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	720.00
McLean, Frank.	D. C.	Jan. 14	2941	Engraving and Printing.	Temporary carpenter.	939.00
McCanley, Hezikiah W	do.	Jan. 24	2950	do.	Apprentice.	Piece rate.
Rawlings, Mrs. Josephine R.	Mo.	Feb. 1	2961	Auditor for War Department.	Repairer of rolls.	660.00
Kirby, Mrs. Josephine ..	Cal.	do.	2951	Secretary's	Paper counter	620.00
Smith, Israel S.	Pa.	Feb. 3	2963	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Seaton, Mrs. Charlotte C.	Va.	Feb. 9	2971	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25
Grimes, Miss Maude M.	Md.	Feb. 18	2981	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25
Treanor, John.	N. Y.	Feb. 27	2987	Auditor for War Department.	Repairer of rolls.	660.00
Gall, David W.	W. Va.	Mar. 3	2991	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Clerk.	1,600.00
Lowe, William L.	Tex.	Mar. 6	2994	Auditor for Treasury Department.	do.	900.00
Samson, Mrs. Elizabeth S.	Md.	do.	2992	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25
Hamner, George W.	Ala.	Mar. 17	2942	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	840.00
O'Donnell, Miss Helena	D. C.	Mar. 24	3018	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25
Brodie, Mrs. Emma.	do.	Apr. 4	3030	do.	do.	p. d. 1.25
Francis, John H.	N. Y.	Mar. 28	3021	Secretary's	Watchman.	720.00
Dorsey, Jas. A.	Ky.	Apr. 12	3026	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	do.	720.00
Hall, Henry D.	Md.	Apr. 5	3033	Engraving and Printing.	do.	720.00
McCarthy, Thomas B.	Ohio.	Apr. 10	3007	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Bulsford, Hiram W.	do.	Apr. 12	3039	Internal Revenue ..	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Wilson, Henry L.	N. J.	Apr. 18	3041	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk.	1,200.00
Schneider, Anthony.	D. C.	Apr. 15	3040	Engraving and Printing.	Plate printer.	Piece rate.
Prindle, Gilbert H.	Pa.	Apr. 27	3009	Auditor for War Department.	Repairer of rolls.	660.00
Scott, Mrs. Adele L.	Ohio.	Apr. 29	3055	do.	do.	660.00
Dayton, Walter.	Ill.	do.	3050	Secretary's	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Wright, Samuel B.	Mo.	May 4	3056	Engraving and Printing.	Square-letter engraver.	1,500.00
Lalor, John J.	Wis.	May 10	3066	Mint.	Translator.	1,400.00
Worden, Charles H.	D. C.	Apr. 16	3043	Secretary's	Watchman.	720.00
Palmer, Mrs. Sallie H.	D. C.	do.	3070	Engraving and Printing.	Operative	470.00
Averill, Frank L.	N. Y.	May 19	3075	Supervising Architect.	Draftsman.	2,000.00
Young, Mrs. Maggie W.	Iowa	June 5	3097	Auditor for Interior Department.	Clerk.	1,400.00

service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
May 15, 1898	Removed.	Auditor for Treasury Department.	Clerk	\$1,600.00	Civil war veteran.
May 15, 1898	do.....	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Plate printer.	1,000.00	
Feb. 15, 1894	Resigned.	Auditor for Navy Department.	Clerk	1,600.00	Do.
Sept. 27, 1898	do.....	Steamboat Inspection.	Chief clerk...	1,800.00	
Feb. 25, 1898	do.....	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Watchman ...	720.00	
June 30, 1874	Removed.	Engraving and Printing.	Operative		Widow of civil war veteran.
Nov. 14, 1898	do.....	do.....	Plate printer.	Piece rate.	
Sept. 27, 1898	do.....	do.....	Carpenter	939.00	
May 28, 1898	Resigned.	do.....	Fireman.....	820.00	
Nov. 17, 1897	Removed.	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Clerk.....	1,200.00	
Sept. 30, 1898	do.....	Engraving and Printing.	Carpenter	939.00	
May 27, 1898	Resigned.	do.....	Apprentice ...	320.00	
Mar. 13, 1893	Removed.	Auditor for War Department.	Repairer of rolls.	660.00	Do.
June 30, 1898	Position abolished.	Secretary's	Copyist	900.00	
Jan. 3, 1899	Removed.	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	720.00	
July 13, 1898	Resigned.	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25	
Sept. 17, 1898	do.....	do.....	do.....	p. d. 1.25	
Mar. 2, 1898	Removed.	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	720.00	
Nov. 20, 1898	do.....	do.....	Clerk.....	1,600.00	
May 14, 1898	Resigned.	Secretary's	do.....	900.00	
Oct. 12, 1898	do.....	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25	
Jan. 8, 1898	Removed.	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Clerk.....	1,600.00	
Sept. 16, 1898	Resigned.	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25	
Nov. 30, 1893	Resigned.	Secretary's	do.....	p. d. 1.25	Do.
June 30, 1898	Removed.	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Watchman ...	720.00	Civil war veteran.
Dec. 31, 1898	do.....	do.....	do.....	720.00	
May 25, 1898	Resigned.	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	840.00	
Mar. 15, 1871	do.....	Auditor for Interior Department.	Clerk	1,600.00	Do.
June 30, 1898	Removed.	do.....	do.....	1,600.00	
Oct. 16, 1893	do.....	Engraving and Printing.	Plate printer..	Piece rate.	Do.
Feb. 1, 1865	Resigned.	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	1,200.00	Do
Nov. 25, 1898	Removed.	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	900.00	
Apr. 19, 1899	do.....	Secretary's	Assistant messenger.	720.00	
Sept. 17, 1870	Resigned.	Engraving and Printing.	Square-letter engraver.	1,500.00	Do.
Apr. 21, 1899	do.....	Mint	Translator....	1,400.00	
June 1, 1872	Transferred to laborer.	Secretary's	Watchman ...	720.00	Do.
July 31, 1868	Removed.	Register's	Clerk	900.00	Widow of civil war veteran.
July 18, 1898	Resigned.	Supervising Architect	Draftsman....	2,000.00	
May 31, 1899	Removed.	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	1,400.00	

TABLE 22.—Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the departmental

Name.	State.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—continued.						
Washington, D. C.—Continued.						
Widney, William A.	Pa.	1899. June 6	3099	Auditor for Treasury Department.	Clerk	\$1,200.00
Donald, William M.	N. Y.	June 10	3106	Secretary's	Watchman ...	720.00
Dougherty, William E.	Pa.	...do ...	3107	Auditor for Navy Department.	Clerk	1,200.00
Walters, Miss Maggie E.	Md.	June 19	3106	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant	p. d. 1.25
Hill, George W.	D. C.	June 29	3156	...do	Skilled helper	626.00
Scott, Miss Eleanor G.	Ind.	...do ...	3104	Auditor for War Department.	Repairer of rolls	660.00
Andrus, Emmet C. a.	Mich.	1898. Nov. 21	2848	Secret Service	...do	1,400.00
Ludlow, W. W. a.	Minn. ....	.....	2908	Secretary's	...do	1,400.00
Deveaux, Jas. B. a.	Ga.	Dec. 15	2910	Auditor for War Department.	...do	1,400.00
McCann, Joseph a.	Tenn.	1899. Jan. 3	2924	Auditor for State, etc.	...do	1,400.00
Woods, Miss Frances M. a.	Iowa.	Jan. 1	2925	Auditor for War Department.	...do	1,400.00
Vall, Israel E. a.	Kan.	Feb. 8	2965	Secretary's	...do	1,000.00
Alden, Lucius B. a.	Ga.	...do ...	2970	...do	Private secretary to assistant secretary.	1,800.00
Ruddy, Mathew E. a.	Pa.	...do ...	2972	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	1,400.00
Richards, Wm. a.	Md.	Mar. 9	3000	Secretary's	...do	1,600.00
Brandon, D. C. a.	Ala.	Mar. 10	3001	Auditor for Navy Department.	...do	1,200.00
Brown, Mrs. Lucie A. a.	N. C.	Apr. 1	3027	Auditor for War Department.	...do	1,200.00
Watson, Chas. G. a.	Conn.	Apr. 3	3028	Secretary's	...do	1,400.00
Thomas, Mrs. Cora B. a.	Nebr.	May. 9	3060	Auditor for Navy Department.	...do	1,400.00
Peetery, Isaac G. a.	Ohio.	June 1	3068	Auditor for War Department.	...do	1,200.00
Alden, Lucius B. a.	Ga.	...do ...	3096	...do	...do	1,800.00
Assistant custodian and janitor service.						
Clay, Thomas H.	Ohio.	1898. July 25	2743	Springfield, Ohio	Janitor	600.00
Banham, William	N. Y.	July 29	2748	New York, N. Y.	Watchman ...	720.00
Brooks, William	Mo.	...do ...	2749	St. Louis, Mo.	...do	720.00
Frank, Joseph	Ill.	Sept. 2	2783	Chicago, Ill.	...do	720.00
Carlson, John O.	N. Y.	Sept. 22	2806	New York, N. Y.	Fireman	720.00
Fry, Alfred B.	...do ...	Oct. 3	2811	...do	Chief engineer and superintendent repairs.	2,500.00
Voget, John D.	N. J.	Oct. 17	2824	Newark, N. J.	Elevator conductor.	600.00
Weill, Isidore	N. Y.	Oct. 21	2839	New York, N. Y.	Wireman	720.00
McDonough, John	...do ...	Oct. 26	2843	...do	Fireman	720.00
Parker, Simon	Tex.	Nov. 9	2863	Dallas, Tex.	...do	720.00
Lyons, Harry E.	Mo.	Nov. 11	2866	St. Louis, Mo.	Dynamo tender.	720.00
Hamblett, James C.	Ark.	Nov. 23	2880	Fort Smith, Ark.	Elevator conductor.	600.00
Brooks, Albert B.	N. Y.	Dec. 17	2846	New York, N. Y.	Wireman	720.00

a Separated by transfer from the classified service to positions on the temporary roll of the Treasury Department.

service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau of office.	Position.	Salary.	
June 4, 1899	Removed.	Auditor for Interior.	Clerk	\$1,400.00	Civil war veteran. Widow of civil war veteran.
Nov. 19, 1898	Resigned.	Washington Post-Office Building.	Inspector of heating.	1,600.00	
May 31, 1899	Removed.	Comptroller of Treasury.	Clerk	1,200.00	
Oct. 6, 1898	Resigned.	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25	
Aug. 2, 1884	do.....	do.....	Operator of macerator.	.....	
June 30, 1880	do.....	Treasurer's	Clerk	900.00	
June 9, 1898	.....	Supervising Architect	Computer	1,400.00	
Nov. 5, 1898	.....	Treasurer's.....	Clerk	1,400.00	
June 20, 1898	.....	Auditor for War Department.	do.....	1,200.00	
Dec. 16, 1898	.....	.....do.....	do.....	1,400.00	
Aug. 19, 1898		do.....	do.....	1,200.00	Civil war veteran. Do. Do. Do.
Aug. 16, 1898	.....	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	840.00	
Jan. 10, 1899	.....	Secretary's.....	Private secretary to assistant secretary.	1,800.00	
Sept. 1, 1898	.....	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	1,200.00	
July 16, 1898	.....	Auditor for Treasury Department.	do.....	900.00	
Dec. 14, 1898	.....	Auditor for Navy Department.	do.....	1,000.00	
Sept. 9, 1898	.....	Auditor for War Department.	do.....	1,200.00	
Aug. 22, 1898	.....	Treasurer's.....	do.....	1,800.00	
Dec. 24, 1898	.....	Auditor for Navy Department.	do.....	1,200.00	
Apr. 27, 1899	.....	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	do.....	1,200.00	
Mar. 23, 1899	.....	Secretary's.....	Private secretary to assistant secretary.	1,800.00	
May 16, 1894	Removed.	Springfield, Ohio.....	Janitor	600.00	Civil war veteran. Do. Do. Do.
Oct. 2, 1897	do.....	New York, N. Y.....	Watchman	720.00	
July 7, 1893	do.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	do.....	720.00	
June 22, 1893	do.....	Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	720.00	
May 18, 1898	Resigned.	New York, N. Y.....	Fireman.....	720.00	
May 31, 1898	do.....	do.....	Chief engineer and superintendent repairs.	2,500.00	
.....do.....	do.....	Newark, N. J.....	Elevator conductor.	600.00	
June 2, 1898	do.....	New York, N. Y.....	Wireman.....	720.00	
Sept. 30, 1898	do.....	do.....	Fireman.....	720.00	
.....1893	Removed.	Dallas, Tex.....	do.....	720.00	
May —, 1898	Resigned.	St. Louis, Mo.....	Dynamo tender.	720.00	Do.
.....do.....	do.....	Fort Smith, Ark.....	Elevator conductor.	600.00	
June 16, 1898	do.....	New York, N. Y.....	Wireman.....	720.00	

TABLE 22.—Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the department

Name.	State.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certifi- cate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
TREASURY DEPART- MENT—CONT'D.						
Assistant custodian and janitor service—Con'd.						
Hansen, Knud J.	Tex.	1899. Feb. 15	2976	Houston post-office, Tex.	Fireman- watchman.	\$800.00
Thomas, Walter H., jr.	Mass.	May 4	3053	Haverhill, Mass.	do.	600.00
Edwards, William.	N. Y.	June 7	3098	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Janitor	720.00
Marine-Hospital Service.						
Schlaar, Wm. F. ....	.....	1898. July 25	2739	Marine-Hospital Service.	Senior hospi- tal steward.	792.00
Hedlund, Birger.	Mass.	Aug. 20	2813	Boston	Attendant.	p. m. 25.00
Visca, John.	Tenn.	Nov. 15	2915	Memphis	do.	p. m. 25.00
Schwan, Leonard.	La.	Nov. 16	2914	New Orleans.	do.	p. m. 25.00
Argo, Walter S.	Del.	Nov. 1	2912	Breakwater quar- antine.	do.	p. m. 33.00
Lankford, Geo. H.	Del.	do.	2913	do.	do.	p. m. 33.00
Delmas, J. C.	Miss.	Nov. 24	2948	Crooked Bayou.	Watchman	p. m. 60.00
Pickett, Walter G.	La.	Nov. 3	2954	New Orleans	Attendant	p. m. 25.00
Eaton, John.	Miss.	1899. Jan. 23	2985	Gulf quarantine.	Quarantine attendant.	p. m. 35.00
Shriver, Harry L.	Ohio.	May 1	3071	Cleveland	do.	p. m. 25.00
Immigration Service.						
Auspitz, Emil.	N. Y.	1898. July 21	2741	Ellis Island.	Gateman	840.00
Levy, W. T. ....	.....	Nov. —	2850	Immigration	Immigrant inspector.	p. d. 4.00
Rosenburg, David.	Maine ..	Dec. —	2900	Portland	Interpreter.	p. d. 2.00
Hampton, Alfred. ....	.....	do.	2907	.....	Immigrant inspector.	p. d. 4.00
Egner, Henry.	N. Y.	do.	2927	New York	Watchman	840.00
Snyder, Chas. W. ....	.....	1899. Feb. —	2960	.....	Immigrant inspector.	p. d. 4.00
Fraser, Jas. S.	N. Y.	Apr. —	3044	Ellis Island.	Clerk.	1,200.00
Davis, Samuel G. ....	.....	Jan. 27	2958	.....	Immigrant inspector.	p. d. 4.00
Special agents' division.						
Moore, Risdon M. ....	.....	1898. July —	2711	Special agent's	Chinese in- spector.	p. d. 5.00
Hambleton, B. E.	Texas ..	July —	2756	do.	Special em- ployee.	p. d. 5.00
Fisher, Thos. M.	Mich.	1899. May —	2953	do.	Chinese in- spector.	p. d. 4.00
Schurmann, Gustav A. ....	.....	May 16	3072	do.	Special in- spector.	p. d. 4.00
Construction of public buildings.						
Simonson, Otto G.	Conn.	1898. July 26	2734	Pottsville, Pa.	Superintend- ent of con- struction.	2,000.00
Johnson, Benj. F.	Ind.	July 22	2745	Washington, D. C.	Watchman.	840.00
King, Chas. H.	Wis.	1899. Feb. 25	2964	Boise City, Idaho	Superintend- ent of con- struction.	2,190.00
Larkins, Thos. J.	N. Y.	Feb. 20	2982	Superintendent re- pairs, New York.	Steam fitter.	1,116.00
Murphy, David A. ....	.....	June 3	3096	Newport, Ky.	Superintend- ent of con- struction.	2,000.00
Light-House Service.						
Gramer, August.	Mich.	1898. Oct. 1	2828	Ecorse Range.	Keeper	560.00
Wichart, Jno.	S. C.	Oct. 31	2840	Sixth district.	Second mate.	p. m. 50.00
Fisher, Geo. H.	Mass.	Oct. 28	2852	East Chop.	Keeper	500.00

service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Dec. 31, 1898	Removed.	Houston post-office, Tex.	Fireman-watchman.	\$600.00	Civil war veteran.
May 21, 1898	Resigned.	Haverhill, Mass.	do.	600.00	
May 7, 1896	do.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Janitor.	720.00	
Jan. 31, 1897	Resigned.	Marine-Hospital Service.	Senior hospital steward.	720.00	
June 1, 1898	do.	Boston.	Attendant.	p. m. 25.00	Civil war veteran.
July 31, 1898	do.	Memphis.	do.	p. m. 25.00	
Nov. 16, 1898	do.	New Orleans.	do.	p. m. 25.00	
Oct. 31, 1898	do.	Breakwater quarantine.	do.	p. m. 33.00	
Oct. 31, 1898	Resigned.	do.	do.	p. m. 33.00	
Nov. 23, 1898	do.	Welch.	Pilot.	p. m. 90.00	
Oct. 31, 1898	Discharged.	New Orleans.	Attendant.	p. d. 3.00	
Nov. 1, 1898	do.	Gulf quarantine.	Quarantine attendant.	p. m. 35.00	
Mar. 31, 1899	Resigned.	Cleveland.	do.	p. m. 25.00	
July 25, 1897	do.	Ellis Island.	Gateman.	840.00	Civil war veteran.
June 30, 1896	do.	Immigration.	Immigrant inspector.	p. d. 4.00	
May 16, 1896	Removed.	do.	Interpreter.	p. d. 2.00	
June 26, 1896	Resigned.	do.	Immigrant inspector.	p. d. 4.00	
Aug. 1, 1893	do.	Ellis Island.	Gateman.	840.00	
Oct. 5, 1893	do.	do.	Immigrant inspector.	p. d. 4.00	
July 30, 1890	do.	Immigration.	Clerk.	1,200.00	
Oct. 6, 1893	do.	do.	Immigrant inspector.	p. d. 4.00	
Feb. 1, 1894	Resigned.	Special agent's division.	Special agent.		Civil war veteran.
May 15, 1898	Discontinued.	do.	Inspector.	p. d. 4.00	
Oct. 15, 1893	do.	Immigration.	Immigrant inspector.	.....	
July 31, 1898	Removed.	Special agent's.	Special inspector.	p. d. 4.00	
May 9, 1898	Resigned.	Supervising Architect.	Draftsman.	2,200.00	Do.
Oct. 6, 1892	Removed.	Secretary's.	Cabinet maker.	720.00	
Aug. 6, 1898	Discontinued.	Racine, Wis.	Superintendent of construction.	2,000.00	
Mar. 18, 1898	Resigned.	Superintendent repairs, New York.	Fitter.	1,116.00	
Nov. 29, 1898	Discontinued.	Clarksville, Tenn.	Superintendent of construction.	2,000.00	
May 16, 1898	Resigned.	Ecorse Range.	Keeper.	560.00	
July 24, 1898	do.	Sixth district.	Second mate.	p. m. 50.00	
Sept. 1, 1898	do.	Cape Poge.	Keeper.	560.00	

TABLE II.—Continued. (Continued from page 471.)

Continued.						
Name.	State.	Date.	Pay No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
Continued.						
Continued.						
Atkins, John P.	N. Y.	Nov. 1	255	Race Point.	Keeper.	\$60.00
Atkins, John P.	N. Y.	Nov. 1	256	Whiteland Narrows.	Assistant keeper.	\$50.00
Atkins, John P.	N. Y.	Nov. 1	257	Fender Mayflower.	Engineer.	p. m. \$60.00
Atkins, John P.	N. Y.	Nov. 1	258	Fender Mangrove.	Assistant engineer.	p. m. \$60.00
McDonald, John C.	Ind.	Nov. 1	259	Third district.	Chief clerk.	p. m. \$75.00
Continued.						
Corbridge, Arthur I.	Mass.	Feb. 1	260	Fender Warrington.	Engineer.	p. m. \$80.00
Peterson, John.	Fla.	Nov. 12	261	Seventh district.	Second mate.	p. m. \$50.00
Greenleaf, Herman.	Conn.	June 30	262	North Head.	Second assistant keeper.	\$50.00
Continued.						
Lawson, Jas. W.	N. J.	Nov. 1	263	Forty-Gut.	Surfman.	p. m. \$60.00
Farrell, Fred.	Mass.	Dec. 1	264	Cumple Island.	do.	p. m. \$60.00
Marshall, George.	do.	do.	265	Burns Island.	do.	p. m. \$60.00
Continued.						
Ward, Eugene F.	R. I.	Feb. 14	266	Brenton Point.	do.	p. m. \$60.00
Ward, Eugene F.	Mass.	May 12	267	Massachusetts City.	do.	p. m. \$60.00
Johnson, Fletcher H.	Mass.	May 1	268	Shutts.	do.	p. m. \$60.00
LaBorde, J. B.	Mass.	Apr. 5	269	Old House.	do.	p. m. \$60.00
Chapman, Frank L.	Mass.	June 1	270	Two-Hart River.	do.	p. m. \$60.00
Barlow, Frank.	Mass.	Apr. 15	271	Orleans.	do.	p. m. \$60.00
Casey, Joseph.	R. I.	June 14	272	Brenton Point.	do.	p. m. \$60.00
Continued.						
Beake, Herman.	Md.	July 19	273	Assistant treasurer's.	Vault watchman.	720.00
Griffin, Wm. M.	Mass.	Aug. 11	274	Boston, Mass.	Assistant inspector of boilers.	1,800.00
McGraw, M. J.	N. Y.	Aug. 5	275	New York.	Runner and deputy commissioner.	900.00
Boat, Gustav.	do.	Oct. 5	276	United States shipping commissioner's.	do.	900.00
Harvey, Chas. J.	do.	do.	277	do.	do.	900.00
Continued.						
Gray, Geo. T.	Md.	Mar. 27	278	Baltimore.	Vault watchman.	720.00
WAR DEPARTMENT.						
Continued.						
Morris, Mrs. Ida R.	Tex.	July 13	279	War Records.	Indexer.	1,400.00
Crook, Henry T.	Wash.	Aug. 16	280	Department of Columbia, Vancouver, Wash.	Clerk.	1,000.00
Paul, N. S.	Ohio.	Sept. 8	281	Adjutant-General's.	do.	1,000.00
McCarthy, John.	D. C.	Oct. 12	282	Record and Pension.	do.	1,000.00
Smalley, Mrs. Frances O.	Vt.	Nov. 29	283	Surgeon-General's.	do.	1,200.00
Lackland, Mrs. Katharine.	Oreg.	Dec. 27	284	do.	do.	1,000.00
Continued.						
Bryan, Matthew.	D. C.	Jan. 28	285	Adjutant-General's.	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Keefe, John C.	Cal.	Mar. 8	286	War.	Chief clerk.	2,500.00
Continued.						
Parker, Robert E.	Cal.	Mar. 9	303	Secretary's.	Clerk.	1,400.00

service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Apr. 26, 1888	Resigned.	Race Rock	Keeper	\$600.00	
Apr. 30, 1888	do	Whitehall Narrows ..	Assistant keeper.	320.00	
May 8, 1888	do	Tender Mayflower ..	Engineer	p. m. 80.00	
Apr. 10, 1888	do	Tender Mangrove ..	Assistant engineer.	p. m. 65.00	
Dec. 15, 1888	do	Third district	Chief clerk	p. m. 175.00	
July 23, 1888	do	Tender Warrington ..	Engineer	p. m. 80.00	
Apr. 15, 1888	do	Seventh district	Second mate	p. m. 50.00	
July 17, 1888	do	North Head	Second assistant keeper.	550.00	
Aug. 1, 1888	Term expired.	Turtle Gut	Surfman	p. m. 65.00	
July 31, 1888	do	Crumple Island	do	p. m. 65.00	
July 31, 1888	do	Burnt Island	do	p. m. 65.00	
Aug. 1, 1888	do	Brenton Point	do	p. m. 65.00	
Apr. 15, 1889	Removed.	Michigan City	do	p. m. 65.00	
Mar. 31, 1889	do	Buffalo	do	p. m. 65.00	
Apr. 1, 1888	Resigned.	Chicago	do	p. m. 65.00	
Dec. —, 1888	Removed.	Two Heart River	do	p. m. 65.00	
Apr. 30, 1888	Resigned.	Cleveland	do	p. m. 65.00	
Nov. 30, 1888	Term expired.	Brenton Point	do	p. m. 65.00	
Nov. 19, 1884	Resigned.	Assistant treasurer's, Baltimore, Md.	Clerk	1,000.00	Civil war veteran.
Aug. 31, 1885	Office abolished.	Boston, Mass	Assistant inspector.	1,800.00	Do.
May 15, 1888	Discontinued.	New York	Runner and deputy commissioner.	900.00	
Sept. 30, 1888	Removed.	United States shipping commissioner's ..	do	900.00	
Sept. 1, 1888	do	do	do	900.00	
Sept. —, 1884	Resigned.	Baltimore	Vault watchman.	720.00	Do.
June 30, 1886	Removed.	War Records	Indexer	1,400.00	
June 30, 1882	Resigned.	do	Chief clerk	2,500.00	Do.
Oct. 7, 1889	do	Adjutant-General's ..	Clerk	1,200.00	Do.
July 25, 1884	Removed.	Record and Pension ..	do	1,000.00	Do.
Nov. 9, 1886	Resigned.	Surgeon-General's ..	do	1,200.00	
June 30, 1886	Removed.	War Records	Indexer	1,000.00	
June 30, 1884	do	Surgeon-General's ..	Clerk	1,000.00	Do.
July 1, 1888	Transferred to temporary roll.	do	do		
Dec. 1, 1888	do	do	do		

TABLE 22.—Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the departmental

Name.	State.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
WAR DEPARTMENT—continued.						
		1899.				
Smith, Jas. S.	Ga.	Mar. 17	3010	Adjutant-General's	Clerk	\$1,200.00
Amende, Adolph	Ala.	Mar. 25	3009	Secretary's	do	1,000.00
Hoffman, Philip F.	Kans.	Mar. 27	3011	Headquarters of the Army.	do	1,000.00
Harvie, Edwin J.	Va.	Mar. 28	3019	Record and Pension.	do	1,200.00
Hart, Jas. P.	Pa.	Apr. 10	3036	Adjutant-General's	do	1,000.00
Morton, Joseph B.	Ill.	Apr. 13	3037	Headquarters of the Army.	do	1,200.00
McConnell, Jas. C.	Ohio.	Apr. 18	3042	Surgeon-General's	do	1,000.00
Crosby, Chas. F.	Va.	May 9	3063	Adjutant-General's	do	1,000.00
Davis, Daniel G.	Ohio.	May 12	3068	Record and Pension.	do	1,000.00
Nesmith, Otta A.	Cal.	May 15	3067	Signal	do	1,800.00
Oviatt, Fred'k D.		May 22	3077	Headquarters Department of the Lakes.	do	1,000.00
Schmidt, Emil R.	Ill.	May 1	3046	do	Messenger	720.00
Hamilton, Henry	Minn.	June 19	3090	do	do	1,000.00
Belitz, Arthur F.	Wis.	June 27	3150	Quartermaster-General's	do	1,200.00
Dean, Mrs. M. T.	Cal.	June 1	3101	Adjutant-General's	Assistant messenger.	1,000.00
Engineer Department at large.						
		1898.				
Yates, Jno. A.	N. Y.	Aug. 11	2758	New York	Inspector	1,500.00
Starling, Wm.	Miss.	Sept. 1	2780	Vicksburg, Miss.	Assistant engineer.	p. m. 225.00
		1899.				
Burrowes, Francis S.	Ohio.	Apr. 13	3025	Portland, Me.	do	1,800.00
McGuire, Jas. C.	Ark.	Apr. 20	3045	Little Rock, Ark.	Topographer	p. m. 100.00
Hewes, Geo. H.	Ill.	May 18	3076	Washington, D. C.	Inspector	1,200.00
Morris, W. E.	Oreg.	May 11	3102	Seattle, Wash.	Overseer.	p. m. 125.00
Quartermaster's Department at large.						
		1898.				
Humphreys, Jas. H.	Cal.	July 1	2695	Fort Smith National Cemetery, Ark.	Civil engineer	1,800.00
Wernwag, R. S.	Ill.	Nov. 16	2864	Chicago, Ill.	Clerk	1,200.00
Dorey, Ben. H.	Oreg.	Dec. 1	2896	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1,000.00
		1899.				
Murray, Henry	S. Dak.	Apr. 7	3017	Fort Meade, S. Dak.	Forage master	900.00
Lynch, Thos. F.	N. Y.	Apr. 12	3034	New York City	Engineer	1,200.00
Enderle, R. A.	Pa.	June 7	3093	Philadelphia, Pa.	Copyist	900.00
Bauman, John	Tex.	June 26	3103	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Plumber	900.00
Cook, L. I.	Minn.	June 20	3110		Clerk	1,200.00
NAVY DEPARTMENT.						
		1898.				
Bailey, Ralph H.	Conn.	July 7	2719	Yards and Docks, New London, Conn.	Watchman	p. d. 2.00
Robins, R. W.	N. Y.	July 13	2729	Steam Engineering, New York.	Copyist	p. d. 3.00
Choate, Mrs. A. W.	D. C.	Oct. 12	2829	Yards and Docks	do	p. d. 3.25
Schaefer, M. D.	Md.	Nov. 16	2870	Construction and Repair, Maryland Steel Co., Sparrows Point.	Assistant draftsman.	p. d. 4.00
Murphy, John A.	N. Y.	Nov. 17	2875	New York Navy-Yard.	Special laborer.	p. d. 2.80
Mittendorff, J. H.	Md.	Nov. 26	2885	Washington Navy-Yard.	Draftsman	p. d. 4.06
Berry, D. M.	Cal.	Dec. 12	2905	Construction and Repair, Mare Island Navy-Yard.	do	p. d. 4.56
Wilson, W. J.	Ill.	Dec. 21	2916	Chicago branch, Hydrographic.	Nautical expert.	1,200.00

service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
June 30, 1896	Resigned.	Adjutant-General's..	Clerk	\$1,200.00	
July 14, 1896	do.....	Secretary's.....	do.....	1,000.00	
June 17, 1896	do.....	Headquarters of the Army.	do.....	1,000.00	
July 1, 1896	Transfer to temporary roll.	Record and Pension.	Indexer	1,600.00	
Apr. 30, 1894	Removed.	do.....	Clerk	1,200.00	Civil war veteran.
May 23, 1896	Resigned.	Headquarters of the Army.	do.....	1,200.00	
Dec. 6, 1896	do.....	Surgeon-General's ..	do.....	1,200.00	Do.
Jan. 24, 1899	do.....	Adjutant-General's ..	do.....	1,200.00	
.....do.....	do.....	Record and Pension.	do.....	1,200.00	
May 31, 1896	do.....	Signal.....	do.....	1,800.00	
Dec. 31, 1896	do.....	Headquarters Department of the Lakes.	do.....	1,000.00	
.....do.....	do.....	do.....	Messenger.....	720.00	
June 30, 1896	do.....	do.....	Clerk	1,000.00	
Dec. 6, 1896	do.....	Quartermaster-General's.	do.....	1,200.00	
May 31, 1896	Transfer to temporary roll.	Adjutant-General's ..	Assistant messenger.	720.00	
Mar. 23, 1896	Resigned.	New York.....	Inspector.....	1,500.00	Do.
June —, 1884	do.....	Vicksburg, Miss.....	Assistant engineer.	p. m. 225.00	
Feb. 15, 1899	Removed.	Cleveland, Ohio.....	do.....	1,800.00	
Dec. 20, 1896	do.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Topographer	1,000.00	
Sept. 17, 1896	do.....	Duluth, Minn.....	Inspector.....	1,200.00	
July 2, 1896	Resigned.	Key West.....	Assistant engineer.	p. m. 140.00	
July 31, 1897	Resigned.	San Francisco, Cal...	Civil engineer	1,800.00	Do.
Dec. 31, 1890	do.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Clerk	1,200.00	
Apr. 25, 1896	do.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	1,000.00	
May 3, 1896	do.....	Fort Meade, S. Dak...	Forage master	900.00	Spanish - American war veteran.
May 21, 1896	do.....	New York City.....	Engineer.....	1,200.00	
May 1, 1896	do.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Copyist.....	900.00	
Aug. 8, 1896	do.....	Fort Bliss, Tex.....	Plumber.....	720.00	
Nov. 17, 1896	Furlough.	Engineer Department at large.	Subinspector ..	900.00	
Mar. 16, 1894	Removed.	Yards and Docks, New London, Conn.	Watchman...	p. d. 2.00	Civil war veteran.
July 10, 1896	do.....	Commandant's office, New London ..	Clerk	1,500.00	
Sept. 17, 1896	Resigned.	Yards and Docks.....	do.....	1,000.00	
Oct. 22, 1896	do.....	Construction and Repair, New port News, Va.	Assistant draftsman.	p. d. 4.00	
Apr. 8, 1896	do.....	New York Navy-Yard.	Special laborer.	p. d. 2.48	Do.
May 26, 1896	do.....	Washington Navy-Yard.	Draftsman....	p. d. 4.08	
June 4, 1896	do.....	Construction and Repair, Mare Island Navy-Yard.	do.....	p. d. 4.56	
May 18, 1896	do.....	Chicago branch, Hydrographic.	Nautical expert.	1,200.00	

TABLE 22.—Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the departmental

Name.	State.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—continued.						
Burger, Miss M. E.	Me	1898. Dec. 29	2926	Construction and Repair, League Island Navy-Yard.	Copyist	p. d. \$3.26
Powell, Wm. G.	N. J.	1899. Jan. 9	2929	Hydrographic	Nautical expert.	1,000.00
Maug, Frank P.	Pa.	Jan. 19	2944	League Island Navy-Yard.	Assistant bookkeeper.	720.00
Allan, A. H.	N. Y.	Feb. 6	2969	New York Navy-Yard.	Watchman	p. d. 2.48
Caldwell, W. H.	Tenn.	Feb. 9	2973	Hydrographic	Nautical expert.	1,200.00
Eliason, C. W.	D. C.	Feb. 16	2979	Supplies and Accounts.	Copyist	p. d. 3.26
Haycock, G. S. R.	do	Feb. 24	2989	Construction and Repair.	Copyist draftsman.	p. d. 3.26
McMillan, J. T.	Cal.	Feb. 27	2990	San Francisco branch, Hydrographic.	Nautical expert.	1,000.00
Howell, Wm.	N. Y.	May 6	3061	Secretary's	Copyist	p. d. 3.26
Wallace, Mrs. M. A.	Pa.	June 16	3109	Supplies and Accounts, League Island Navy-Yard.	Special laborer.	p. d. 2.56
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.						
Washington, D. C.						
McNabb, Jas., jr.	Tenn.	1898. July 5	2712	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	1,400.00
Smith, N. A. C.	D. C.	July 19	2736	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	1,400.00
La Fetra, Geo. H.	Kans.	1899. July 5	2934	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	1,000.00
Wolff, John.	Ohio.	Mar. 3	2995	Disbursing clerk and superintendent.	Watchman	720.00
Fairley, Jas. M.	Miss.	May 11	3064	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	1,200.00
Devine, P. H.	N. J.	June 28	3157	Assistant Attorney-General.	do	1,200.00
Railway Mail Service.						
Millard, Heman L.	Kans.	1898. July 14	798	Seventh division	do	900.00
Skinner, P. R.	Oreg.	July 19	789	Eighth division	do	800.00
Dix, John H.	Mich.	do	787	Fifth division	do	900.00
White, Jas. E.	Ind.	Aug. 6	799	do	do	700.00
Sandford, Fred H.	N. Y.	Sept. 26	802	Second division	do	900.00
Keuchler, Geo.	Mo.	Oct. 5	803	Seventh division	do	720.00
Bannon, Bernard	Mo.	Dec. 5	764	do	do	800.00
Wilson, Chas. D.	Mont.	Dec. 14	806	Tenth division	do	900.00
Bailey, W. C.	Tex.	Dec. 22	809	Eleventh division	do	1,000.00
Austin, Henry A.	Mich.	1899. Jan. 18	812	Fifth division	do	900.00
Long, Lee L.	Tex.	Jan. 23	813	Eleventh division	do	900.00
Pearce, C. A. A.	Tenn.	Jan. 30	709	do	do	600.00
Pierce, Norman S.	Oreg.	Jan. 13	810	Eighth division	do	800.00
Woodbury, F. S.	Me.	Jan. 27	689	First division	do	800.00
Cole, A. W.	Ind.	Feb. 10	814	Fifth division	do	800.00
Fisher, Frank M.	N. Y.	Feb. 13	816	Ninth division	do	800.00
Chenault, L. E.	Ill.	Feb. 24	811	Seventh division	do	900.00
Hibbard, Winfield H.	Conn.	Mar. 6	818	First division	do	800.00
Helm, Willoughby F.	Pa.	Mar. 28	820	Second division	do	600.00
Brooks, Jas. H.	N. Y.	Apr. 26	823	Ninth division	do	900.00
Garlock, G. Foster	Wyo.	Apr. 28	822	Sixth division	do	900.00
Ellis, O. I.	Ill.	Apr. 24	791	do	do	800.00
Armstrong, J. K.	Colo.	May 15	821	do	do	800.00
Upshrey, Joseph A.	Ind.	May 22	826	Fifth division	do	800.00

Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Sept. 9, 1898	Removed.	Construction and Repair, League Island Navy-Yard.	Copyist	p. d. \$3.26	
May 17, 1898	Resigned.	Hydrographic	Nautical expert.	1,000.00	
June 17, 1898	do.....	do.....	Assistant bookkeeper.	720.00	
Oct. 20, 1894	Removed.	New York Navy-Yard	Roundsman ..	p. d. 3.00	Civil-war veteran.
May 16, 1898	Resigned.	Hydrographic	Nautical expert.	1,200.00	
June 8, 1898	do.....	Ordinance	Clerk	1,400.00	
May 30, 1898	do.....	Construction and Repair.	Copy draftsman.	p. d. 3.26	
June 8, 1898	do.....	San Francisco branch, Hydrographic.	Nautical expert.	1,600.00	
May 23, 1898	do.....	Secretary's	Clerk	1,800.00	
Jan. 30, 1899	Removed.	Equipment	Copyist	p. d. 3.26	
June 16, 1887	Resigned.	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	1,400.00	Do.
Aug. 23, 1897	do.....	Postmaster-General.	do.....	1,600.00	
Oct. 5, 1889	do.....	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	do.....	1,600.00	Do.
Apr. 19, 1893	Removed.	Disbursing clerk and superintendent.	Watchman ...	720.00	Do.
Mar. 18, 1899	Resigned.	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	1,200.00	
Oct. 22, 1898	do.....	Assistant Attorney-General.	do.....	1,200.00	
July 17, 1876	do.....	Sixth division	do.....	1,000.00	Civil-war veteran.
June 5, 1885	Removed.	Eighth division	do.....	1,000.00	Do.
Feb. 28, 1888	do.....	Ninth division	do.....	1,300.00	Do.
Nov. 19, 1888	do.....	Fifth division	do.....	1,300.00	Do.
Oct. 2, 1897	Resigned.	Ninth division	do.....	1,300.00	
July 8, 1890	do.....	Seventh division	do.....	1,150.00	Do.
Jan. 18, 1882	do.....	do.....	do.....	900.00	Do.
Apr. 23, 1898	do.....	Tenth division	do.....	900.00	
May 16, 1898	do.....	Eleventh division	do.....	1,000.00	
Apr. 1, 1891	do.....	Ninth division	do.....	1,150.00	Do.
Oct. 13, 1898	do.....	Eleventh division	do.....	1,000.00	
Mar. 27, 1893	do.....	Third division	do.....	680.00	Do.
Jan. 27, 1890	do.....	Eighth division	do.....	1,000.00	Do.
Apr. 1, 1896	do.....	First division	do.....	1,300.00	
Jan. 31, 1898	do.....	Fifth division	do.....	1,150.00	
Aug. 8, 1890	do.....	Ninth division	do.....	1,150.00	Do.
Feb. 2, 1898	do.....	Second division	do.....	900.00	
Dec. 20, 1898	Probationary appointment expired.	First division	do.....	800.00	
Oct. 3, 1898	Resigned.	Second division	do.....	800.00	
Mar. 20, 1899	Removed.	Ninth division	do.....	900.00	
Oct. 18, 1898	Resigned.	Sixth division	do.....	900.00	
Feb. 12, 1898	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00	
July 6, 1893	do.....	Seventh division	do.....	900.00	Do.
June 11, 1896	Removed.	Fifth division	do.....	1,000.00	Do.

TABLE 22.—Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the departmental

Name.	State.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued.						
Mail-bag and mail-lock repair shop.						
Ront, Miss Lula.....		1898. Sept. 10	2795	Mail-bag repair shop	Needle worker	Piece rate.
Lusby, Mrs. Agnes.....		Sept. 12	2796	do	do	do
Washington, Mrs. L. F.....		do	2794	do	do	do
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.						
Washington, D. C.						
Hindmarsh, Mrs. Clara G.....	D. C.	1898. July 8	2714	Indian	Copyist	\$900.00
Aiton, Robert.....	Iowa	July 9	2717	Patent	Fourth assistant examiner.	1,200.00
Malloy, Miss Catherine.....	Tex.	do	2716	do	Copyist	720.00
Byington, Frank D.....	Md.	July 11	2720	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00
McCauley, William C.....	Pa.	do	2721	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Mellotte, Samuel W.....	Ohio	July 12	2722	Patent	Copyist	720.00
Dallis, George T.....	Ga.	do	2725	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00
Hyer, John D.....	Pa.	July 13	2727	Patent	Fourth assistant examiner.	1,200.00
Rogers, Samuel G.....	Iowa	do	2723	Pension	Clerk	1,000.00
Wood, George H.....	Mass.	July 16	2730	do	do	1,200.00
O'Connell, John.....	D. C.	do	2744	Patent	Copyist	720.00
Featherstonhaugh, Thomas.....	N. Y.	July 18	2733	Patent	do	720.00
Orr, William A.....	Ohio	do	2735	do	do	720.00
Wilson, Frank.....	Pa.	July 19	2737	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00
Scott, Mrs. Alice M.....	D. C.	July 21	2738	do	Copyist	900.00
Moredick, Israel H.....	Iowa	July 23	2742	do	Watchman	720.00
Chadwick, Darwin J.....	Utah	do	2746	Land	Special agent.	1,200.00
Meredith, Thomas S.....	Va.	July 25	2747	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Desha, Miss Mary.....	Ky.	July 30	2752	Indian	Draftsman	1,200.00
Thorne, William H.....	N. Y.	Aug. 1	2753	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00
Lewis, Richard O.....	Wis.	Aug. 2	2755	Indian	Copyist	900.00
Smith, W. Scott.....	N. H.	Aug. 5	2687	Secretary's	Clerk	1,600.00
Balcock, Mrs. Gertrude L.....	D. C.	Aug. 9	2762	Patent	Copyist	720.00
Cogle, Mrs. Frances F.....	D. C.	do	2761	Pension	do	900.00
Ellis, Harvey G.....	Vt.	Aug. 12	2767	do	do	900.00
Haughton, Miss Theresa G.....	Mass.	Aug. 15	2771	do	do	900.00
Xanten, Albert J.....	Iowa	Aug. 17	2834	do	do	900.00
Brown, Miss Nettie B.....	Ga.	Aug. 25	2779	do	do	900.00
Arnold, David C.....	Kans.	Sept. 1	2786	do	do	900.00
McLaughlin, Martin.....	Ohio	Sept. 2	2787	do	Messenger boy	400.00
Teicher, John G.....	S. C.	Sept. 7	2788	do	Copyist	900.00
Gay, Mrs. Ellen M.....	Conn.	Sept. 8	2789	do	do	900.00
Clements, Miss Mary E.....	D. C.	Sept. 10	2797	do	do	900.00
Cassavant, Charles H.....	Pa.	Sept. 12	2798	do	do	900.00
Halsey, Mrs. Sarah W.....	Va.	Sept. 19	2803	Patent	do	720.00
Palmer, Augustus B. P.....	N. Y.	Sept. 22	2805	Pension	do	900.00
Dungan, Irvine.....	Ohio	Oct. 6	2820	do	do	900.00
McKenny, John.....	D. C.	Oct. 7	2822	do	do	900.00
Sues, Otto L.....	Ariz.	do	2821	do	do	900.00
Gaubin, Orville L.....	D. C.	Oct. 10	2827	do	Watchman	720.00
Xanten, Albert J.....	Iowa	Oct. 14	2834	do	Copyist	900.00
Lavin, James P.....	Ga.	Oct. 21	2841	do	do	900.00
Abbott, Mrs. Ella C.....	N. C.	Nov. 2	2861	Land	do	900.00
Magee, Thomas N.....	Pa.	Nov. 3	2835	Pension	do	900.00
Lybrook, Clifton H.....	Va.	Nov. 15	2873	do	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Buckley, John D.....	Wis.	do	2872	do	Copyist	900.00
Theikuhl, Gustav.....	N. Y.	Nov. 16	2878	Patent	Laborer	600.00
Stanton, Lemuel J.....	Iowa	Nov. 21	2879	Pension	Copyist	900.00

Service during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Feb. 21, 1898	Lack of work.	Mail-bag repair shop.	Needle worker	Piece rate.	
Feb. 19, 1898	do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	do	
Nov. 30, 1881	Resigned.	Indian Affairs.	Clerk	\$1,000.00	Widow of civil war veteran. Civil war veteran.
Sept. 23, 1884	do	Patent	Third assistant examiner.	1,400.00	
Sept. 30, 1897	do	do	Copyist	900.00	
June 30, 1898	Removed.	Pension	Clerk	1,400.00	
Feb. 28, 1881	do	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00	Do.
Oct. 31, 1897	Resigned.	Indian Affairs.	Copyist	720.00	
June 30, 1898	Removed.	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00	
Sept. 30, 1893	Resigned.	Patent	Principal examiner.	2,500.00	Do.
June 30, 1898	Removed.	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00	
do	do	do	do	1,200.00	
Nov. 14, 1893	do	Patent	do	1,200.00	Do.
Apr. 30, 1898	Resigned.	Pension	Copyist	900.00	
Nov. 23, 1893	Removed.	Patent	do	900.00	Do.
Feb. 28, 1886	do	Pension	Watchman	720.00	Do.
June 30, 1898	do	do	Clerk	1,200.00	
July 31, 1893	do	do	Watchman	720.00	Do.
Mar. 31, 1886	do	Land	Special agent.	1,200.00	Do.
July 25, 1897	do	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00	
June 30, 1898	do	Indian	Clerk	1,200.00	
do	do	Pension	do	1,400.00	
do	do	Land	Packer	720.00	
Mar. 24, 1885	Resigned.	Secretary's	Clerk	1,600.00	Do.
Aug. 18, 1897	do	Patent	do	1,000.00	
June 30, 1898	Removed.	Pension	do	1,000.00	
do	do	do	Special examiner.	1,300.00	
Oct. 10, 1897	Resigned.	do	Clerk	1,000.00	
Sept. 1, 1898	do	do	Copyist	900.00	
June 30, 1898	Removed.	do	Clerk	1,000.00	
Sept. 1, 1897	Resigned.	do	Messenger	840.00	
June 30, 1898	Removed.	do	Clerk	1,200.00	
do	do	do	do	1,200.00	
do	do	do	do	1,200.00	
do	do	do	Special examiner.	1,300.00	
Oct. 1, 1897	Resigned.	Patent	Copyist	720.00	
June 30, 1898	Removed.	Pension	do	900.00	
Oct. 15, 1897	Resigned.	do	Special examiner.	1,300.00	
June 30, 1898	Removed.	do	Clerk	1,000.00	
June 11, 1898	Resigned.	do	do	1,200.00	
June 6, 1898	do	do	Messenger	840.00	
May 17, 1898	Resigned.	Pension	Copyist	900.00	
Apr. 19, 1898	Removed.	Land	Clerk	1,400.00	
June 30, 1898	do	Pension	Copyist	900.00	
Nov. 15, 1897	Resigned.	do	Assistant messenger.	720.00	
June 30, 1898	Removed.	do	Clerk	1,400.00	
July 6, 1898	Resigned.	Patent	Laborer	600.00	
June 30, 1898	Removed.	Pension	Special examiner.	1,300.00	

TABLE 22.—Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the department

Name.	State.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certifi- cate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—cont'd.						
Washington, D. C.— Continued.						
		1898.				
Quinn, Paul J.	Md	Dec. 2	2901	Patent.	Copyist	\$720.00
McDonald, Joseph	Cal	Dec. 8	2902	Pension	do	900.00
Colwell, James H.	Pa	Dec. 13	2906	Patent.	Fourth assist- ant exam- iner.	1,200.00
Steward, Willard G.	La	Dec. 20	2831	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Alexander, David H.	Ind	do	2918	do	do	900.00
Himebaugh, Cole L.	Mich	do	2917	do	do	900.00
Pierce, Edward W.	do	Dec. 22	2920	do	Clerk	1,400.00
Curtis, Owen B.	N. Y.	do	2919	Patent.	Messenger boy	360.00
Belt, William	Md	Dec. 23	2921	Pension	do	400.00
Billings, Cornelius C.	Vt	Dec. 30	2928	Patent.	Fourth assist- ant exam- iner.	1,200.00
		1899.				
Bonauet, Henry C.	Wis	Jan. 4	2932	Land	Assistant mes- senger.	720.00
Roberts, Sterling W.	Ga.	Jan. 6	2936	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Pegues, S. W. E.	Miss	Jan. 17	2946	do	do	900.00
Moore, William F.	Ill	Feb. 4	2967	do	do	900.00
Taylor, William C.	Mo	do	2968	do	do	900.00
Smith, William T.	Ga.	Feb. 14	2978	Land	Assistant mes- senger.	720.00
Bacon, Richard S.	Minn	Feb. 18	2983	Patent.	Messenger boy	360.00
Ash, Thomas G.	Ky	do	2984	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Bane, Edgar M.	Ill	Feb. 21	2986	Geological Survey.	Watchman	720.00
Woolums, Miss Mattie St. C.	Ky	Feb. 20	2988	Land	Copyist.	900.00
Thatcher, Leigh	Minn	Mar. 7	2996	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00
Wilson, Leander G.	D. C.	Mar. 8	2997	Land	Laborer	660.00
White, John.	do	Mar. 9	3002	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Hemingway, Chas. B.	Ky	Mar. 14	3006	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Clark, Charlton M.	Miss	do	3004	do	do	900.00
Lane, David A.	N. C.	Mar. 16	3013	do	do	900.00
Hartshorn, Elden J.	Iowa	do	3012	Assistant Attorney- General.	Assistant at- torney.	2,000.00
Coleman, Mrs. Anna M.	D. C.	do	3014	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Gray, Horace J.	Md	Mar. 22	3020	Land	Clerk	1,000.00
Harrison, J. Scott.	Kans	do	3015	do	Clerk.	900.00
Anderson, Thomas D.	Tex.	Apr. 10	3031	do	Classified la- borer.	660.00
Corse, William B.	Va.	Apr. 15	3043	Geological Survey.	Topographer	1,600.00
Taggart, Samuel L.	Iowa.	Apr. 22	3057	Indian	Special Indian agent.	2,000.00
Stewart, George C.	Ga.	May 3	3055	Land	Clerk	1,400.00
Durrugh, Henry C.	Pa	May 4	3058	Secretary's	Copyist	900.00
Blackledge, Cassius F.	Colo	May 9	3062	Patent.	do	720.00
Bowell, William	D. C.	May 11	3065	Pension	do	900.00
Zantlinger, Mrs. Har- riet O.	do	May 20	3079	Secretary's	Clerk	1,200.00
Donath, August	Pa	May 22	3081	Pension	do	1,400.00
Schulteis, Herman J.	Wis	do	3080	do	Copyist	900.00
Mendenhall, Wm. K.	D. C.	May 27	3085	Land	Clerk	1,200.00
McAlmont, Hiram R.	Pa	do	3084	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Hersh, Paul.	do	do	3086	do	Clerk	1,200.00
Matthews, William W.	Tenn	do	3082	do	do	1,000.00
Wooten, Julien B.	Ga.	May 31	3087	do	do	1,200.00
Sherwood, Henry	Mich	June 7	3100	Architect of the Capitol.	do	1,800.00
Turner, J. Thomas	Wash	June 16	3114	Land	do	1,000.00
Downing, Andrew	Kans	June 17	3115	Pension	do	1,200.00
Butts, Elias W.	N. Y.	June 19	3116	do	Copyist	900.00
White, William P.	D. C.	do	3125	Secretary's	Clerk	1,200.00
Brett, William H.	Ga.	June 23	3141	Patent.	do	1,000.00
McKensie, Alfred G.	Ind. T	do	3143	Land	Copyist	900.00

service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
June 17, 1896	Resigned.	Patent	Laborer	\$600.00	
June 30, 1896	do.....	Pension	Clerk	1,400.00	
June 23, 1896	do.....	Patent	Second assist- ant exam- iner.	1,600.00	
Oct. 15, 1896	do.....	Pension	Copyist	900.00	
June 30, 1896	Removed.	do.....	Special exam- iner.	1,300.00*	
.....do.....	do.....	do.....	Clerk	1,200.00	
.....do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,400.00	
May 12, 1896	Resigned.	Patent	Messenger boy	360.00	Civil war veteran.
May 18, 1893	Removed.	Pension	Watchman ..	720.00	
May 13, 1896	Resigned.	Patent	Second assist- ant exam- iner.	1,600.00	
May 11, 1896	do.....	Land	Assistant mes- senger.	720.00	
June 30, 1896	Removed.	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00	
.....do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	
.....do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	
Mar. 15, 1896	Resigned.	do.....	Special exam- iner.	1,300.00	
June 30, 1899	Removed.	Land	Packer	720.00	
May 10, 1896	Resigned.	Patent	Messenger boy	360.00	
June 30, 1896	Removed.	Pension	Copyist	900.00	
May 31, 1896	Resigned.	Geological Survey	Watchman ..	600.00	
July 15, 1896	Removed.	Land	Copyist	900.00	
Apr. 23, 1896	do.....	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00	
June 30, 1896	do.....	Land	Packer	720.00	
Jan. 7, 1890	Transfer to Census Office.	Secretary's ..	Watchman ..	720.00	Do.
June 30, 1896	Removed.	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00	
.....do.....	do.....	do.....	Copyist	900.00	
July 6, 1896	Resigned.	do.....	Clerk	1,200.00	
May 31, 1893	do.....	Land	Principal ex- aminer.	2,000.00	Do.
June 30, 1896	Removed.	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00	
—, 1864	Resigned.	Land	do.....	1,600.00	Do.
Nov. —, 1896	Removed.	Geological Survey	do.....	p. m. 100.00	
Mar. 31, 1896	Resigned.	Land	Copyist	900.00	For temporary serv- ice.
Apr. 27, 1896	do.....	Geological Survey	Topographer	1,600.00	
June 15, 1893	do.....	Pension	Chief of divi- sion.	2,000.00	Civil war veteran.
May 26, 1896	do.....	Land	Clerk	1,600.00	
July 15, 1893	Removed.	Secretary's ..	do.....	1,600.00	Do.
May 9, 1896	Resigned.	Patent	Copyist	720.00	
June 30, 1896	Removed.	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00	
.....do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	
Oct. 11, 1893	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,400.00	Do.
May 21, 1896	Resigned.	do.....	Copyist	900.00	
Jan. 31, 1873	do.....	Land	Clerk	1,800.00	
Nov. 29, 1889	do.....	Pension	do.....	1,800.00	Do.
Feb. 15, 1894	Removed.	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	Do.
Aug. 31, 1896	Resigned.	Knoxville pension agency.	do.....	840.00	
May 31, 1896	do.....	Pension	do.....	1,600.00	
—, 1881	do.....	Architect of the Cap- itol.	do.....	1,800.00	Do.
June 30, 1876	do.....	Land	do.....	1,600.00	Do.
Jan. 15, 1899	do.....	Pension	do.....	1,400.00	
June 30, 1896	Removed.	do.....	do.....	1,400.00	
June 30, 1893	do.....	Secretary's ..	do.....	1,800.00	Position abolished by law.
Nov. 21, 1896	Resigned.	Patent	do.....	1,000.00	
June 9, 1896	Removed.	Land	Special agent.	1,300.00	Charges causing re- moval not true.

TABLE 22.—Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the departmental

Name.	State.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certifi- cate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—cont'd.						
Washington, D. C.— Continued.						
Clement, Alfred B. C.	Mass.	1899. June 24	3144	Pension	Clerk	\$1,200.00
Olberg, Mrs. Ella C.	Minn.	do	3146	do	Copyist	980.00
Vernay, James D.	Ill.	June 29	3158	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Wiggins, J. Vinson.	Tex.	June 30	3161	Pension	Copyist	980.00
Land service.						
Donovan, Jas. J.	Mich.	1898. July 6	2709	Marquette land office.	Clerk	900.00
Cowles, Augustus B.	Wash.	July 17	2713	Surveyor-general's, Olympia, Wash.	Chief clerk	1,800.00
Cohen, Dave J.	Idaho	Aug. 1	2819	Surveyor-general's, Idaho.	Clerk	p. d. 3.00
Jones, Miss Bertha W.	Colo.	Oct. 1	2804	Surveyor-general's, Denver.	do	p. d. 3.50
Rice, Edward O.	S. Dak.	Oct. 24	2825	Aberdeen land office	do	900.00
Judge, Miles W.	Okla.	Oct. 29	2842	Kingfisher land office.	do	900.00
Derowen, Wm. C.	La.	1899. Jan. 13	2945	Surveyor-general's, New Mexico.	Copyist	800.00
Strover, Wm.	N. Mex.	Mar. 1	3151	Surveyor-general's, New Mexico.	do	1,200.00
Smédes, Mrs. Agnes O.	Colo.	Apr. 21	3047	Surveyor-general's, Colorado.	Clerk	p. d. 3.50
Pension agency service.						
Sturtevant, Miss Eloise B.	N. Y.	1898. Aug. 16	2765	New York pension agency.	Clerk	720.00
O'Brien, Miss Kate	Mass.	Sept. 16	2802	Washington pen- sion agency.	do	720.00
Toland, Harford.	Ohio.	Sept. 1	2782	Columbus pension agency.	do	1,200.00
Hull, Miss Louise H.	N. Y.	Oct. 1	2809	New York pension agency.	do	720.00
Shumway, Cyrus	Ohio.	do	2808	Columbus pension agency.	do	720.00
McKune, Miss Agnes.	Mich.	Nov. 16	2867	Detroit pension agency.	do	600.00
Hilton, Chas. J.	N. Y.	Dec. 3	2896	New York pension agency.	do	1,600.00
Kennedy, Miss Georgi- anna.	Cal.	1899. Jan. 28	2949	San Francisco pen- sion agency.	do	600.00
Bailey, Morris D.	Kans.	Feb. 16	2955	Topeka pension agency.	do	900.00
Marshall, Geo. B.	Ind.	Apr. 1	3022	Indianapolis pension agency.	do	840.00
De Shield, Jno. H.	Tex.	May 1	3052	Concord pension agency.	do	600.00
Fitzgerald, Miss Mar- garet M.	Pa.	do	3051	Washington pension agency.	do	900.00
McFadden, Samuel S.	Kans.	June 16	3091	Topeka pension agency.	do	840.00
Indian school service.						
Cochran, Mrs. Laura L.	Ind. T.	1898. July 1	318	Phoenix, Ariz.	Laundress	540.00
Breen, Mrs. Jennie T.	D. C.	July 16	319	Fort Lewis, Colo.	Assistant ma- tron.	500.00
Devine, James.	N. Mex.	Aug. 1	320	Phoenix, Ariz.	Industrial teacher.	720.00
Rustom, Miss Mary.	N. Dak.	Aug. 29	331	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Cook	500.00
Bryce, Mrs. Sallie Woolf	Mo.	Sept. 14	332	Onapaw, Ind. T.	Scamstress	420.00
Browne, Miss Eleanor C.	Ark.	Sept. 1	315	Greenville, Cal.	do	480.00
Bryce, Miss Eugenia Z.	Okla.	Sept. 2	323	Pawnee, Okla.	Teacher	600.00
Turner, Miss Anna M.	N. Mex.	Sept. 1	317	San Ildefonso, N. Mex.	do	p. m. 72.00

service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
June 30, 1894	Removed.	Pension	Special exam- iner.	\$1,380.00	Civil war veteran.
Oct. 31, 1894	do.....	do.....	Clerk	1,000.00	Charges causing re- moval not true.
Apr. 4, 1898	Resigned.	do.....	Sergeant of watch.	750.00	Civil war veteran.
June 30, 1898	Removed.	do.....	Copyist	900.00	
Jan. 1, 1898	Term ex- pired.	Grayling land office..	Clerk	900.00	
Apr. 30, 1894	Resigned.	Surveyor - general's, Olympia, Wash.	Chief clerk ...	1,800.00	Civil war veteran.
Nov. 1, 1897	Suspended	Surveyor - general's, Idaho.	Special exam- iner.	1,100.00	
May 14, 1898	Removed.	Surveyor - general's, Denver.	Clerk	p. d. 3.50	
June 30, 1898	Resigned.	Surveyor - general's, Huron.	do.....	900.00	
.....do.....	do.....	Crookston land office, Minnesota.	do.....	900.00	
May 28, 1898	do.....	Surveyor general's...	Copyist	800.00	
July 1, 1898	do.....	Surveyor - general's, New Mexico.	Clerk	1,200.00	
Aug. 15, 1898	Removed.	Surveyor - general's, Colorado.	do.....	p. d. 3.50	
July 3, 1897	Removed.	New York pension agency.	Clerk	600.00	
June 30, 1898	do.....	Washington pension agency.	do.....	720.00	
Oct. 31, 1894	do.....	Columbus pension agency.	do.....	1,800.00	Do.
July 15, 1898	do.....	New York pension agency.	do.....	900.00	
July 31, 1894	do.....	Columbus pension agency.	do.....	1,000.00	Do.
June 30, 1898	do.....	Detroit pension agency.	do.....	720.00	
July 15, 1898	do.....	New York pension agency.	do.....	1,600.00	
Feb. 11, 1898	Resigned.	Washington pension agency.	do.....	600.00	
Nov. 30, 1893	Removed.	Topeka pension agency.	do.....	900.00	Do.
June 30, 1894	do.....	Indianapolis pension agency.	do.....	1,000.00	Do.
May 6, 1898	Resigned.	Chicago pension agency.	do.....	600.00	
June 30, 1898	Removed.	Washington pension agency.	do.....	600.00	
Apr. 1, 1893	Resigned.	Topeka pension agency.	do.....	900.00	Do.
Apr. 24, 1898	do.....	Phoenix, Ariz	Assistant seamstress.	500.00	
Mar. 16, 1898	do.....	do.....	Nurse.....	500.00	
Apr. 3, 1898	do.....	do.....	Gardener	720.00	
Jan. 21, 1898	do.....	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Assistant cook	300.00	
Mar. 31, 1898	do.....	Onapaw, Ind. T.	Seamstress...	420.00	
Aug. 13, 1897	do.....	Rainy Mountain, Okla.	do.....	480.00	
Sept. 30, 1897	do.....	Absentee Shawnee, Okla.	Principal teacher.	660.00	
July 28, 1897	Removed.	Aconra, N. Mex.....	Teacher	p. m. 72.00	

TABLE 22.—Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the departmental

Name.	State.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—cont'd.						
Indian school service—Continued.						
		1896.				
Graham, Miss Mary E.	Mich	Sept. 13	326	Oneida, Wis	Matron	\$660.00
Roberts, Miss Belle	Ind	Sept. 17	325	Fort Shaw, Mont.	Principal teacher.	840.00
Hand, Miss Mary J.	Kans	Sept. 24	316	Crow, Mont.	Teacher	600.00
Smith, Mrs. Clymena Sweet.	Kans	Sept. 3	321	Leech Lake, Minn.	Assistant teacher.	540.00
Dougherty, Geo. W.	Mich	Sept. 21	327	Redmoon, Okla.	Farmer	600.00
Parker, Mrs. Mina	Minn	Sept. 19	330	Santee, Nebr.	Laundress	400.00
Woolsey, Miss Sadie A.	Ark.	Sept. 5	314	Western Shoshone, Nebr.	Seamstress	420.00
Lemmon, Mrs. Mildred V.	Colo	Sept. 14	328	Grand Junction, Colo.	Assistant matron.	500.00
Elliott, Mrs. Harriett R.	S. Dak	Nov. 2	336	Flandreau, S. Dak	Clerk	720.00
Hart, Mrs. Lucy P	N. C	Nov. 16	335	Puyallup, Wash	Teacher	540.00
Wilson, Thos. B	Ky	Dec. 20	340	Carson, Nev	Clerk	900.00
Graves, Henry T.	N. C	Dec. 27	345	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Industrial teacher.	600.00
Egan, Miss Anna C	N. Y	Dec. 13	341	Martinez, Cal	Teacher	p. m. 72.00
Orr, Miss Mary	Oreg	Dec. 19	339	Hoopa Valley, Cal	do	600.00
Carson, Mrs. Belle	Ohio	Dec. 27	343	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Cook	600.00
		1899.				
Clayton, Miss Mary B.	Minn	Jan. 12	344	Pine Ridge Boarding School, S. Dak.	Assistant teacher.	540.00
Lockhart, Agnes J	Va.	Jan. 17	347	Shoshone, Wyo.	Teacher	600.00
Hilbert, Daniel B.	Wash	Jan. 1	359	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Carpenter	500.00
Virtue, Mrs. Anna E	Wash	Jan. 23	346	Shoshone, Wyo	Seamstress	540.00
Woolsey, Samuel D.	Ark	Feb. 2	352	Fort Apache, Ariz.	Industrial teacher.	720.00
Spray, Mrs. Anna M	Ind.	Feb. 5	354	Cherokee, N. C.	Matron	600.00
Rodger, Miss Mary Y.	Wash	Feb. 1	349	Western Shoshone, Nev.	do	500.00
Osborn, Mrs. Jennie L.	Wis.	Feb. 10	353	Nevada, Nev.	Teacher	600.00
Darnelle, Miss Carrie M	Kans	Feb. 14	358	Quapaw, Ind. T.	do	600.00
Ferguson, Albert C	Nebr	Feb. 25	357	Fort Lewis, Colo.	Blacksmith	600.00
Dougherty, Mrs. Samantha.	Mich	do	356	Redmoon, Okla.	Matron	500.00
Hunter, Miss Alice M.	Minn	Mar. 1	355	Morris, Minn	Cook	400.00
Oakland, Mrs. Rose	N. Y	Mar. 9	360	Shenone River, S. Dak.	Matron	600.00
Whelan, Miss Martha.	D. C.	Apr. 5	365	Grand Junction, Colo.	Assistant matron.	500.00
Craig, Henry F	S. Dak	Apr. 8	364	Shenone River, S. Dak.	Farmer	600.00
Clarke, Mrs. Julia V.	D. C.	May 5	367	do	Teacher	600.00
Marr, Miss Carrie V.	Okla. T.	May 8	371	Osage, Okla.	do	600.00
Mackay, Miss Maggie	Oreg	June 1	375	Yakima, Wash.	Matron	600.00
McLaughlin, Mrs. Jennie L.	Ohio	June 9	377	Rainy Mountain, Okla.	Assistant matron.	500.00
Nickerson, Mrs. Hylena A.	Oreg	June 13	374	Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Teacher	600.00
Indian agency service.						
		1898.				
Morgan, Jno. W.	Wis.	July 8	312	Lower Brule, S. Dak	Farmer	720.00
Smiley, Laura E	Mont	Aug. 29	329	Pima, Ariz.	Field matron.	720.00
O'Neill, Philip M	N. Y	Oct. 27	373	Shoshone, Wyo	Engineer	900.00
Hemenway, Stacy	Oreg	Nov. 14	338	Klamath, Oreg	Physician	1,000.00
		1899.				
Kadletz, Wm	Idaho	Jan. 15	401	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Blacksmith	720.00
Beason, Thos. R	Wyo	Jan. 27	350	Puyallup, Wash	Storekeeper	600.00

Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Jan. 31, 1898	Resigned.	Pinepoint, Minn.	Matron	\$600.00	
Aug. 31, 1897	do.....	Fort Shaw, Mont.	Teacher	660.00	
Oct. 15, 1897	do.....	Great Nemaha, Kans.	do.....	540.00	
Nov. 6, 1897	do.....	Seneca, Ind. T.	do.....	600.00	
Mar. 31, 1898	do.....	Morris, Minn.	Industrial teacher.	600.00	
June 30, 1898	do.....	Grand River, N. Dak.	Laundress	480.00	
Nov. 5, 1897	do.....	Ponca, Okla.	Seamstress	540.00	
Aug. 31, 1897	do.....	Grand Junction, Colo.	Matron	660.00	
Oct. 31, 1897	do.....	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.	Clerk	900.00	
Aug. 31, 1898	do.....	Cherokee, N. C.	Principal teacher.	720.00	
Nov. 30, 1898	do.....	Puyallup Agency, Wash.	Clerk	1,200.00	
Dec. 31, 1897	do.....	Absentee Shawnee, Okla.	Industrial teacher.	600.00	
June 30, 1898	do.....	Oreiba, N. Mex.	Teacher	p. m. 72.00	
Jan. 31, 1898	do.....	Fort Apache, Ariz.	do.....	660.00	
July 30, 1898	do.....	Carson, Nev.	Cook	540.00	
June 30, 1898	do.....	Greenville, Cal.	Teacher	600.00	
Aug. 8, 1898	do.....	Fort Peck, Mont.	do.....	660.00	
Mar. 31, 1898	do.....	Puyallup, Wash.	Carpenter	600.00	
Oct. 21, 1898	do.....	Klamath, Oreg.	Matron	660.00	
May 31, 1898	do.....	Fort Peck, Mont.	Industrial teacher.	720.00	
Aug. 20, 1898	do.....	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Matron	600.00	
July 30, 1898	do.....	Puyallup, Wash.	do.....	600.00	
Apr. 27, 1898	do.....	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Teacher	660.00	
Aug. 31, 1898	do.....	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	do.....	600.00	
Jan. 31, 1898	do.....	Grand Junction, Colo.	Farmer	720.00	
Mar. 31, 1898	do.....	Morris, Minn.	Assistant matron.	400.00	
May 31, 1898	do.....	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Cook	420.00	
July 31, 1898	do.....	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Assistant matron.	500.00	
Feb. 10, 1899	do.....	Fort Shaw, Mont.	Nurse	600.00	
Jan. 31, 1899	do.....	Pierre, S. Dak.	Industrial teacher.	600.00	
Oct. 15, 1898	do.....	Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Assistant matron.	500.00	
Oct. 31, 1898	do.....	Green Bay, Wis.	Teacher	660.00	
Sept. 30, 1898	do.....	Siletz, Oreg.	Matron	500.00	
Nov. 6, 1898	do.....	Grand River, N. Dak.	do.....	600.00	
Aug. 31, 1898	do.....	Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Teacher	600.00	
May 31, 1898	Removed.	Lapointe, Wis.	Additional farmer.	p. m. 75.00	Civil war veteran.
Oct. 31, 1897	Resigned.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Field matron.	720.00	
June 30, 1898	do.....	Nez Perce, Idaho.	Engineer	720.00	
Dec. 31, 1874	do.....	Puyallup, Wash.	Physician	1,200.00	Do.
Oct. 22, 1898	do.....	Ouray Subagency, and Ouray Agency, Utah.	Blacksmith...	720.00	
May 3, 1898	do.....	Shoshone, Wyo.	Assistant clerk.	800.00	

TABLE 22.—Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the department

Name.	State.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—cont'd.						
Indian agency service—Continued.						
Hale, G. A.	Ark.	1899 Feb. 8	348	Western Shoshone, Nev.	Clerk	\$900.00
Patten, C. W.	N. Dak.	Apr. 1	361	San Carlos, Ariz.	Engineer and sawyer.	840.00
Brown, Harold.	Mont.	do ..	363	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Additional farmer.	p. m. 65.00
Noble, Jas. B.	Wis.	May 15	369	Leech Lake, Minn.	Carpenter	720.00
Lyon, Frank W.	N. Dak.	May 18	370	Shenoyenne River, S. Dak.	Assistant farmer.	800.00
Brewer, Garrett C.	Kans.	June 21	379	Oakland Subagency, Okla.	General mechanic.	720.00
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.						
Mock, Jas. L.	Ga.	1898. Nov. 28	2890		Clerk	1,200.00
Sorrells, Will E.	Ga.	1899. Jan. 4	2933		Laborer	680.00
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.						
Hall, Daniel M.	Me.	1898. July 30	2754	Statistics	Clerk	2,000.00
Schroeder, Geo. H.	Nebr.	Aug. 1	2740	Animal Industry	Tagger	720.00
Sihler, Chas. J.	Kans.	Aug. 15	2757	do	Assistant inspector.	1,200.00
Ackerman, Geo. B.	Mass.	Sept. 19	2800	Weather	Observer	840.00
Paddock, Frank A.	Nebr.	Sept. 26	2807	Animal Industry	Tagger	720.00
Whitney, Joseph C.	Ill.	Oct. 1	2801	do	do	720.00
Rice, Thos. L.	Minn.	do ..	2869	do	Assistant inspector.	1,200.00
Zink, Chas. H.	Ill.	Oct. 25	2847	do	do	1,200.00
Castor, Thos.	Pa.	Nov. 14	2868	do	do	1,200.00
Graham, Frank L.	Mont.	Dec. 1	2904	Weather	Clerk	1,200.00
Mitchell, Jno. R.	Ind.	Dec. 5	2894	Animal Industry	Assistant inspector.	1,200.00
Hendren, Saml. G.	Pa.	Dec. 15	2903	do	do	1,200.00
Kling, Myron H.	Iowa	do ..	2923	do	Tagger	720.00
1899.						
Wagner, Max.	Mass.	Jan. 16	2940	Weather	Observer	1,000.00
Fuller, Wm. D.	Colo.	Jan. 23	2935	do	do	840.00
O'Connor, Gerald J.	N. Y.	do ..	2943	do	do	1,000.00
Stone, Roy.	N. Y.	Feb. 1	2962	Public Roads	Director	2,500.00
Weinheimer, Chas. J.	D. C.	Feb. 2	2966	Publications	Messenger	720.00
Husson, Wm. M.	N. Y.	Mar. 13	3008	Weather	Clerk	1,200.00
Stick, Emil H.	Nebr.	Apr. 1	3032	Forestry	Assistant	1,000.00
Harkness, Geo. G.	Ark.	Apr. 4	3029	Weather	Observer	1,000.00
Farley, David S.	Ill.	Apr. 6	2993	Animal Industry	Stock examiner.	900.00
Buell, Allen.	Tex.	May 1	3048	Weather	Observer	1,200.00
Skinner, Wm. A.	Ind.	May 10	3059	Animal Industry	Tagger	720.00
Drom, Jas. E.	Ill.	May 27	3083	do	Stock examiner.	900.00
Berry, Winfield E.	Mass.	June 12	3094	do	Tagger	720.00
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.						
Dalby, Z. Lewis.	Ala.	1899. Jan. 25	2960	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk	1,200.00
STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.						
Payne, Charles G.	Ky.	1899. June 15	3111		Elevator conductor.	720.00

service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Aug. 31, 1898	Resigned.	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	Assistant clerk.	\$1,000.00	
Sept. 5, 1898	do.....	Flathead, Mont.....	Sawyer and miller.	1,000.00	
Mar. 31, 1898	do.....	Crow, Mont.....	Additional farmer.	p. m. 60.00	
June 30, 1898	Position abolished.	Fort Belknap, Mont..	Carpenter.....	720.00	
Sept. 18, 1898	Resigned.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Additional farmer.	p. m. 65.00	
Sept. 2, 1893	Removed.	Oakland Subagency, Okla.	General mechanic.	720.00	
May 11, 1898	Resigned.	.....	Clerk.....	1,200.00	
May 15, 1898	do.....	.....	Laborer.....	660.00	
July 31, 1897	Resigned.	Supply Division.....	Chief of division.	2,000.00	
May 31, 1893	Removed.	Animal Industry.....	Tagger.....	720.00	Civil war veteran.
Oct. 5, 1898	Resigned.	do.....	Inspector.....	1,800.00	
July 10, 1898	Removed.	Weather.....	Observer.....	840.00	Do.
Aug. 1, 1898	do.....	Animal Industry.....	Tagger.....	720.00	
Feb. 28, 1893	Resigned.	do.....	do.....	p. d. 2.50	
Aug. 10, 1898	do.....	do.....	Assistant inspector.	1,200.00	
June 14, 1898	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	
July 11, 1898	Removed.	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	
May 14, 1898	Resigned.	Weather.....	Clerk.....	1,200.00	
Feb. 3, 1898	do.....	Animal Industry.....	Assistant inspector.	1,200.00	
July 11, 1898	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	
Oct. 11, 1898	do.....	do.....	Tagger.....	720.00	
June 13, 1898	do.....	Weather.....	Clerk.....	1,000.00	
July 8, 1898	do.....	do.....	Observer.....	840.00	
Aug. 22, 1898	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00	
June 13, 1898	do.....	Public Roads.....	Director.....	3,000.00	
June 6, 1898	do.....	Secretary's.....	Messenger.....	720.00	
May 21, 1898	do.....	Weather.....	Clerk.....	1,200.00	
May 24, 1898	do.....	Forestry.....	Timber tester.	1,000.00	
Dec. 20, 1898	do.....	Weather.....	Observer.....	1,000.00	
July 15, 1893	Removed.	Animal Industry.....	Assistant inspector.	1,000.00	Do.
July 8, 1898	do.....	Weather.....	Observer.....	1,200.00	
July 9, 1899	Resigned.	Animal Industry.....	Tagger.....	720.00	Do.
Mar. 5, 1893	do.....	do.....	Stock examiner.	900.00	
Mar. 2, 1899	do.....	do.....	Tagger.....	720.00	
June 11, 1898	Resigned.	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk.....	1,200.00	
Apr. 23, 1899	Resigned.	.....	Elevator conductor.	720.00	

TABLE 22.—*Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the departmental*

Name.	State.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.						
Nichols, Chas. B	D. C.	1898. Sept. 10	2799	National Museum ..	Carpenter	p. d. \$3.00
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.						
Minor, Louis Jas	Mo	1898. Oct. 1	2814	Labor	Expert	900.00

service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
May 23, 1893	Resigned.	National Museum....	Carpenter	p. d. \$3.00	Civil war veteran.
May 31, 1898	Resigned.	Labor	Copyist	900.00	

Total number of reinstatements above given, 479.

NOTE.—Several certificates were issued for reinstatements which were never consummated, and about twenty-five certificates were issued on which no report of reinstatement was made during the fiscal year.

Certificates were not issued to cover reemployments in the Engineer and Ordnance departments at large. Separations without delinquency or misconduct, being frequent on account of the changing conditions of the work and the seasons, were treated as furloughs rather than complete separations.

The conditions upon which reemployment may be made in such cases is shown by the following minute of the Commission under date of February 25, 1899:

Ordnance Department at Large.—Reemployment of a person separated when work is decreased or suspended, or a reduction of force is expedient due to exhaustion of funds, may be made within one year from the date of separation without certificate of the Commission, provided the person's record was good; that he was regularly in the classified service, and his suspension was not caused by delinquency or misconduct. Such reemployments should be reported on Form 382, with proper notation under the heading "Reinstatement." These cases will be regarded rather as furloughs than as actual and final separations from the service requiring certificate of reinstatement.

TABLE 22A.—Showing, by dates of separation, the number of reinstatements in the departmental service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Period in which separated.	Department or branch of the service.															
	Treasury.	War.	Navy.	Interior.	Post-Office.	Agriculture.	Justice.	Labor.	Civil Service Commission.	Smithsonian Institution.	State, War, and Navy Department building.	Railway-Mail Service.	Indian service.	Land service.	Pension agency service.	Total.
Nonveterans, less than one year.	129	30	15	77	6	22	2	1	1	....	1	12	53	8	8	365
Veterans:																
Since Mar. 3, 1897, but more than one year.	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	5	2
Mar. 4, 1893, and Mar. 3, 1897.	24	4	3	10	2	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	5	56
Mar. 4, 1899, and Mar. 3, 1899.	7	2	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	16
July 16, 1893, and Mar. 3, 1899.	3	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	13
Prior to the civil-service act, but less than 20 years.	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	9
More than 20 years.	11	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	15
Total.	176	39	18	100	10	26	2	1	1	1	1	24	55	9	13	476

In addition to the above, two persons—one separated in 1886, the other in 1894—were reinstated in the Department of the Interior, upon the statement that the cases had been thoroughly investigated and that the charges upon which their dismissals were based were not true, and one person separated in 1893 on account of reduction specifically required by law was reinstated in the same department.

TABLE 23.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of the persons salary of the positions to and from which trans*

Name.	State.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to.
				Bureau or office.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
Washington, D. C.				
Griffing, Daniel H.	N. Y.	1898 July 1	1836	Auditor for War Department.
Austin, Fred H.	Mo.	do	1879	do
Nichols, Miss Maude St. J.	N. Y.	July 11	1871	Secretary's
Dallis, George T.	Ga.	July 14	1893	Auditor for Interior Department.
Morris, Mrs. Ida R.	Tex.	July 15	1894	Auditor for Post-Office Department.
Yeatman, Miss M. Alice.	D. C.	July 20	1864	Auditor for War Department.
Howard, Russell.	Pa.	do	1906	do
Sturges, Mrs. Ada C. M.	Tenn.	July 21	1877	Auditor for Post-Office Department.
Myers, Benjamin F.	Va.	July 26	1913	do
Aunt, Mrs. Anna K.	D. C.	do	1820	do
Blanchard, William S.	Va.	Aug. 1	1805	Internal Revenue.
Ronsaville, Clarence I.	D. C.	Aug. 5	1926	Engraving and Printing
Mattox, Miss Edna E.	Ohio.	Aug. 10	1736	Auditor for Post-Office Department.
Arntzen, Julius L.	Mo.	Aug. 11	1934	Light-House Board.
Hammond, Charles L.	N. Y.	Aug. 19	1923	Secretary's
Avery, Miss Antoinette	Minn.	Aug. 20	1929	Auditor for Post-Office Department.
O'Donnell, Roger.	N. Y.	Aug. 23	1949	Secretary's
De Land, Theodore L.	Ill.	Aug. 23	1952	do
Haupt, Miss Laurenda E.	Pa.	Aug. 29	1947	Auditor for War Department.
Rountree, Miss Isabel	Pa.	Sept. 8	1957	do
Partlow, Thomas T.	Ala.	Sept. 24	1971	Secretary's
Stickney, Robert A.	Fla.	Sept. 30	1994	Auditor for Post-Office Department.
Campbell, Edwin C.	Ala.	Oct. 6	1866	Navigation
Choate, Mrs. Anna W.	Ind.	Oct. 15	2035	Auditor for Interior Department.
Clark, Charles R.	N. Y.	do	2008	Auditor for War Department.
Elliott, Mrs. Harriet R.	S. Dak.	Oct. 29	2060	Internal Revenue
Caldwell, Frank H.	Va.	Nov. 1	2064	Auditor for Post-Office Department.
Harbaugh, Charles A.	Ohio.	do	2044	Navigation
Ballantyne, Mrs. Augusta C.	Ill.	do	2028	Auditor for Interior Department.
Conwell, Lewis C.	Iowa	Nov. 4	2072	Auditor for Post-Office Department.
Sexton, Miss Hattie M.	Ga.	Nov. 5	2067	do
Marlowe, Sydney.	Pa.	Dec. 3	2101	Engraving and Printing.
Baker, Miss Callista A.	Va.	Dec. 14	2111	Auditor for Navy Department.
Butterfoss, Miss Sarah E.	N. J.	Dec. 19	2104	Internal Revenue
Weber, Casper C.	Mich.	Dec. 29	2127	Light-House Board.
Pickett, Robert L.	Tenn.	1899. Jan. 3	2109	Auditor for Post-Office Department.
Townsend, John G.	Ill.	Jan. 6	2151	Secretary's
Peticolas, Miss Pearl.	Tex.	Jan. 17	2087	Auditor for Post-Office Department.
Heath, Miss Mary M.	D. C.	Jan. 28	2157	Secretary's
Printz, Peter	Pa.	Jan. 31	2172	Auditor for War Department.
Davison, John W.	Ala.	Feb. 3	2178	Secretary's
Sudsbarker, Joseph	Ill.	Feb. 15	2184	Engraving and Printing
McCarthy, John	D. C.	Mar. 1	2199	Auditor for War Department.
Oertel, J. Fred	N. C.	do	2193	Secretary's
Reed, Harry D.	Ga.	Mar. 13	2213	Auditor for State Department.
Robbins, Lawrence O.	N. Y.	do	2212	do

appointed in the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, with the designation and ferred, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Transferred to.		Transferred from.			
Position.	Salary.	Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
Clerk	\$1,200.00		Civil Service Commission.	Clerk	\$1,200.00
do	1,200.00	Interior	Pension	do	
do	900.00	Treasury	Treasurer's	Expert money counter.	720.00
do	1,200.00	Interior	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00
do	1,200.00	War		Indexer	1,200.00
Money-order assorter.	660.00		Smithsonian	Copyist	
Clerk	1,200.00	Interior	Patent	do	720.00
Money-order assorter.	720.00	do	Lemhi, Idaho, school	Assistant matron.	400.00
Clerk	1,000.00	Post-Office	Railway Mail	Clerk	1,150.00
Money-order assorter.	720.00	Agriculture	Weather	Folder and feeder.	600.00
Assistant messenger.	720.00	Navy	Norfolk Yard	Messenger	600.00
Machinist	939.00	do	Washington Yard	Machinist	a 2.80
Money-order assorter.	720.00	Agriculture	Animal Industry	Assistant microscopist.	600.00
Clerk	900.00	do	Division of Chemistry	Stenographer, typewriter, and knowledge of chemistry.	
Watchman	720.00	Treasury	Custodian, Buffalo	Watchman	b 60.00
Money-order assorter.	720.00	Interior	Geological Survey	Stenographer.	b 60.00
Clerk	900.00	War	Department of the East.	Clerk	1,000.00
Assistant chief of division.	2,000.00		Civil Service Commission.	do	1,800.00
Repairer of rolls.	660.00	Treasury	Philadelphia mint.	Adjuster	a 2.00
do	660.00	do	do	Counter	a 2.25
Clerk	900.00	Post-Office	Washington post-office	Clerk	1,000.00
Money-order assorter.	720.00	do	St. Augustine office	Money-order clerk	600.00
Clerk	900.00	War		Copyholder	1,200.00
do	1,000.00	Navy	Yards and Docks	Copyist	a 3.26
Repairer of rolls.	660.00	Post-Office	Key West post office	Clerk	600.00
Clerk	900.00	Interior	Rosebud school	School clerk	800.00
Money-order assorter.	720.00	Treasury	Internal Revenue—Sixth Virginia district.	Clerk	
Clerk	900.00		Department of Labor.	do	1,000.00
do	1,200.00	Interior	Chicago pension agency.	do	900.00
do	1,200.00		Civil Service Commission.	do	1,200.00
Money-order assorter.	720.00	Treasury	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	a 1.25
Watchman	720.00	Post-Office	Philadelphia post-office.	Clerk	
Clerk	800.00	Treasury	Engraving and Printing.	do	780.00
do	900.00	do	Fifth internal-revenue district, N. J.	do	800.00
do	900.00	Post-Office		do	900.00
Money-order assorter.	720.00	Treasury	Engraving and Printing.	Distributor	626.00
Clerk	900.00	Interior	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Money-order assorter.	720.00		Government Printing.	Folder	572.79
Clerk	1,000.00	Navy	Supplies and Accounts.	Clerk	1,000.00
Repairer of rolls.	660.00	War	Engineer Department at Large.	Clerk and typewriter.	720.00
Watchman	720.00	Navy	Observatory	Classified laborer.	660.00
do	720.00	do	Washington Yard	General helper	
Repairer of rolls.	660.00	War	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,000.00
Clerk	1,000.00	Treasury	Board of General Appraisers, New York.	do	1,000.00
do	900.00		Fish Commission	do	720.00
do	900.00		do	do	900.00

a Per day.

b Per month.

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of the persons salary of the positions to and from which transferred.*

Name.	State.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to.
				Bureau or office.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—C't'd.				
<i>Washington, D. C.—Cont'd.</i>				
Williams, Robert, jr	La	1898. Mar. 14	2208	Internal Revenue
Brooks, Albert B.	N. Y.	Apr. 7	2234	Engraving and Printing
Robertson, George	Ind.	Apr. 10	2249	Auditor for Post-Office Department ..
Renick, Miles J.	N. Y.	Apr. 12	2239	Internal Revenue
Hart, James P.	Pa.	Apr. 20	2262	Auditor for War Department
Emden, Victor.	Minn.	do	2271	Auditor for Post-Office Department ..
Thomas, Stephen F.	Kans.	Apr. 28	2279	do
Darragh, Henry C.	Pa.	May 4	2286	Auditor for War Department
Cochran, Thomas W.	Kans.	May 15	2295	Auditor for Post-Office Department ..
Camp, Arthur W.	Mich.	May 22	2304	Engraving and Printing
Hersh, Paul	Pa.	May 27	2325	Auditor for War Department
Neall, Daniel R.	Me.	May 31	2327	Secretary's
Spielman, Emory N.	Pa.	June 1	2326	Auditor for Navy Department
Welch, Williams	S. C.	June 3	2331	Coast Survey
Horton, Eugene C.	N. Y.	June 5	2318	Light-House Board
Birgfeld, Frank A.	Md.	June 13	2339	Life-Saving Service
Belitz, Arthur F.	Wis.	June 27	2375	Coast Survey
<i>Assistant custodian and janitor service.</i>				
Finegan, John		1898. Aug. 4	1924	Buffalo post-office
Clark, John F.		Nov. 18	2153	Custodian service, Atlanta
Huebner, Joseph	Wis.	1899. Apr. 20	2304	Court-house and post-office, Milwaukee, Wis.
<i>Subtreasury service.</i>				
Griffin, Daniel W.	Mass.	1899. Apr. 19	2257	Boston, Mass.
<i>Immigration service.</i>				
Lavin, James P.	N. Y.	1899. Mar. —	2203	Ellis Island, N. Y.
Moler, Henry H.	Ill.	Apr. 8	2240	do
McClure, John	Pa.	June —	2349	Philadelphia
<i>Contingent force employed on public buildings in course of construction.</i>				
Hall, Joseph T. H.	D. C.	1898. July 13	1889	U. S. Mint building, Denver, Colo.
<i>Life-Saving Service.</i>				
Wickham, Dewitt C.	Mich.	1898. Sept. 28	1995	.....
<i>Light-House Service.</i>				
Brown, Thomas P.	Ala.	1898. Nov. 28	2094	.....
Arntzen, Julius L.	Mo.	Dec. 29	2136	.....
Shelton, W. H.	N. Y.	1899. Jan. 26	2167	.....
Kelley, Joseph G.	Oreg.	Apr. —	2258	.....
<i>Marine-Hospital Service.</i>				
Wheeler, Arthur M., jr.		1899. May 16	2298	Baltimore
<i>Special agents' division.</i>				
Clapp, Henry M.	Utah ...	1896. Oct. 7	2020	.....
Barbour, J. Hoyt.	D. C.	Oct. 17	2041	.....
Dunn, James R.	Nebr.	1899. Apr. —	2264	.....

appointed in the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, with the designation and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Transferred to.			Transferred from.		
Position.	Salary.	Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
Deputy Commissioner.	\$4,000.00	Treasury	Internal Revenue	Agent	
Wireman	700.00	do	Custodian service, New York.	Wireman	\$720.00
Clerk	1,200.00	do	Philadelphia mint.	Clerk	1,200.00
do	1,600.00	do	Immigration, New York.	Inspector	a 5.00
Repairer of rolls.	660.00	War	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,000.00
Clerk	900.00	Post-Office	Albert Lea post-office	do	
do	1,400.00	do	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	1,400.00
Repairer of rolls.	660.00	Interior	Secretary's	Copyist	900.00
Clerk	1,000.00	Post-Office	Victor, Colo., post-office.	Clerk	600.00
Skilled helper.	625.00	Interior	Government Printing	Counter	a 3.00
Repairer of rolls.	660.00	do	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00
Carpenter's helper	660.00	do	Architect of the Capitol.	Carpenter	a 3.00
Clerk	1,600.00	Navy	Headquarters Marine Corps.	Clerk	1,496.52
Draftsman	1,200.00	Interior	Geological Survey	Draftsman	1,200.00
Clerk	900.00	Navy	Brooklyn Yard	Special laborer	a 2.38
do	900.00	War	Smithsonian	Copyist	480.00
Stenographer and typewriter	1,000.00		Quartermaster-General's.	Clerk	1,200.00
Watchman	b 60.00	Treasury	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Chief engineer	1,200.00	do	Custodian service, New York.	Dynamo tender	900.00
Fireman	720.00	Smithsonian	National Museum	Fireman	720.00
Watchman	850.00	Treasury	Custodian, Boston	Watchman	720.00
Assistant inspector	1,200.00	Interior	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00
Inspector	a 5.00	Treasury	Internal revenue	do	1,600.00
Stenographer and typewriter.	1,200.00	War	Engineer Department at large.	Recorder	900.00
Inspector of granite.	1,600.00	Interior	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Assistant to superintendent of construction.	b 100.00	War	Engineer Department at large.	Inspector	1,440.00
Superintendent	b 125.00	War	Engineer Department at large.	Assistant engineer	1,500.00
Supply clerk.	b 100.00	Treasury	Light-House Board	Clerk	900.00
Superintendent	b 150.00	War	Engineer Department at large.	Assistant engineer	b 150.00
Assistant engineer	b 175.00	do	do	do	b 150.00
Stenographer and typewriter.	b 100.00	Treasury	Superintendent of construction.	Clerk	1,200.00
Special employee.	a 5.00	Treasury	Supervising Architect's.	Clerk	1,800.00
Chinese inspector.	a 4.00	do	Statistics	do	1,500.00
do	a 8.00	do	Omaha, Nebr.	Deputy surveyor.	3,500.00
a Per day.			b Per month.		

TABLE 23.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of the persons salary of the positions to and from which transferred,*

Name.	State.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to.
				Bureau or office.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—c't'd.				
<i>Special agents' division—Cont'd.</i>				
Stevenson, Haviland		1899. May —	2282	
Fisher, Thomas M.	Wash.	May —	2281	
<i>United States mints and assay offices.</i>				
McMullen, Mrs. Elizabeth	La.	1899. June 8	2317	New Orleans mint.
WAR DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Washington, D. C.</i>				
		1898.		
Miller, Virgil C.	Iowa	July 15	1885	Quartermaster-General's
Harlan, Homer B.	Mich.	Aug. 16	1941	Chief of Engineers
Cauldwell, Andrew	Cal.	Sept. 15	2000	Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Dorsey, Benjamin H.	Oreg.	Dec. 1	2103	Quartermaster-General's
Pierce, Edward W.	Mich.	Dec. 17	2131	Surgeon-General's
		1899.		
Richardson, James W.	Ariz.	Jan. 5	2147	do
Lowe, John M.	Nebr.	Jan. 16	2141	Adjutant-General's
Hill, Frances A.	Va.	Jan. 18	2159	Surgeon-General's
Heth, Miss Ann R.	Va.	Feb. 1	2021	Quartermaster-General's
Mixon, Miss Ada	Ark.	do	2173	Chief of Engineers
Kenney, Michael	Mass.	Mar. 7	2205	Adjutant-General's
Clark, Charlton M.	Miss.	Mar. 16	2221	Record and Pension
Grogan, William M.	Ga.	Apr. 1	2223	do
Leary, Robert J.	Ala.	Apr. 17	2281	Quartermaster-General's
<i>Quartermaster's Department at large.</i>				
		1898.		
Crawley, William C.	Ohio.	Sept. 21	1983	Depot quartermaster's, Washington D. C.
Short, Ernest A.	Mo.	Oct. 1	2006	Depot quartermaster's, St. Louis
		1899.		
Smith, T. C.	Fla.	Apr. 17	2247	Depot quartermaster's, Fort Barrancas.
Edwards, John L.	Va.	June 28	2456	Depot quartermaster's, Fortress Monroe.
<i>Engineer Department at large.</i>				
		1898.		
Reed, George W.	R. I.	Aug. 23	1946	Boston, Mass.
Hillis, Viander S.	Ind.	Sep. 15	1966	Portland, Me.
		1899.		
Stampfl, George J.	Mo.	Mar. 23	2220	St. Louis
Thompson, Alexander	N. Y.	Apr. 30	2278	St. Augustine, Fla.
Caldwell, W. H.	Tenn.	do	2280	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.				
		1898.		
Ebaugh, Charles E.	Mo.	July 13	1888	
		1899.		
Bule, Miss Fodie M.	N. C.	May 8	2287	
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.				
		1898.		
Brown, Sherman J.	Colo.	July 2	1822	
McCauley, William C.	Pa.	July 12	1884	
Leland, E. S.	Fla.	July 18	1901	
Stice, J. L.	Mo.	July 19	1903	
Bricker, Lorin H.	Cal.	July 21	1908	
Holmes, Robert J.	Nebr.	July 25	1899	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
Gregg, Samuel	Ga.	Aug. 4	1928	Superintendent.

appointed in the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, with the designation and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Transferred to.		Transferred from.			
Position.	Salary.	Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
Chinese inspector.	a 5.00	Interstate Commerce.		Clerk	
do	a 4.00	Treasury		Immigrant inspector.	
Adjuster.		Interior	Surveyor-general's, New Orleans.	Copyist	\$800.00
Clerk	1,200.00		Smithsonian	Typewriter	600.00
do	1,000.00	Interior	Land.	Copyist	900.00
do	1,200.00	Treasury	Supervising Architect's.	Clerk	1,200.00
Typewriter	1,000.00	War	Philadelphia	do	1,000.00
Clerk	1,000.00	Interior	Pension	do	1,400.00
do	1,200.00	Navy	Construction and Repair.	Copyist	a 3.26
do	1,200.00	War	Engineer Department at large.	Clerk	1,100.00
do	1,000.00	Interior	Patent	Copyist	720.00
do	1,000.00	Post-Office	First Assistant P. M. G.	do	1,000.00
do	1,000.00	do	Dead Letter.	do	1,000.00
Assistant messenger.	720.00		Government Printing.	Helper	a 2.00
Clerk	1,000.00	Interior	Pension	Copyist	900.00
do	1,000.00	Treasury		Clerk	1,000.00
Typewriter	1,000.00	Navy	Marine Corps	do	1,257.00
Clerk	1,000.00	Interior	Land.	Special agent	1,200.00
do	1,200.00	do	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00
Engineer	900.00	War	Montgomery, Ala.	Engineer	b 90.00
do	780.00	do	Fortress Monroe	Engineman	600.00
Clerk	b 100.00	Treasury	Light-House	Clerk	b 75.00
Stenographer and typewriter.	1,200.00	do	Auditor for War Department.	Stenographer and typewriter.	1,200.00
Clerk		Post-Office	Post-office, Jefferson City.	Clerk	
Assistant engineer	b 125.00	Navy	Observatory	Nautical expert	1,000.00
do	b 160.00	do	do.	do	1,200.00
Clerk	900.00	Interior	General Land.	Clerk	900.00
Copyist	900.00		Smithsonian	Typewriter	b 55.00
Post-office inspector.	1,600.00	Treasury	Secretary's	Clerk	1,600.00
Watchman	720.00	Interior	do.	Watchman	720.00
Clerk	1,200.00	Post-Office	Post-office, Key West.	Clerk	600.00
Post-office inspector.	1,200.00	do	Railway Mail	do	1,300.00
Clerk to post-office inspector.	1,200.00	do	do.	do	1,000.00
Clerk	900.00	do	do.	do	1,000.00
Assistant	1,000.00	Smithsonian	National Museum.	Carpenter	a 3.00

a Per day.

b Per month.

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of the persons salary of the positions to and from which transferred,*

Name.	State.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to.
				Bureau or office.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued.				
		1898.		
McConnell, Wiley N.	Tex	Aug. 12	1942	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
Hall, Harry B.	Mont	Aug. 13	1940	.....
Latta, Albert E.	Mo	Aug. 20	1944	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
Jones, George W.	Ill	Aug. 24	1956	First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Nichols, Charles B.	Pa	Sept. 16	2007	.....
Allen, E. J.	W. Va.	Sept. 7	1965	.....
Paul, N. S.	Ohio	Sept. 9	1972	First Assistant Postmaster-General.
James, C. C.	N. Y.	Sept. 16	1982	.....
Spencer, Mrs. Margaret	N. J.	Oct. 11	2022	First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Marsh, William E.	Ohio	Oct. 13	2026	do
Xanten, Albert J.	Iowa	Oct. 14	2034	do
Bliss, Jno. E.	Kans	Oct. 20	2043	Post-office inspector's, Chicago.
Bratton, Chas. B.	Minn	Oct. 24	2048	.....
Cook, Jas. B.	D. C.	Oct. 28	2061	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
Perkins, Chas. M.	Idaho	Nov. 22	2089	.....
Triem, Wm. E.	Ohio	Dec. 1	2099	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
Kile, Sherman C.	Ind	Dec. 7	2092	.....
McKnight, Boyd L.	Tex	do ..	2108	Post-office inspector's, New York.
Boyle, M. H.	N. Y.	Dec. 23	2135	Post-Office
Hickman, Miss Marian	La	Jan. 31	2174	First Assistant Postmaster-General.
		1899.		
Dennis, Miss A. F.	Mass.	Jan. 3	2144	do
Davis, Henry W.	Colo	Jan. 18	2194	Post-office inspector's, Boston.
Moore, Chas. N.	Wis	Feb. 1	2175	Post-Office
Sydenham, Mrs. Helen G.	Pa	Feb. 2	2179	First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Simmons, Rush D.	Wis	Feb. 10	2180	Post-Office
Small, Jas. A.	Col	Feb. 17	2185	do
Oldfield, J. Frank	Md	Feb. 18	2187	do
Emons, Seward E.	Me	do ..	2188	do
Ward, L. J.	N. Y.	Feb. 24	2195	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
Madden, Robt. W.	Cal	Feb. 27	2198	Post-office inspector's, San Francisco.
Meyer, Wm. T.	Conn	do ..	2197	.....
Sutherin, Jno. W.	Ohio	Mar. 11	1753	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
Newberne, Robt. E. L.	Tex	Mar. 18	2230	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.
Barber, Frank D.	N. Y.	Mar. 31	2255	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
Monroe, David M.	Wis	do ..	2246	.....
Fraser, Elijah E.	Mich	Apr. 25	2275	.....
Anderson, Miss Minna	Pa	May 2	2290	First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Mahin, John.	Iowa	May 8	2276	Post-Office
Lance, Perley R.	do ..	May 12	2300	.....
Barber, Jos. P. B.	Fla	May 13	2209	Post-office inspector's.
Price, Jno. G.	Ohio	May 29	2459	First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Sherwood, Henry	Mich	June 7	2337	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
Anderson, Chas. B.	La	do ..	2343	Post-Office
Glascock, Perry	Ind	June 10	2342	do
Saul, Samuel H.	Ala	do ..	2341	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
Hyman, Harry	Tex	do ..	2345	do
Merritt, N. Allen.	N. Y.	do ..	2380	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
Mooney, Miss Lenore	Iowa	June 24	2576	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.
Boddie, Miss Kate M.	Miss	do ..	2474	do

appointed in the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, with the designation and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Transferred to.		Transferred from.			
Position.	Salary.	Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
Clerk.....	\$900.00	Post-Office.....	Railway Mail.....	Clerk.....	\$900.00
Post-office in- spector.....	1,200.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00
Skilled laborer...	660.00	do.....	Post-office, St. Louis...	do.....	400.00
Clerk.....	900.00	do.....	Post-office, Martins- burg, W. Va.	do.....	600.00
Watchman.....	720.00	Smithsonian.....	Museum.....	Carpenter.....	a 3.00
Post-office in- spector.....	1,200.00	Post-Office.....	Post-office, Martins- burg, W. Va.	Clerk.....	.....
Clerk.....	900.00	War.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00
Post-office in- spector.....	1,600.00	Post-Office.....	Post-office, Illion, N. Y.	do.....	900.00
Clerk.....	900.00	Treasury.....	Auditor for War De- partment.....	Repairer of rolls..	660.00
.....do.....	1,000.00	Post-Office.....	Post-office, Cincinnati.	Clerk.....	600.00
.....do.....	900.00	Interior.....	Pension.....	do.....	900.00
.....do.....	1,000.00	do.....	Post-office, Ottawa.....	do.....	600.00
Post-office in- spector.....	1,200.00	do.....	Railway Mail service	do.....	1,000.00
Chief division in- spection.....	2,000.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,400.00
Post-office in- spector.....	1,200.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	810.00
Clerk.....	900.00	do.....	Post-office, Salem.....	do.....	800.00
Post-office in- spector.....	1,200.00	do.....	Railway Mail service	do.....	1,150.00
Clerk.....	900.00	do.....	Post-office, Greenville, Tex.	do.....	500.00
Post-office in- spector.....	1,200.00	do.....	Post-office, New York	do.....	1,700.00
Clerk.....	1,000.00	War.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00
.....do.....	900.00	do.....	Post-office, Boston, Mass.	do.....	800.00
.....do.....	1,000.00	do.....	Post-office, Denver.....	do.....	500.00
Post-office in- spector.....	1,200.00	do.....	Railway Mail service	do.....	1,300.00
Clerk.....	1,200.00	Interior.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00
Post-office inspect- or.....	1,200.00	do.....	Railway Mail service	do.....	1,150.00
.....do.....	1,200.00	do.....	Post-office, Denver.....	do.....	500.00
.....do.....	1,200.00	do.....	Post-office, Kittan- ning, Pa.	do.....	600.00
.....do.....	1,200.00	do.....	Railway Mail service	do.....	900.00
Clerk.....	1,000.00	do.....	Post-office, Lockport, N. Y.	do.....	600.00
.....do.....	1,200.00	do.....	Post-office, San Fran- cisco.....	do.....	1,000.00
Post-office inspect- or.....	1,200.00	do.....	Post-office, Bridgeport, Conn.	do.....	1,500.00
Clerk.....	900.00	do.....	City post-office.....	do.....	600.00
.....do.....	1,000.00	Interior.....	Indian agency.....	do.....	1,000.00
.....do.....	900.00	do.....	Post-office, Batavia, N. Y.	do.....	500.00
.....do.....	1,000.00	Navy.....	do.....	Copyist.....	720.00
Post-office inspect- or.....	1,200.00	do.....	Railway Mail service	Clerk.....	.....
Classified laborer.	660.00	Post-Office.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	700.00
Post-office inspect- or.....	1,200.00	do.....	Post-office, Webster City.....	do.....	300.00
.....do.....	1,200.00	do.....	Post-office, Des Moines	do.....	1,000.00
Clerk.....	1,000.00	do.....	Post-office, St. Augus- tine.....	do.....	600.00
.....do.....	900.00	do.....	Post-office, Canton, Ohio.....	Letter carrier.....	850.00
.....do.....	1,400.00	Interior.....	do.....	Clerk.....	1,800.00
Post-office inspect- or.....	1,200.00	do.....	Pension.....	Special examiner.	1,300.00
.....do.....	1,200.00	do.....	Post-office, Brazil, Ind.	Clerk.....	600.00
Clerk.....	1,000.00	do.....	Railway Mail service	do.....	1,150.00
.....do.....	900.00	Post-Office.....	Railway mail.....	do.....	1,000.00
.....do.....	1,600.00	do.....	Post-office, Medina, N. Y.	do.....	1,000.00
.....do.....	1,600.00	do.....	Post-office inspector's	do.....	1,600.00
.....do.....	1,000.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00

a Per day.

TABLE 23.—Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of the persons salary of the positions to and from which transferred.

Name.	State.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to.
				Bureau or office.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT— continued.				
		1898.		
Guy, Mrs. Isabella P.	Md.	June 27	2385	First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Chapman, Mrs. J. P.	N. Y.	do	2376	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
Wilson, J. Edwin	N. Y.	do	2383	do
Railway Mail Service.				
		1898.		
Walden, Beecher B.	Ill.	July 18	1892	Sixth division
Kreimer, Edward P.	Minn.	July 26	1911	Tenth division
Seybolt, George E.	Cal.	July 27	1902	Eighth division
Detrick, Jesse W.	Nebr.	July 29	1909	Sixth division
Smith, William H.	Mich.	Aug. 1	1915	Fifth division
Andrews, William A.	Md.	Aug. 11	1937	Third division
Murray, Lawrence L.	Pa.	Aug. 20	1933	Second division
Fisher, Edward J.	Pa.	do	1932	do
Cone, William S.	Ohio.	do	1931	Fifth division
Gillen, Albert A.	Wis.	do	1943	Tenth division
Tatum, John J.	Mo.	do	1936	Seventh division
O'Brien, Morris	Iowa	Aug. 22	1930	Sixth division
Henderson, Robert L.	Colo.	Aug. 23	1927	Seventh division
Kimball, Mark M.	Me.	Aug. 24	1951	First division
O'Donnell, Mark F.	Minn.	Sept. 3	1961	Tenth division
Stitz, Frank J.	Wash.	Sept. 10	1960	do
Rheinfrank, Fred A.	do	do	1974	do
Conrad, John C.	do	do	1975	do
Weber, Sigmund C.	do	do	1976	do
Maysack, Robert L.	do	do	1977	do
Aylward, Thomas J.	do	do	1978	do
Sims, Avil C.	do	do	1979	Seventh division
Foley, John J.	do	do	1980	do
Horton, William W.	D. C.	Sept. 15	1984	do
O'Donnell, John J.	Pa.	Sept. 17	1981	Second division
Marquis, Bartholomew H.	Cal.	Sept. 26	2003	do
Carroll, John J.	do	Sept. 28	2001	do
Farrell, John H.	Vt.	Sept. 29	2005	do
Pfahl, Edward C.	Ohio.	Oct. 21	2046	do
Gregg, John G.	do	do	2047	do
Gurry, Charles J.	Cal.	Oct. 24	2051	do
Green, Simon	do	do	2052	do
Walsh, John F.	do	do	2053	do
Feeley, George P.	do	do	2054	do
Gorfunkel, Jacob	do	do	2055	do
Drew, William J.	Wis.	Nov. 21	2090	do
McGaugan, Clitus E.	Pa.	Dec. 20	2119	do
Casey, Hugh	Mo.	Dec. 22	2132	do
Fedder, George J.	Mo.	do	2133	do
Miller, Charles E.	Mich.	Dec. 27	2142	Third division
		1889.		
Quinn, Frank V.	Ariz.	Jan. 3	2140	Eighth division
Spillman, Harry L.	Cal.	do	2189	do
Reynolds, Harrah B.	N. Y.	Jan. 19	2004	Ninth division
Base, William O.	Ala.	Jan. 23	2164	Fourth division
Foote, Henry G.	Cal.	Mar. 13	2214	Eighth division
Dane, John F.	Colo.	Apr. 8	2243	Eleventh division

appointed in the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, with the designation and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Transferred to.		Transferred from.			
Position.	Salary.	Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
Clerk.....	\$900.00		Government Printing.	Clerk.....	a \$2.50
do.....	1,200.00	Treasury	Secretary's.....	do.....	1,000.00
do.....	1,200.00	Post-Office.	Post-office, Washing- ton, D. C.	Assistant post- master.	2,500.00
Clerk.....	900.00	Post-Office.	Post-office, Chicago	Clerk.....	
do.....	800.00	do.....	Post-office, Duluth	do.....	400.00
do.....	1,000.00	do.....	Post-office, San Fran- cisco.	do.....	1,000.00
do.....	1,000.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	900.00
do.....	900.00	do.....	Post-office, Detroit	do.....	800.00
do.....	1,100.00	do.....	Post-office, Washing- ton, D. C.	do.....	1,150.00
do.....	900.00	do.....	Post-office, Pittsburg, Pa.	do.....	
do.....	900.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	
do.....	1,000.00	do.....	Post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.....	
do.....	800.00	do.....	Post-office, Racine, Wis.	do.....	800.00
do.....	1,000.00	do.....	Post-office, St. Louis, Mo.	do.....	
do.....	900.00	do.....	Post-office, Sioux City, Iowa.	do.....	900.00
do.....	900.00	do.....	Post-office, Colorado Springs.	do.....	
do.....	800.00	do.....	Post-office, Augusta, Me.	do.....	600.00
do.....	800.00	do.....	Post-office, Minneapo- lis.	do.....	600.00
do.....	800.00	do.....	Post-office, Spokane, Wash.	do.....	600.00
do.....		do.....	Post-office, Milwaukee	Distributor.....	
do.....		do.....	do.....	Stamper.....	
do.....		do.....	Post-office, St. Louis	Clerk.....	
do.....		do.....	do.....	do.....	
do.....		do.....	do.....	do.....	
do.....		do.....	do.....	do.....	
do.....		do.....	do.....	do.....	
do.....		do.....	Post-office, Washing- ton, D. C.	do.....	
do.....	800.00	do.....	Post-office, Pittsburg, Pa.	do.....	600.00
do.....		do.....	Post-office, Los Angeles	do.....	900.00
do.....		do.....	Post-office, San Fran- cisco.	do.....	800.00
do.....		do.....	Post-office, Burling- ton, Vt.	do.....	
do.....		do.....	Post-office, Cleveland, Ohio.	do.....	
do.....		do.....	Post-office, St. Louis	do.....	
do.....	800.00	do.....	Post-office, San Fran- cisco.	do.....	
do.....	600.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	
do.....	700.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	
do.....	700.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	
do.....	900.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	
do.....	800.00	do.....	Post-office, Racine, Wis.	do.....	
do.....		do.....	Post-office, York, Pa.	Carrier.....	
do.....		do.....	Post-office, St. Louis	do.....	
do.....	800.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	
do.....			Government Printing.	Compositor.....	a 3.20
do.....	800.00	Post-Office.	Post-office, Phoenix, Ariz.	Clerk.....	700.00
do.....	800.00	do.....	Post-office, Sacra- mento, Cal.	do.....	
do.....	800.00	do.....	Post-office, Rochester, N. Y.	do.....	
do.....	800.00	do.....	Post-office, Birming- ham, Ala.	do.....	
Stenographer.....	800.00	Navy	Mare Island Yard.....	Special laborer.....	b 2.00
Clerk.....	900.00	Post-Office.	Post-office, Denver, Colo.	Clerk.....	900.00

a Per day.

TABLE 23.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of the persons salary of the positions to and from which transferred.*

Name.	State.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to
				Bureau or office.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT— continued.				
Railway Mail Service—Cont'd.				
Brice, William.....	S. C.....	1899. Apr. 12	2250	.....
Leetz, Thomas M.....	Mo.....	May 15	2306	.....
Brennan, James J.....	Ill.....	June 12	2344	.....
Smith, Franklin D.....	Minn.....	June 16	2346	.....
NAVY DEPARTMENT.				
Washington.				
Banholzer, Paul P.....	Pa.....	1898. July 1	1870	Steam Engineering.....
Barney, Percy C.....	Mo.....	July 9	1882	Yards and Docks.....
Wood, George H.....	Mass.....	July 12	1904	Navigation.....
Stoever, Frank M.....	Pa.....	Aug. 5	1945	Construction and Repair.....
Hughes, William G.....	D. C.....	Aug. 31	1969	do.....
Corey, Miss Hattie V.....	Vt.....	Oct. 4	2011	Naval.....
Wrenn, Augustus C.....	N. Y.....	Oct. 10	2013	Equipment.....
Allan, Ernest A.....	Va.....	Oct. 18	2040	Construction and Repair.....
Guynes, Charles O.....	Miss.....	Nov. 1	2059	Supplies and Accounts.....
Stallings, T. B.....	Ala.....	1899. Jan. 20	2160	Navigation.....
Schaeffer, George C.....	Pa.....	Jan. 28	2170	Supplies and Accounts.....
Turner, Kenneth B.....	Kans.....	Feb. 3	2177	Observatory.....
Jones, H. O.....	Pa.....	Feb. 23	2190	Construction and Repair.....
O'Brien, William A.....	Ill.....	Mar. 10	2216	do.....
Lasier, Thomas J.....	N. H.....	Mar. 13	2210	Yards and Docks.....
Barker, Arthur E.....	N. Y.....	Apr. 3	2223	Supplies and Accounts.....
Jones, Samuel A.....	Iowa.....	Apr. 5	2245	do.....
Barnes, John H.....	Kans.....	May 19	2306	Construction and Repair.....
McCatheran, Wallach A.....	D. C.....	June 21	2355	Ordinance.....
Navy-yards.				
Mangum, Willie P.....	Ark.....	1898. Aug. 15	1948	League Island, Pa.....
Wright, William L.....	Md.....	Nov. 30	2129	Maryland Steel Works, Baltimore.....
Brown, William H. C.....	Va.....	1899. Mar. 9	2207	Navy-yard, Norfolk.....
Miller, Reverdy J.....	Iowa.....	Apr. 5	2245	Navy-yard, New York.....
Helweg, Olaf.....	Pa.....	June 21	2356	League Island.....
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.				
McNabb, James.....	Tenn.....	1898. July 5	1880	Pension.....
Allison, Joseph T.....	Ill.....	July 14	1878	Land.....
Forbes, Charles T.....	Ark.....	Aug. 4	1920	do.....
Sturm, Claude M.....	W. Va.....	Aug. 30	1962	do.....
McClure, William E.....	Wash.....	Sept. 7	1895	do.....
Hosmer, Caroline E.....	N. Mex.....	Sept. 19	1954	Indian.....
Gaines, Henry M.....	N. Y.....	Sept. 21	1989	do.....
Pressey, Harry A.....	Me.....	Oct. 1	2023	Geological Survey.....
Benjamin, George H.....	Wyo.....	Oct. 7	2019	Land.....
Carpenter, Mrs. Frances L.....	N. Y.....	Oct. 31	2066	Patent.....
Tullis, Harry S.....	Mont.....	Nov. 22	2088	Land.....

Appointed in the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, with the designation and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Transferred to.		Transferred from.			
Position.	Salary.	Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
Clerk		Post-Office	Post-office, Charleston, S. C.	Clerk	\$800.00
do		do	Post-office, St. Louis	do	700.00
do		do	Post-office, Chicago	do	600.00
do		do	Post-office, St. Paul	do	600.00
Copyist	a \$3.26	Navy	Construction and Repair, Camden, N. J.	Copyist	a 3.26
Assistant draftsman	a 4.00	do	Yards and Docks, New York	Subinspector	a 4.00
Special laborer	a 2.48	Interior	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00
Draftsman	a 7.00	Navy	Naval constructor's, Newport News, Va.	Draftsman	a 6.00
do	a 4.00	do	Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	do	a 3.04
Copyist	900.00	Interior	Geological Survey	Copyist	840.00
do	1,800.00	Navy	Navy-yard, New York	Clerk	1,400.00
Draftsman	a 5.50	do	Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	Draftsman	a 4.00
Special laborer	a 2.80	do	Navy-yard, Washington	Special laborer	a 2.80
Copyist	720.00	do	do	do	a 2.00
Clerk	1,200.00	Treasury	Secretary's	Confidential clerk	1,000.00
Laborer	660.00	do	do	Watchman	720.00
Assistant inspector of hull materials	a 5.00	War	Ordinance, South Bethlehem, Pa.	Inspector of ordinance	a 3.00
Special laborer	a 3.04	Navy	Navy-yard, Washington	Special laborer	a 3.04
Copyist	a 3.26	do	Naval constructor's, Port Royal, S. C.	Constructor's clerk	1,400.00
do	a 3.26	do	Navy-yard, New York	Writer	1,000.00
Special laborer	a 2.48	do	Navy-yard, League Island	Special laborer	a 2.48
Copyist	a 3.26	do	Midvale, Pa.	Inspector of steel	a 3.26
do	a 3.26	do	Navy-yard, Washington	Copyist	a 3.26
Special laborer	a 2.48	Treasury	Supervising Architect	Copyist	900.00
Assistant draftsman	a 4.00	Navy	Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore	Copyist draftsman	a 3.26
Special laborer	a 2.00	Post-Office	Portsmouth, Va., post-office	Clerk	600.00
do	a 2.48	Interior	Pension agency, Des Moines	do	600.00
Draftsman inspector	a 5.04	War	Engineer at large, Portland, Me.	Inspector	1,200.00
Watchman	720.00	Post-Office	First Assistant Postmaster-General	Clerk	1,400.00
Copyist	900.00	Navy	Steam Engineering	Special laborer	a 2.48
do	900.00	Interior	Land, Little Rock, Ark.	Clerk	1,200.00
do	900.00	do	Indian, Carlisle, Pa.	do	600.00
do	900.00	War	Engineer at large	Timekeeper	b 65.00
Clerk	900.00	Interior	Indian school, Pueblo	Teacher	b 72.00
do	1,600.00	do	Indian warehouse, N. Y.	Chief clerk	1,600.00
Assistant hydrographer	1,500.00	War	Engineer at large, Portland, Me.	Inspector	1,500.00
Copyist	900.00	Justice	Wyoming	Clerk to United States attorney	900.00
Assistant messenger	720.00		Government Printing	Feeder	469.50
Copyist	900.00	Agriculture	Chemistry	Assistant	1,000.00

a Per day.

b Per month.

TABLE 23.—Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of the persons salary of the positions to and from which transferred,

Name.	State.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to. Bureau or office.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—cont'd.				
Constant, Mrs. Mary A	Mo	1898. Dec. 1	2102	Patent
Dickson, Charles H	Ind	Dec. 6	2106	Indian
Wilson, Thomas B.	Wash	Dec. 21	2125	do
Jordan, Lee M.	Ga.	Dec. 23	2134	do
Graves, Henry T	N. C.	Dec. 28	2143	Pension
Bose, Bernard H.	Cal	1899. Jan. 9	2155	do
Satterlee, Jerome B	Iowa	Jan. 20	2217	Land
Kitterman, Charles W	Va.	Jan. 21	2165	Patent
Folk, George E.	Tex.	Jan. 27	2169	do
Cram, Archer P.	Me	Feb. 16	2186	Pension
Spencer, Miss Kate F	Mich	Feb. 20	2189	do
McCoy, M. P.	Ind. T.	Mar. 8	2130	General Land
Smith, Homer	Iowa	Mar. 22	2231	Indian
Francis, John H	N. Y.	Mar. 29	2237	Secretary's
Porter, Miss Zenobia	N. Y.	Apr. 1	2215	Pension
Dorsey, James A	Ky	Apr. 12	2254	Geological Survey
Ritchie, Miss Annie M	Md	do	2256	Patent
Roberts, Arthur C	N. Y.	Apr. 15	2263	Geological Survey
Pitzer, Hugh	Okl.	Apr. 30	2272	Indian
Smedes, Mrs. Agnes O	Colo.	Apr. 22	2273	Land
Butler, Mrs. Kate F	S. Dak	Apr. 24	2274	Indian
Turner, Willie T	Cal	May 9	2292	Geological Survey
Ward, George A	Kans	May 13	2302	Indian
Rawles, William G	Tex	May 17	2308	Geological Survey
Lind, E. George	Tex	May 19	2314	do
Ahern, Jeremiah	Cal	June 6	2335	do
Devine, Patrick H	N. J.	June 29	2382	Patent
<i>Pension-agency service.</i>				
Warren, Horatio N	N. Y.	1898. July 11	1865	Buffalo, N. Y.
Millard, Herman L	Kans	Oct. 6	2010	Topeka, Kans.
Brown, Catharine F	Kans	Nov. 1	2037	do
Woodbridge, Mrs. Anne W	N. C.	do	2024	Chicago, Ill.
Allen, Mrs. Sallie S	Pa	1899. Jan. 5	2148	Philadelphia
Gilmor, Miss Grace	Colo.	Feb. 1	2154	San Francisco
Madden, Lamar E	Iowa	Apr. 1	2232	Des Moines, Iowa
Bates, Miss Virgie S	Me	do	2353	New York
<i>Indian School Service.</i>				
Bannon, Miss Alice L	N. Y.	1898. Aug. 11	1905	Phoenix, Ariz
Fairley, James M	Miss	1899. Apr. 23	2294	Fort Lapwai, Idaho
<i>Indian Agency Service.</i>				
Morgan, Robert L	Pa	1898. Sept. 3	1970	Fort Apache, Ariz
Houtz, William R	Va.	1899. May 4	2277	Leech Lake, Minn.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.				
Brown, Edward A	Mich	1898. July 1	1835	Weather
Hesse, Conrad E	Pa	do	1846	do
Clough, Homer W	N. Y.	do	1849	do
Halbach, Edward H	Tenn	Aug. 16	1938	do
Frankenfield, Harry C	Mo	do	1993	do
Brady, Eugene E	La	Sept. 1	1965	do
Goodpasture, Carroll O	Ind.	Sept. 26	1997	Animal Industry
Halsey, Mrs. Sarah W	Va	Oct. 1	1991	Statistics
Kenna, Edward D	D. C.	Oct. 16	2015	Weather

appointed in the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, with the designation and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Transferred to.		Transferred from.			
Position.	Salary.	Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
Copyist	\$720.00	Agriculture	Animal Industry	Assistant microscopist.	\$600.00
Clerk	1,200.00	Treasury	Auditor for Navy Department.	Clerk	1,200.00
Copyist	900.00	Interior	Indian agency		900.00
Clerk	1,000.00	War	Engineer at large	Stenographer and typewriter.	a 100.00
Copyist	900.00	Interior	Indian school	Industrial teacher	600.00
Clerk	900.00	do	Pension agency	Clerk	600.00
Copyist	900.00	do	Land	Special agent	1,200.00
do	720.00	Navy	Newport News, Va.	Copyist	b 3.28
do	900.00	do	Labor	Clerk	900.00
do	900.00	Interior	Pension agency	do	600.00
do	900.00	do	do	do	600.00
Clerk	900.00	do	Geological Survey—in field.	Surveyor	a 125.00
do	900.00	do	Indian—Valentine shipping station.	Assistant clerk	600.00
Watchman	720.00	Treasury	New York pension agency.	Watchman	720.00
Copyist	900.00	Interior	Coast Survey	Clerk	900.00
Skilled laborer	b 2.00	Treasury	Washington pension agency.	Watchman	720.00
Copyist	720.00	Interior		Clerk	700.00
Topographer	1,600.00	Navy	Indian agency	Topographer	1,600.00
Clerk	900.00	Interior	Surveyor-general, Colorado.	Clerk	1,000.00
Copyist	900.00	do	Indian school	Special employee.	900.00
Clerk	900.00	do	Geological Survey	Clerk	
Topographer	1,400.00	do	Record and Pension	Field assistant	a 100.00
Clerk	1,200.00	War	Geological Survey	Clerk	1,200.00
Assistant topographer.	900.00	Interior		Field assistant	
Clerk	a 75.00	do	do	do	a 100.00
Topographer	1,200.00	do	do	Surveyor	a 125.00
Copyist	900.00	Post-Office		Clerk	
Clerk	900.00	Treasury	Buffalo custom-house.	Deputy collector	b 3.00
do	1,000.00	Post-Office	Railway Mail	Clerk	900.00
do	1,000.00	do	Post-office, Hutchinson, Kans.	Stamper	300.00
do	900.00	Treasury	Auditor for Interior	Clerk	1,200.00
do	720.00	Post-Office	Post-office, Sistersville, W. Va.	do	300.00
do	720.00	Interior	Pension	do	1,000.00
do	600.00	Navy	Navy-yard, New York.	Special laborer	b 2.48
do	900.00	Interior	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Assistant clerk	720.00	Interior	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00
Clerk and physician.	1,000.00	Post-Office		do	1,200.00
Issue clerk	840.00	War	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,200.00
Assistant clerk	1,000.00	Interior	Indian	Copyist	900.00
Clerk	1,200.00	Agriculture	Field service	Observer	1,100.00
do	900.00	do	do	do	840.00
do	1,000.00	do	do	Assistant observer	840.00
Watchman	720.00	Smithsonian	Museum	Watchman	a 45.00
Forecaster	2,000.00	Agriculture	Field	Local forecaster	1,800.00
Printer	1,000.00	do	Government Printing.	Compositor	b 3.20
Clerk	1,000.00	Agriculture	Animal Industry	Clerk	1,000.00
do	840.00	Interior	Patent	Copyist	720.00
Compositor	1,000.00	do	Government Printing.	Compositor	b 3.20

a Per month.

b Per day.

TABLE 23.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of the persons salary of the positions to and from which transferred.*

Name.	State.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to.
				Bureau or office.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—continued.				
		1898.		
Hunt, George E.....	Tenn.....	Nov. 1	2065	Weather.....
Cook, Orator F.....	N. Y.....	Nov. 4	2074	Seed and Plant Introduction.....
Gates, Otis H.....	Fla.....	Nov. 14	2080	Biological Survey.....
Nichols, John F.....	Tenn.....	Nov. 15	2081	Weather.....
		1899.		
Harrison, Miss Carrie.....	Iowa.....	Jan. 1	2145	Botany.....
Geddes, Tovie A.....	Iowa.....	do.	2171	Miscellaneous.....
Burrows, Alvin T.....	Iowa.....	Jan. 16	2158	Weather.....
Harper, John T.....	Pa.....	Feb. 27	2191	do.....
King, Thomas H.....	Va.....	Mar. 13	2211	do.....
Nichols, Augustus B.....	Ga.....	Mar. 25	2225	do.....
McCallum, Daniel.....	Mont.....	Apr. 15	2257	do.....
Van Scoten, John D.....	N. J.....	May 12	2269	do.....
Tullis, Harry S.....	Mont.....	May 25	2323	Experiment Stations.....
Rutter, Frank R.....	Md.....	May 26	2324	Foreign markets.....
Mohler, John R.....	Pa.....	June 1	2363	Pathological.....
Emery, Frank D.....	Colo.....	June 10	2338	Weather.....
Johnson, Obie K.....	Ga.....	June 22	2348	Weather; outside of Washington.....
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.				
		1898.		
Dabney, Miss Mary E.....	Ill.....	Sept. 23	1986	
Rout, Miss Lulu.....	D. C.....	Oct. 15	2025	
Heron, John J.....	Iowa.....	Dec. 10	2100	
		1899.		
Travis, Asher B.....	Va.....	Apr. 4	2242	
Hollins, Joseph H. C.....	Md.....	May 15	2233	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.				
		1899.		
Harris, John Tyre.....	Mo.....	Feb. 1	2168	
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.				
Gill, DeLancey W.....	S. C.....	July 16	1886	Ethnology.....
Peale, A. C.....	Pa.....	July 25	1910	Museum.....
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.				
		1898.		
Lybrook, Clifton H.....	Va.....	Nov. 17	2086	
		1899.		
Hess, George W.....	Mass.....	Mar. 4	2235	
UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.				
		1898.		
Lovejoy, Miss Annie DeS.....	D. C.....	Aug. 27	1958	
Hall, George W.....	Me.....	Nov. 4	2073	
		1899.		
Pindell, Robert M., jr.....	Md.....	Feb. 1	2176	

appointed in the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, with the designation and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Transferred to.		Transferred from.			
Position.	Salary.	Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
Cl rk.....	\$1,200.00	Agriculture.....	Field.....	Local forecaster.....	\$1,800.00
Special agent.....	2,000.00	Interior.....	Smithsonian.....	Assistant curator.....	1,500.00
Clerk.....	900.00	do.....	Land.....	Clerk.....	1,200.00
Compositor.....	1,000.00	do.....	Government Printing.....	Compositor.....	a. 40
Botanical clerk.....	1,200.00	do.....	Smithsonian.....	Aid.....	b 80.00
Chief of division.....	2,000.00	Agriculture.....	Animal Industry.....	Inspector.....	1,600.00
Clerk.....	900.00	do.....	Weather.....	Observer.....	840.00
Printer.....	1,000.00	do.....	Government Printing.....	Compositor.....	c 3.20
Asst. foreman.....	1,400.00	Agriculture.....	Weather.....	Printer.....	a. 40
Printer.....	1,000.00	do.....	Government Printing.....	Compositor.....	c 3.20
.....do.....	1,000.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	c 3.20
.....do.....	1,000.00	do.....	do.....	do.....	c 3.20
Stenographer.....	1,000.00	Interior.....	Land.....	Copyist.....	900.00
Assistant.....	1,600.00	do.....	Geological Survey.....	Clerk.....	1,200.00
.....do.....	1,200.00	Agriculture.....	Animal Industry.....	Assistant inspector.....	1,200.00
Clerk.....	840.00	Interior.....	Land—Natchitoches, La.....	Clerk.....	600.00
Printer.....	1,000.00	do.....	Government Printing.....	Compositor.....	c 3.20
Sewer.....	c 1.92	Post-Office.....	Mailbag Repair.....	Sewer.....	(d)
.....do.....	c 1.92	do.....	do.....	Needle worker.....	(d)
Compositor.....	c 3.20	Agriculture.....	Weather.....	Compositor.....	1,000.00
Watchman.....	do.....	Treasury.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
Bookblinder.....	c 3.20	Interior.....	Patent.....	Copyist.....	720.00
Copyist.....	900.00	Interior.....	Patent.....	Copyist.....	900.00
Illustrator.....	2,000.00	do.....	Geological Survey.....	Draftsman.....	2,400.00
Aid.....	b 75.00	do.....	do.....	Assistant.....	c 6.00
Messenger.....	b 60.00	Interior.....	Pension.....	Assistant messen- ger.....	b 60.00
Skilled laborer.....	480.00	Treasury.....	Boston, appraiser's.....	Laborer.....	do.....
Clerk.....	900.00	Agriculture.....	Secretary's.....	Clerk.....	840.00
.....do.....	1,200.00	Treasury.....	Sixth Auditor's.....	do.....	1,200.00
.....do.....	1,000.00	Post-Office.....	Railway Mail.....	do.....	900.00

a Per hour.

b Per month.

c Per day.

d Piece rates.

TABLE 24.—Showing the number of classified positions in the different branches of the departmental service, the number and percentage of removals made from August 1, 1897, to June 30, 1899.

	Number of positions.	Number of removals.	Percentage of removals.
In Departments at Washington, D. C.:			
State	88	0	0
Treasury	4, 122	164	4
War	2, 536	26	1
Navy	416	7	1.7
Post-Office	934	34	3.6
Interior	3, 413	117	3.4
Agriculture	624	64	6
Labor	92	0	0
Smithsonian Institution	227	12	5.2
Interstate Commerce Commission	137	0	0
Fish Commission	169	4	2.4
Civil Service Commission	58	1	1.7
Superintendent State, War, and Navy building	15	5	33.3
	13, 831	374	2.7
Government Printing Office <i>a</i>	2, 816	476	17
	16, 647	850	5.1
SERVICES OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, D. C.			
Treasury Department:			
Shipping commissioner (navigation service)	54	8	15
Assistant custodian and janitor service <i>c</i>	704	213	30
Construction force on public buildings	212	<i>d</i> 20	9.4
Immigration Service	161	10	6.2
Light-House Service	1, 625	53	3.2
Life-Saving Service	1, 992	115	5.8
Special agent's division	350	<i>e</i> 35	10
Subtreasury service	260	3	1.2
Steamboat-Inspection Service	151	26	17
War Department:			
Ordnance Department at large	<i>f</i> 1, 389	350	25.2
Quartermaster's Department at large	600	13	2.1
Navy Department:			
Post-Office Department: Railway Mail service	775	69	8.9
Agricultural Department:			
Interior Department:	7, 420	125	1.7
Government Hospital for the Insane <i>g</i>	978	71	7.2
Freedmen's Hospital	455	53	11.6
Indian Service	70	4	5.7
Pension agency service	1, 905	88	4.6
Land service	491	28	5.7
Architect of the Capitol	459	34	7.4
	65	1	1.5
	35, 763	2, 169	6.6

a Many of the removals from the Government Printing Office were made on account of necessary reduction of force at the adjournment of Congress. During this same period 128 civilian reinstatements have been made.

b Of these, 2 abandoned the service.

c See fuller statement in respect to removals in this branch of the service at page 14, ante.

d Most of these were "discontinued" upon completion of public buildings.

e Many of these were "discontinued," but the reason for such action was not stated.

f The number was much greater than here shown, on account of the increased force necessary, due to the war with Spain. The percentage is therefore inaccurate.

g See table of resignations and removals prior to classification in 1896, page 135, 14th Report.

It is impracticable to give figures for the following branches of the service, for the reasons stated:

Executive office: No reports received.

Treasury Department, Mint service, no reports for one year.

Marine-Hospital Service: On account of the large number of appointments necessary in managing epidemics it has not been possible to maintain a proper distinction between temporary, emergency, and regular employees, no registers existing at many stations where a considerable number of employees have been located.

Interior Department, pension-examining surgeons: No reports received.

War Department, Engineer Department at large: Many officers reported all separations as discharges instead of furloughs, or under the term "laid off," which has since been adopted. An honorable discharge was equivalent to a furlough. Many persons discharged in this manner were reemployed immediately, and for this reason figures would mean nothing if given.

Department of Justice: All appointments in the field service were made without regard to the civil-service rules, many appointees serving but a short time, and figures would be of no value.

TABLE 25.—Showing changes in the Indian Service among those appointed through examination and certification.

Position.	March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1899.					July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.				
	Appointments.	Separations.			Reinstated.	Appointments.	Separations.			Reinstated.
		Removed.	Resigned.	Died.			Removed.	Resigned.	Died.	
Physician:										
Male	81	7	27	1	6	7	2	5	1	
Female	1									
Superintendent:										
Male	30	11	11		1		2	2		
Female	1									
Assistant superintendent.	1	1								
Disciplinarian	3									
Teacher:										
Male	206	30	42	2	16	23	1	5		
Female	209	22	75	2	30	16		10	1	2
Teachers—Indians, noncompetitive examinations:										
Male	2									
Female	2		1							
Kindergartner	37		4		1	11		3		
Drawing teacher	1									
Music teacher	4					3				
Teacher of industries	1									
Industrial teacher	7	1	1			5		1		
Manual-training teacher	2		1					1		
Assistant teacher	25		3		2	12		1		1
Clerk	9	1	5		1	5		5		
Issue clerk	4					2				
Assistant clerk	7	2	2			1	1	1		
Property and forwarding clerk	1									
Stenographer and typewriter	3					1				
Assistant clerk and telegraph operator	2		1							
Matron	134	18	68	1	12	4	2	12	1	1
Assistant matron	23		8		3	11		8		3
General housekeeper	2									
Cook	51		8		1	25		5		
Laundress	37		11		1	22		7		1
Seamstress	6		2		1	12		6		
Nurse	6		2			5		2		
Tailor	9		3			3		1		
Butcher	3	1					1			
Baker	12		2			8		2		
Herder	1									
Stockman	1									
Carpenter	22	1	5			4		5		
General mechanic	3					1				
Blacksmith	19	2	1	1	1	8	2		1	
Wheelwright	1									
Sawyer	6					1				
Sawyer and miller	2		1							
Blacksmith and wheelwright	1									
Engineer and assistant engineer	18	1	4			6		2		
Engineer and electrician	2					1				
Farmer	13		4			5		1		
Assistant farmer	2					1				
Farmer (additional)	15	2	1			1	2	1		
Gardener	1									
Gardener and dairyman	1									
Nurseryman	1		1							
Shoe and harness maker	5					2				
Constable	4		1			1		1		
Cook and laundress	2		2			2		2		
Shoemaker	1					1				
Dairyman	1					1				
Carpenter and engineer	1					1				
Stenographer and forwarding clerk	2					2				
Storekeeper	3		1			3		1		
Engineer and sawyer	1					1				
Total	1,068	100	302	7	76	218	13	90	4	8

There are employed in the Indian-school service in various capacities 2,562 persons. Of these there are 99 superintendents, 41 clerks and assistant superintendents, 22 physicians, 17 disciplinarians, 475 teachers, 51 kindergartners, 10 manual-training teachers, 105 matrons, 165 assistant matrons and nurses, 168 seamstresses, 159 laundresses, 205 cooks and bakers, 72 farmers, 55 blacksmiths and carpenters, 112 industrial teachers, 73 tailors and shoemakers, 39 engineers, 157 miscellaneous employees, such as gardeners, dairymen, laborers, night watchmen, etc., and 537 Indian assistants in various capacities. It is the policy of this office to employ Indians as far as possible in those positions to which they are adapted by nature and education. In pursuance of this policy there were carried on the school rolls 1,160 Indians. There are 9 Indian clerks, 11 disciplinarians, 78 teachers, 2 kindergartners, 4 matrons, 80 assistant matrons and nurses, 65 seamstresses, 93 laundresses, 102 cooks and bakers, 27 farmers, 10 blacksmiths and carpenters, 44 industrial teachers, 37 tailors and shoemakers, 20 engineers, 41 miscellaneous employees, and the 537 Indian assistants above mentioned.—(Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1899.)

TABLE 26.—*Showing, by States, the number of clerks in the Railway Mail Service on June 30, 1899.*

State or Territory.	Substitutes.	Regulars.	State or Territory.	Substitutes.	Regulars.
Alabama.....	8	99	Nevada.....	2	15
Arizona.....	1	8	New Hampshire.....	9	69
Arkansas.....	13	119	New Jersey.....	15	135
California.....	22	148	New Mexico.....	1	15
Colorado.....	6	89	New York.....	37	612
Connecticut.....	14	131	North Carolina.....	12	116
Delaware.....	2	27	North Dakota.....	7	59
District of Columbia.....	4	54	Ohio.....	40	698
Florida.....	12	65	Oklahoma.....	4	17
Georgia.....	26	188	Oregon.....	6	50
Idaho.....	3	17	Pennsylvania.....	30	531
Illinois.....	31	734	Rhode Island.....	6	22
Indiana.....	26	461	South Carolina.....	14	84
Indian Territory.....	1	10	South Dakota.....	7	61
Iowa.....	27	410	Tennessee.....	14	165
Kansas.....	24	321	Texas.....	27	234
Kentucky.....	14	141	Utah.....	3	23
Louisiana.....	6	60	Vermont.....	4	69
Maine.....	14	94	Virginia.....	21	174
Maryland.....	17	159	Washington.....	11	57
Massachusetts.....	21	247	West Virginia.....	8	95
Michigan.....	16	291	Wisconsin.....	23	227
Minnesota.....	13	205	Wyoming.....	3	32
Mississippi.....	8	76			
Missouri.....	31	433	Total.....	685	8,386
Montana.....	7	43	Total for year ended		
Nebraska.....	14	201	June 30, 1899.....	626	7,999

TABLE 27.—*Showing changes in the substitute force of the Railway Mail Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.*

Number on roll June 30, 1898..... 626

APPOINTMENTS.

Appointed on examination and certification..... 805
 By transfer from post-office..... 1
 By reinstatement..... 8
 Total..... 814

SEPARATIONS.

Removed..... 11
 Resigned..... 30
 Declined..... 63
 Died..... 3
 Temporary appointments expired..... 5
 Permanently appointed..... 643
 Total..... 755

Left on roll June 30, 1899..... 665

TABLE 27A.—*Showing changes in the Railway Mail Service from March 4, 1885, to June 30, 1899.*

Period.	The entire service.					
	Number of clerks.	Re-sig-ned.	Removed. a During proba-tional or after abso-lute ap-point-ment.	At ex-pira-tion of proba-tional ap-point-ment.	Died.	Total number separa-tions.
Prior to classification: b						
Mar. 4, 1885, to Mar. 3, 1886	4, 573	509	508	394	29	1, 440
Mar. 4, 1886, to Mar. 3, 1887	4, 851	453	446	91	25	1, 015
Mar. 4, 1887, to Mar. 3, 1888	5, 094	329	503	119	41	992
Mar. 4, 1888, to Mar. 3, 1889	5, 448	664	571	103	32	1, 352
Mar. 4, 1889, to Apr. 30, 1889		262	1, 438	262	8	1, 932
Total		2, 217	3, 466	969	135	6, 731
Since classification: b						
May 1 to June 30, 1889	5, 448	109	33	35	1	178
Year ended June 30—						
1890	5, 836	533	242	150	36	961
1891	6, 032	454	175	71	43	743
1892	6, 417	371	146	70	32	619
1893	6, 645	337	131	28	44	540
1894	6, 852	219	197	18	34	468
1895	7, 045	188	171	10	40	409
1896	7, 408	181	93	5	44	323
1897	7, 573	136	75	2	60	273
1898	7, 999	157	68	5	48	278
1899	8, 388	153	68		64	285
Total		2, 838	1, 399	394	446	5, 077
Period.	Appointed through examinations.					
	Re-sig-ned.	Removed. a During proba-tional or after abso-lute ap-point-ment.	At ex-pira-tion of proba-tional ap-point-ment.	Died.	Total number separa-tions.	Number ap-point-ed.
Since classification: b						
May 1 to June 30, 1889						125
Year ended June 30—						
1890	112	31	43	3	189	1, 400
1891	c 10	c 47	(c)	c 85	c 62	1, 062
1892	102	68		15	185	1, 199
1893	201	51	24	23	299	1, 014
1894	140	106	16	16	278	735
1895	118	101	10	19	248	646
1896	132	66		1	199	655
1897	77	45	2	28	152	382
1898	112	65	2	34	213	775
1899	103	47	4	44	198	742
Total	1, 107	627	101	188	2, 023	8, 736

a It is necessary to distinguish two grades of clerks—substitute and regular; also two kinds of appointments—probational and absolute. Original appointments are always to the grade of substitute, and such appointments are probational until six months of actual service have been rendered, when an absolute appointment is given, unless the probational service has been unsatisfactory, in which case the probationer is dropped. Substitutes are employed only during the absence, without pay, of regular clerks. They receive the pay of the clerk for whom they substitute. Only the time of actual service of a substitute clerk counts as probational service, so that, unless frequently employed, his probational service may extend over a period considerably greater than six months. But at any time, upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the regular force, he may be advanced, in the order of his appointment as substitute, to the grade of regular clerk, when his service is continuous, and the full time counts as probational service and toward absolute appointment.

b Classification of this service took effect May 1, 1889.

c This information relates to substitute force only. Full information not obtainable.

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TABLE 28.—Showing changes in the regular force of the Railway Mail Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.		
Probationary from the substitute lists.....	643	
By reinstatement.....	15	
By transfer.....	13	
Total.....	691	
SEPARATIONS.		
Among those who entered the service through examination:		
Removed.....	747	
Resigned.....	102	
Died.....	42	
Expiration of appointment.....	4	
Transferred or appointed to other classified positions.....	34	
Total.....	729	
Among those who entered the service prior to its classification:		
Removed.....	15	
Resigned.....	34	
Died.....	21	
Total.....	73	
Grand total separations.....	802	

Approximately, three-fourths of the present force of the Railway Mail Service entered through examination and certification.

TABLE 29.—Showing the apportionment of appointments to clerical and recognized trades positions in the Government Printing Office on the basis of 2,000 appointments, to and including December 31, 1899. (See note.)

State or Territory.	Entitled.	Appointments.				Separations since June 15, 1898.	Net appointments charged.	Per cent received.
		In the service on June 15, 1898.	Through examination.	Through reinstatement and transfer.	Total.			
Alabama.....	48	5	4	4	8	5	8	16.664
Alaska.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
Arizona.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
Arkansas.....	36	16	2	3	5	6	15	41.670
California.....	39	6	7	2	9	3	12	30.768
Colorado.....	13	9	1	0	1	1	9	69.228
Connecticut.....	24	12	5	3	8	2	18	75.002
Delaware.....	5	10	0	0	0	0	10	200.000
District of Columbia.....	7	260	4	33	37	25	272	3,885.732
Florida.....	12	2	4	2	6	1	7	58.331
Georgia.....	59	32	2	10	12	11	33	55.935
Idaho.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	33.333
Illinois.....	122	72	16	21	37	20	57	58.960
Indiana.....	70	49	0	13	13	6	56	80.024
Indian Territory.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	100.000
Iowa.....	61	27	11	4	15	7	35	57.365
Kansas.....	46	27	1	5	6	3	30	65.219
Kentucky.....	59	32	1	11	12	12	82	54.240
Louisiana.....	36	11	3	3	6	7	10	27.770
Maine.....	21	8	3	0	3	1	5	23.810
Maryland.....	33	94	5	19	24	14	104	315.121
Massachusetts.....	71	29	15	1	16	6	30	64.911
Michigan.....	67	35	4	7	11	7	39	58.227
Minnesota.....	42	24	3	4	7	4	27	64.287
Mississippi.....	41	15	2	4	6	3	18	43.902
Missouri.....	86	24	14	5	19	9	34	39.442
Montana.....	4	2	1	2	3	1	4	100.000
Nebraska.....	34	15	6	2	8	6	17	49.997
Nevada.....	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0.000
New Hampshire.....	12	10	1	0	1	0	11	91.663
New Jersey.....	46	50	2	10	12	8	54	117.386
New Mexico.....	5	1	1	0	1	0	2	40.000
New York.....	191	303	5	55	60	66	297	155.104
North Carolina.....	52	17	1	2	3	4	16	30.768
North Dakota.....	6	7	0	0	0	1	6	100.000
Ohio.....	117	74	9	18	27	12	80	76.085
Oklahoma.....	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	100.000
Oregon.....	10	1	2	0	2	0	3	30.000
Pennsylvania.....	168	161	4	33	37	25	172	102.840
Rhode Island.....	11	3	5	0	5	3	5	45.455
South Carolina.....	37	10	3	5	8	5	13	35.139

a Six were removed before the end of probationary appointment.

TABLE 23.—Showing the apportionment of appointments to clerical and recognized trades positions in the Government Printing Office, etc.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Entitled.	Appointments.				Separations since June 15, 1898.	Net appointments charged.	Per cent received.
		In the service on June 15, 1898.	Since June 15, 1898.		Total.			
			Through examination.	Through reinstatement and transfer.				
South Dakota	10	7	0	1	1	0	8	80.000
Tennessee	56	28	2	12	14	10	32	57.144
Texas	71	11	9	2	11	7	15	21.120
Utah	7	2	1	1	2	0	4	57.144
Vermont	11	6	1	1	2	0	8	72.728
Virginia	53	50	1	11	12	13	49	91.463
Washington	11	2	3	1	4	1	5	45.455
West Virginia	24	26	0	10	10	7	29	120.843
Wisconsin	54	9	10	0	10	0	19	35.188
Wyoming	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
Total	2,000	1,591	177	320	497	324	1,764	88.200

NOTE.—On June 15, 1898, the President amended the rules to provide for the apportionment of appointments to these positions in the Government Printing Office. In applying this apportionment persons then in these positions were charged to their respective States and Territories, as shown in the left-hand column under "Appointments."

TABLE 30.—Showing changes in the force of the Government Printing Office among those appointed through examination and certification.

	Aug. 1, 1895, to June 30, 1899.					July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.				
	Appointments.	Separations.			Reinstated.	Appointments.	Separations.			Reinstated.
		Removed.	Resigned.	Died.			Removed.	Resigned.	Died.	
Compositor:										
Male.....	369	86	28	2	13	95	41	9	2	11
Female.....	13		1			6		1		
Pressman.....	36	4	1		1	5	4	1		1
Bookbinder.....	63	6	2		1	24	2	1		1
Skilled laborer:										
Male.....	19	5	3			1	4	1		
Female.....	118	2	6							
Superintendent of public documents.....	1									
Public document clerk, female.....	2									
Public document cataloguer, female.....	1	1					1			
Stereotyper.....	3									
Electrotypewriter.....	3		2					2		
Electrotype molder.....	5					3				
Electrotype finisher.....	6					1				
Electrician.....	3									
Assistant electrician.....	5									
Case maker.....	1									
Finisher.....	5									
Numberer, female.....	2					1				
Folder, female.....	76	11	4		5	63	11	4		4
Feeder, female.....	40	1	1			21	1			
Fireman.....	4									
Saw filer and knife grinder.....	2									
Plumber.....	1									
Messenger boy.....	3		1					1		
Leather parer.....	1									
Steam fitter.....	1									
Telegrapher.....	2		1							
Messenger.....	3	1	1			3	1	1		
Counter:										
Male.....	1					1				
Female.....	2									
Sewer, female.....	15					15				
Gold worker, female.....	1					1				
Operator, female.....	1					1				
Engineer.....	1					1				
Proof reader, male.....				1					1	
Total.....	809	117	51	3	20	245	65	21	3	17

a Of this number 39 were removed on account of necessary reduction of force when Congress adjourned.

TABLE 31.—Showing changes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, in the fifty-three post-offices classified before January 5, 1893.

Post-office.	Appointments.						Separations.						Selected, not appointed.			Remarks.											
	Original appointments.			Rein- stated.			Nonexcepted.						Declined appointment.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.		Temporary appointments.	Separations of temporary em- ployees.	Transfers to other offices.	Transfers from other offices.							
	Nonexcepted.			Total.			Excepted.			Total.																	
	Clerk.			Unclassified.			Total.			Deaths.																	
	Female.	Carrier.		Male.	Total.	Civilians.	Soldiers.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.									Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.			
	Male.	Female.	Carrier.	Total.	Unclassified.	Total.	Civilians.	Soldiers.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.		Deaths.	Total.									
Albany, N. Y.	3			3	4	7	1	8		1	1	2	0				6	8									
Allegheny, Pa.	1			2	1	4		4	1	3	1	3	2	6			1	4									
Atlanta, Ga.	4	1	7	12	17	29		29		5	6	11	6														
Baltimore, Md.	19	15	34	66	101			101	6	12	5	23	5	21	1	27	8										
Boston, Mass.	18	18	74	92	7	99		99	5	15	13	33	8	36	7	51	84										
Brooklyn, N. Y.	25	65	90	48	138			139	29	13	8	50	14	27			41	91		1	1	3					
Buffalo, N. Y.	11	22	33	1	29	63		63	5	7	5	17	33	5			38	55				4 porters, 1 printer ap- pointed.					
Chicago, Ill.	141	72	84	297	47	344	2	347	36	95	19	150	6	41	1		48	198	27	1	3	31	1	5	4	7 clerks brought in by consolidation. 4 clerks brought in by consolidation.	
Cincinnati, Ohio	4	8	12	16	28			28	5	6	1	12	2	5			7	19	1			1					
Cleveland, Ohio.	9	8	17	2	14	33		33	5	3	3	11	2	12		14	25							1	1		
Columbus, Ohio.	6	6	1	7	13	7		13	8	4	12						12							4	4		
Dallas, Tex.	3	2	1	6	1	7		7	1	5	6						6										
Dayton, Ohio.	1	1	1	4	5			5	2	2	2	3					3	5									
Denver, Colo.	9	11	21	1	12	34	1	36	5	3	1	9					8	15	2			2	1	1	2	2	
Des Moines, Iowa.	8	2	10	4	2	16		16	8	4	7	1					1	2	9	4	1		5				
Detroit, Mich.	15	3	18	1	2	21		21	2	6	3	11	14				14	25	1						14		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	8	1	13	22	2	29		29	5	4	1	10	1	1			2	12	4				4			1	1 illegal employee re- moved.
Hartford, Conn.	1	4	5	1	7	13		13	1	1	2	8					3	5									
Indianapolis, Ind.	7	3	10	1	12	23		24		5	2	3	1				6	11		1	1	1					
Jersey City, N. J.	4		4	7	11			11	4	8	1	8	6				6	14									
Kansas City, Mo.	12	2	6	20	1	30		30	5	5	10	4	4				8	18							3		
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	2	4	1	6			6	1	1	1	2	1	1			2	4		2	1	3				1	1
Louisville, Ky.	12	8	20	1	14	35		35	3	3	3	9	11	4	1	10	25										
Lowell, Mass.									1		1						1	1									
Lynn, Mass.	2	5	7		7			7		1	1	1					1	1								1	
Memphis, Tenn.	1	3	4	1	6			6		2	2	1					1	3									
Milwaukee, Wis.	12	2	10	8	11	44		46	5	11	8	19	2	3			6	21								1	
Minneapolis, Minn.	9	1	13	12	25			25	1	4	3	8	2				10	18									

Includes 32 porters.

39 unclassified appointments for service in Cuba and Puerto Rico; 2 illegal employees removed; 14 persons appointed under contract to heat and light post-office building.

Nashville, Tenn.....	7	5	12				12			12	3	4	1	8			8	1		2	1	1	4	1			
Newark, N. J.....	7	10	17				17			17	3	3	1	4			4	1		1							
New Haven, Conn.....	9	2		3			7	1		6	1	2		3			8										
New York, N. Y.....	9	5	14	8			25	1		26	5	3	4	12			9	21		1							
New Orleans, La.....	151	15	166	1	15		182	2	14	198	61	87	49	197	6	1	7	204	10	14	24	2	2	3			
Oakland, Cal.....	1	3		1	3		8			8	4	1	5	4			5	10						1			
Omaha, Neb.....	5	7	14				14			14	2	3	1	6			6										
Patterson, N. J.....	7	3	10		1		11			11		1	1	2			1	3									
Philadelphia, Pa.....	91	3	94	2	52		146	2	1	151	48	55	12	115	48	4	1	53	108								
Pittsburg, Pa.....	14	12	26	15			41			41	3	16	3	22			1	23	1								
Portland, Me.....	2	1	3				3		2	5										1							
Portland, Oreg.....		1		1			2			2	4	1		5						2	2			1			
Providence, R. I.....	4	4					13			13	1	4		5			10	15									
Richmond, Va.....	4	5	9	1	5		15			15	4	1	1	6	1	2	3	9									
Rochester, N. Y.....	4	2	6				6			6	2	21	3	5			5	5									
St. Louis, Mo.....	59	3	74	51			125	2		127	20	21	2	43	1	3	4	47	2	2	1	1					
St. Paul, Minn.....	6	6	14				14			14	3	3		3		14	14	17									
San Francisco, Cal.....	31	2	51		2		56			56	8	11	4	23			23	4	2	6							
Scranton, Pa.....	2	4	10				10			10	1	1		1			1	2									
Springfield, Mass.....	6	6	12	4			16			16	4	5	1	10	3	1	4	14	6								
Syracuse, N. Y.....	6	13	19	1			20	1		20	1	1		2	2		2	5									
Toledo, Ohio.....	1	2	3	1			4			4	3	2		5			5										
Troy, N. Y.....	2	2	4				4			4	1		1	2			2										
Washington, D. C.....	10	2	27		67		94			94	6	13	6	25	12	43	1	56	81	1				2			
Worcester, Mass.....	1	3	4		2		6	1		7	2	2	3	7			1										
Total.....	778	93	444	1,315	28	678	2,021	10	32	2,063	523	459	162	944	212	270	14	496	1,440	67	4	24	95	10	10	27	80

Worcester, Mass.:

Total

[illegible]

TABLE 32.—Showing changes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, in the service of the 691 post-offices classified on January 5, 1893, and since—Ct'd.

Post-office.	Appointments.						Separations.						Selected, not appointed.			Transfers.		Temporary employees.		Illegal appointments.		Furloughed.		Military duty.									
	Original appointments.						Nonaccepted.						Rein-stated.		Total.		To and from other branches of the service.		Appointed.		Removed.		Removal of illegal appointments.										
	Nonaccepted.						Total.						Deaths.		Total.		Declined appointment.		Failed to qualify.		Failed to report.				Total.								
	Total.						Total.						Deaths.		Resignations.		Deaths.		Resignations.		Deaths.												
	Male.	Female.	Clerk.	Carrier.	Total.	Unclassified.	Soldiers.	Civilians.	Total appointments.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Declined appointment.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	To and from other offices.	To and from other branches of the service.	Appointed.	Removed.				
Dowagiac, Mich.	1			4	5		5	5	4	1	1	1	1		2	2	2	4			1						1	1					
DuBois, Pa.																												2					
Dubuque, Iowa.	2			3	5		5	5	5	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3			3			1			2	1					
Duluth, Minn.						1																					1						
Dunkirk, N. Y.	2			3	5		5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3			3			3			2	1					
Durham, N. C.	2			2	4		4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			2			2			1						
Durham, N. C.	1			1	2		2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1			2			1						
East Liverpool, Ohio.	1			1	2		2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			2			2			1						
Easton, Pa.				3	3	2	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
East Orange, N. J.				5	5		5	5	5	1																							
East Providence, R. I.				4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5															
East St. Louis, Ill.	2			2	4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5															
Easton, Wis.	1			1	2		2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									2						
Elgin, Ill.	1			1	2		2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3									2						
Elizabeth, N. J.	2			1	3		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2									1	1					
Elkhart, Ind.	1			2	3		3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									1	1					
Elmira, N. Y.	1			1	2		2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									1	1					
El Paso, Tex.	2			6	8		8	8	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2									2	2					
Elwood, Ind.	1			1	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2								1							
Elyria, Ohio.	1			1	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2									1						
Emporia, Kans.	1			1	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2									1						
Englewood, N. J.	1			1	2		2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									2	1					
Eric, Pa.	3			4	7		7	7	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4			0						1	1					
Escanaba, Mich.																																	
Eureka, Cal.																																	
Evansville, Ind.	1			6	7		7	7	6	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	2	3			1						1						
Everett, Mass.	3			3	6		6	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0															
Fairfield, Iowa.																																	
Fairmont, W. Va.				6	6		6	6	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										1	1				
Fall River, Mass.				1	1		1	1	7	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3															
Fargo, N. Dak.																																	

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TABLE 32.—Showing changes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, in the service of the 691 post-offices classified on January 5, 1893, and since—C'td.

Post-office.	Appointments.					Separations.										Selected, not appointed.				Transfers.	Temporary employees.		Military duty.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Original appointments.					Rein-stated.					Total appointments.					Declined appointment.					Failed to quality.	Failed to report.		Total.	To and from other of-fices.	To and from other branches of the service.	Appointed.	Removed.	Illegal appointments.	Removal of illegal appointments.	Purloined.	Reassigned.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Nonexcepted.			Total.		Unclassified.		Total.	Civilians.		Total.			Deaths.		Resignations.		Deaths.															Resignations.		Deaths.		Resignations.		Deaths.		Total.		Total separations.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Male.	Female.	Clerk.	Carrier.	Total.	Total.	Excepted.	Unclassified.	Total.	Soldiers.	Civilians.	Total.	Deaths.	Resignations.	Removals.	Deaths.	Resignations.	Removals.	Deaths.														Resignations.	Removals.	Deaths.	Total.	Deaths.	Resignations.	Removals.	Deaths.	Total.	Deaths.	Resignations.	Removals.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

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TABLE 32.—Showing changes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, in the service of the 691 post-offices classified on January 5, 1893, and since—C't'd.

Post-office.	Appointments.						Separations.						Selected, not appointed.				Transfers.	Temporary employees.		Illegal appointments.		Military duty.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Original appointments.			Rein-stated.			Nonexcepted.			Excepted and unclassified.			Declined appointment.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.		To and from other offices.	To and from other branches of the service.	Appointed.	Removed.	Removal of illegal appointments.	Furloughed.	Reassigned.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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	Excepted.			Unclassified.			Total.			Deaths.															Deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Male.	Female.	Carrier.	Male.	Female.	Carrier.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.													Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Total separations.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
West Superior, Wis.	1	1	2	3	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 32A.—Persons appointed in unclassified post-offices, shortly afterwards classified by the establishment of free delivery thereof, and within six months thereafter transferred to other positions in the classified service, from October 15, 1897, to February 28, 1900.

[See pp. 388-391, Fifteenth Report, and pp. 298-300 ante, Mt. Clemens post-office, this report.]

Name.	Post-office in which appointed.	Date appointed.	Date classified.	Date request for transfer.	Office to which transferred.
Wm. G. Brownlow	Newport News, Va.	Oct. 15, 1897	Nov. 16, 1897	Nov. 5, 1897	Government Printing Office.
Mrs. Laura G. Little	Watertown, Mass.	Sept. 28, 1897	Nov. 1, 1897	Dec. 20, 1897	Boston, Mass., post-office.
C. Ernest Loundsbury	Van Wert, Ohio	Sept. 29, 1897	Feb. 1, 1898	Feb. 7, 1898	Bridgeport Conn., post-office.
Howard Pennock	Attica, Ind.	Jan. 15, 1898	Feb. 15, 1898	Mar. 4, 1898	New York, N. Y., post-office.
Emily Van Orden	Napa, Cal.	Apr. 30, 1898	May 1, 1898	May 3, 1898	San Francisco, Cal., mint.
Arthur N. Hacker a	Spartanburg, S. C.	Feb. 15, 1898	Apr. 16, 1898	May 14, 1898	Bristol, Tenn., post-office.
Robert B. Wasson	Greenville, Ohio	Apr. 21, 1898	May 16, 1898	June 6, 1898	Treasury Department.
Edw. S. Leland	Key West, Fla.	May 1, 1898	July 16, 1898	June 23, 1898	Post-office Inspector in charge, New York City.
Geo. W. Jones	Martinsburg, W. Va.	June 9, 1898	July 1, 1898	Sept. 1, 1898	Post-office Department.
Jno. B. Heath	Elwood, Ind.	June 1, 1898	Aug. 6, 1898	Sept. 13, 1898	Xarion, Ind., post-office.
Robt. A. Stickney	St. Augustine, Fla.	Aug. 27, 1898	July 16, 1898	Aug. 9, 1898	Treasury Department.
Chas. R. Clark	Key West, Fla.	June 16, 1898	do.....	Sept. 1, 1898	Do.
W. E. Marsh	Madisonville, Ohio	Sept. 22, 1898	Nov. 1, 1898	Nov. 21, 1898	Post-office Department.
Douglas G. Miller	Winchester, Va.	Sept. 22, 1898	Nov. 1, 1898	Nov. 21, 1898	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Boyd L. McKnight	Phoenixville, Tex.	Aug. 16, 1898	Oct. 1, 1898	Dec. 25, 1898	Post-office Inspector in charge, New York City.
Miss Minna Anderson b	Phoenixville, Pa.	Aug. 16, 1898	Oct. 10, 1898	Dec. 30, 1898	Philadelphia, Pa., post-office.
Mrs. Sallie G. Allen	Sistersville, W. Va.	Nov. 25, 1898	Dec. 15, 1898	Dec. 16, 1898	Philadelphia, Pa., pension agency.
Arthur F. Booz	Fairmont, Tenn.	Dec. 1, 1898	Feb. 15, 1899	Mar. 1, 1899	Baltimore, Md., post-office.
Percival Marshall	Columbia, Tenn.	Jan. 24, 1899	Feb. 1, 1899	Apr. 6, 1899	Washington, D. C., post-office.
C. W. Dice	Marshall, Mo.	Nov. 25, 1898	Dec. 13, 1898	Apr. 11, 1899	St. Louis, Mo., post-office.
Elsie J. Anderson	Sistersville, W. Va.	Nov. 25, 1898	Dec. 1, 1899	Apr. 6, 1899	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Victor Emden	Albert Lea, Minn.	Nov. 9, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899	Apr. 11, 1899	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Thos. W. Cochran	Victor, Colo.	Dec. 20, 1898	Feb. 15, 1899	Mar. 30, 1899	Treasury Department.
Wm. Bonner	Nyack, N. Y.	Mar. 15, 1899	Apr. 1, 1899	May 15, 1899	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Lincoln H. Hodge c	Tucson, Ariz.	Jan. 11, 1899	Mar. 1, 1899	May 18, 1899	Chicago, Ill., post-office.
Miss M. Jeffrey	Fredonia, N. Y.	Jan. 15, 1899	Apr. 1, 1899	June 5, 1899	Burlington, Vt., post-office.
Reuben T. Reeves	Nyack, N. Y.	Feb. 15, 1899	May 1, 1899	June 21, 1899	Washington, D. C., post-office.
L. J. Woodriddle	Medina, N. Y.	Apr. 1, 1899	Apr. 1, 1899	May 21, 1899	Do.
Warren L. Hommedieu	Medina, N. Y.	Apr. 1, 1899	May 1, 1899	July 5, 1899	Little Falls, N. Y., post-office.
John O'Rourke	Herkimer, N. Y.	Apr. 27, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	July 15, 1899	Philadelphia, Pa., post-office.
Mrs. M. R. Shields	Catskill, N. Y.	May 20, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	July 5, 1899	Albany, N. Y., post-office.
Mary J. Greenwood	do	June 22, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	do.....	New York, N. Y., post-office.
Lyle Sands	Herkimer, N. Y.	Apr. 21, 1899	July 1, 1899	Aug. 7, 1899	do.
M. S. Horton	Danville, N. Y.	July 1, 1899	Sept. 1, 1899	Sept. 9, 1899	New York, N. Y., post-office.
D. A. Sutton	do	June 10, 1899	do.....	Sept. 25, 1899	Brooklyn, N. Y., post-office.

a Since transferred to the Treasury Department.

b Since transferred to the Post-Office Department.

c Since transferred to office of post-office Inspector in charge, Chicago, Ill.

d Since transferred to the Washington, D. C., post-office.

TABLE 32A.—Persons appointed in unclassified post-offices, etc., from October 15, 1897, to February 28, 1900—Continued.

Name.	Post-office in which appointed.	Date appointed.	Date classified.	Date request for transfer.	Office to which transferred.
Mrs. Louise Rivers	Vallejo, Cal.	Aug. 21, 1899	Sept. 1, 1899	Oct. 12, 1899	San Francisco, Cal., post-office.
Chas. T. McCoy	Huron, S. Dak.	Aug. 5, 1899	do	Oct. 26, 1899	St. Louis, Mo., post-office.
Nathan H. Baker	Alexandria, Ind.	Sept. 1, 1899	Nov. 1, 1899	Nov. 2, 1899	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Robt. W. King	Shelby, Ohio	Apr. 15, 1899	Oct. 1, 1899	do	Brooklyn, N. Y., post-office.
Mrs. Flora Gulick	Martinsville, Ind.	July 28, 1899	Nov. 1, 1899	Nov. 11, 1899	Terre Haute, Ind., post-office.
Mrs. Margt. B. Hicks	Wayne, Pa.	Oct. 1, 1899	Dec. 16, 1899	Dec. 28, 1899	Philadelphia, Pa., post-office.
Mrs. Florence D. Bratton	Moundsville, W. Va.	Oct. 1, 1899	Jan. 1, 1900	Jan. 6, 1900	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Jas. C. De Long	Fort Plain, N. Y.	Dec. 15, 1899	Feb. 1, 1900	Feb. 8, 1900	New York, N. Y., post-office.
Otto B. Weik	Seymour, Ind.	do	Jan. 15, 1900	Feb. 2, 1900	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Chas. H. Pendleton	Athol, Mass.	Nov. 15, 1899	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 28, 1898	To position of post-office inspector.
Walter H. Boozen	Indiana, Pa.	Oct. 26, 1897	Nov. 1, 1897	Jan. 9, 1898	Do.
Wm. R. Keys	Palestine, Tex.	Nov. 22, 1897	Dec. 1, 1897	Apr. 13, 1898	Do.
C. C. James	Ilion, N. Y.	Feb. 14, 1898	May 2, 1898	May 13, 1898	Do.
Edwd. I. Allen	Martinsburg, W. Va.	July 29, 1898	Sept. 1, 1898	Sept. 13, 1898	Do.
John Mahin	Webster City, Iowa	Apr. 1, 1898	July 1, 1898	July 15, 1898	Do.
Perry Glasscock	Brazil, Ind.	Jan. 30, 1899	Feb. 1, 1899	Mar. 29, 1899	Do.
D. J. Foster	Kewanee, Ill.	Feb. 23, 1899	Mar. 1, 1899	May 9, 1899	Do.
Frank N. Davis	Exeter, N. H.	July 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	Sept. 18, 1899	Do.
		Dec. 15, 1899	Jan. 1, 1900	Jan. 9, 1900	Do.

a Previously transferred to Baltimore, Md., post-office.

TABLE 33.—*Showing changes in the Post-Office Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899. (Summary of Tables 31 and 32.)*

APPOINTMENTS.	
Clerks:	
Male	1,243
Female	206
Carriers	1,449
Total nonexcepted appointments	1,186
Appointments to excepted places	2,584
Appointments to unclassified places	192
Total number original appointments	941
REINSTATEMENTS.	
Veterans	19
Civilians	52
Total number reinstatements	71
Aggregate number of appointments	3,788
SEPARATIONS.	
From nonexcepted places:	
Removals	507
Resignations	907
Deaths	214
Total separations from nonexcepted positions	1,628
From excepted and unclassified positions:	
Removals	377
Resignations	482
Deaths	20
Total separations from excepted and unclassified positions	879
Aggregate number of separations	2,507

TABLE 34.—*Showing total separations, with causes therefor, from the free-delivery service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899; also percentages of separations from all causes, compared with percentages of separations by removal, for each fiscal year from 1893 to 1899.*

[From report of First Assistant Postmaster-General for the year ended June 30, 1899.]

FREE-DELIVERY SERVICE.

The total number of separations from the service during the year is itemized as follows:

For intoxication	88
For arrest for violation of postal laws and regulations	29
For gross violations of postal laws and regulations	85
For physical disability	3
Carriers deceased	109
Carriers resigned	120
Total	434

The following comparative statement shows the percentage of separations in all grades, including deaths and resignations, for the past six years, or since the operation of the civil-service law was extended to all free-delivery offices:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1893-94	6.3	1896-97	2.5
1894-95	4.9	1897-98	2.9
1895-96	3.7	1898-99	3

Removals for causes during the same period are summarized as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1893-94	4	1896-97	1.06
1894-95	3	1897-98	1.32
1895-96	2.1	1898-99	1.27

TABLE 35.—*Showing removals from the Post-Office Service by years.*

	Number of re- movals in excepted, competi- tive, and unclassi- fied posi- tions.	Number of persons in the classified com- petitive service.
June 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....	451	10, 90
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	376	11, 57
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.....	460	12, 86
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	664	13, 97
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	703	14, 99
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	716	17, 90
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	649	23, 68
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	1, 420	a 24, 000
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	1, 217	a 25, 000
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	700	26, 30
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	551	a 28, 000
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	1, 306	31, 000
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	884	35, 650
Total.....	10, 097	

a Estimated.

Removals from competitive positions:

July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	375, or 1.34 per cent.
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	535, or 1.7 per cent.
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	507, or 1.42 per cent.

TABLE 35A.—*Showing number and percentage of separations from the seven largest post-offices.*

Post-office and period.	Nonexcepted.							
	Removed.		Resigned.		Died.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent of force.	Num-ber.	Per cent of force.	Num-ber.	Per cent of force.	Num-ber.	Per cent of force.
New York :								
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	57	1½	65	2	35	1	157	4½
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	69	2	64	2	43	1½	176	5½
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	61	1½	87	2½	49	1½	197	6
Chicago :								
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	53	2	61	2½	23	1	137	5½
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	82	1½	92	3½	18	½	142	5½
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	36	1½	95	3½	19	½	150	5½
Philadelphia :								
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	33	2	14	1	18	1	65	4
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	126	8	37	2½	17	1	180	11½
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	48	3½	55	3½	12	½	115	7½
Brooklyn :								
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	10	1½	15	1½	8	½	33	3½
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	27	3	7	½	9	1	48	4½
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	29	3½	13	1½	8	½	50	5½
St. Louis :								
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	16	2	24	3½	2	½	42	5½
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	6	½	22	3½	6	½	34	5
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	20	3½	21	3½	2	½	43	6½
Boston :								
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	3	½	14	1	14	1	31	2½
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	10	½	28	2	13	1	51	3½
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	5	½	15	1½	13	1	33	2½
Baltimore :								
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	3	½	6	1	6	1	15	2½
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	3	½	5	2½	5	½	13	2½
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	6	1	12	2	5	½	23	3½

Post-office and period.	Excepted and unclassified.								Ag- gre- gate.	Percent of whole number of em- ployees.
	Removed.		Resigned.		Died.		Total.			
	Num-ber.	Per cent of force.	Num-ber.	Per cent of force.	Num-ber.	Per cent of force.	Num-ber.	Per cent of force.		
New York :										
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	23	7	7	2	½	32	10	189	5½	
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	19	6	8	3	.....	27	9	203	5½	
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	6	1½	1	½	.....	7	2½	204	5½	
Chicago :										
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	28	10	9	3½	1	½	38	13½	175	6½
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	23	8	55	20	.....	78	28	220	7½	
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	6	2½	41	14½	1	½	48	17½	198	6½
Philadelphia :										
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	1	½	14	7	5	2½	20	10	85	4½
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	123	62½	23	11	5	2½	151	76	331	17½
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	48	24	4	2	1	½	53	26½	168	9½
Brooklyn :										
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	10	5½	23	13	4	2½	37	20½	70	6½
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	95	54	34	18	2	1	131	73	154	14½
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	14	8	27	15	.....	41	23	91	8½	
St. Louis :										
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	1	1½	12	17½	1	1½	14	20	56	7½
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	35	50	8	11	.....	43	61	77	10½	
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	1	1½	3	4½	.....	4	5½	47	6½	
Boston :										
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	6	4½	16	11	2	1½	24	16½	55	3½
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	13	9	27	18	.....	40	27	91	6	
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	8	5½	36	25½	7	5	51	47½	84	5½
Baltimore :										
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	.....	.....	10	8	1	½	11	8½	26	3½
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	2	1½	3	2	1	½	6	4½	19	2½
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	5	4	21	16½	1	½	27	21½	60	8½

Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Appointments.				Separations.								Selected, not appointed.				Transfers.				Temporary.		Illegal.			
Original appointments.		Reinstatements.		Total appointments.	Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.				Total separations.	Declined appointment.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	To other offices.	From other offices.	To other branches of the service.	From other branches of the service.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Illegal appointees removed.
Excepted.	Unclassified.	Soldiers.	Civilians.		Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.													
1			1	2 4 40		1 1 6	1 3 25	1 3 20	1 1 1		1 1 20	2 3 45									3 19 1	5 14			
1				1	1	1	2		1		1	2 1									1	1			
	3		2	20 1		1 10	11					11											2		
				5 1 6 3 6 5	1 7 6	3 1 1	1 1 7	5 1 8 1 2 4			1 4 2 1 6 5	5 1 8 8 6 5									2	2			
2				2				2			2	2													
1				12	1	1	1	3	2	1		3	6								1	1			
6				2	1			1	2			1	8												
2				3		1		1	3	3	1	2	2								1	1	1	1	
2	1			3				1	1			1	1								3	3			
2	1	1		7	3		1	4	2	2		6	4								1	1			
4	2		1	7		1		1	1	2		3	4												
7				14	4			4	1	2		7	1								3				
				1				1				1	1												
3				3				3			3	3	3												
1				15	6	8		14				14	2								4	6		1	
1		2		6	1	1		2				2									5	3		2	
				2																					
1				7		3		3				3									4	2			
1				1								1									2	2			
1				2	1	1		1				2	3												
1				1	1	2		2				3	3								1	6			
2		1		3						1		6	2												
1				6	3	1	1	5	2	1		1	6	2		2					5	2			
2				2	3	1		4				2	1												
				1		1		1				1	1								1				
1	5			9	2	1		3	3			6													
3		1		1	1	2		3	1			3	1								2	2			
2	2			4					3			3	3												
3	21	8	2	49	14	9	5	28	24	3		27	55								1				
				4	2	2		4				1	5												
1	1			5	1	1		3					3												
5	49	11	18	230	50	30	39	119	12	17	1	30	149	12	2	14		1	1	1	14	8	(d)		
				1	6		2	1	3				3							1	2	1			

d Eleven examiners, 1 law clerk, and 2 stenographers performed illegal services, and 53 temporary laborers were assigned to classified duties in appraiser's office. Discontinued by Treasury Department.

TABLE 36.—*Showing changes in the Custom-House Service.*

Location of custom-house.	Appointments.																				
	Original appointments.																				
	Nonexcepted.																				
	Clerk.		Junior clerk.		Day inspector.	Night inspector.	Sampler.	Messenger.	Assistant weigher.	Watchman.	Opener and packer.	Inspector.	Foreman.	Janitor and porter.	Examiner.	Attendant.	Admeasurer.	Assayer.	Boatman.	Mounted inspector.	Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																		
Nogales, Ariz.....	2				1								1					1			5
Norfolk, Va.....								4													
Ogdensburg, N. Y.....																					
Oswego, N. Y.....	4																				4
Pembina, N. Dak.....																					
Pensacola, Fla.....																					
Perth Amboy, N. J.....																					
Petersburg, Va.....																					
Philadelphia, Pa.....	4				1	3			2		1				1	1	1				14
Pittsburg, Pa.....																					
Plattsburg, N. Y.....																					
Port Huron, Mich.....	1																				1
Portland, Me.....																					
Portland, Oreg.....																					
Portsmouth, N. H.....																					
Port Townsend, Wash.....	3					1															4
Providence, R. I.....						5															5
Richmond, Va.....																					
Rochester, N. Y.....																					
St. Augustine, Fla.....																					
St. Louis, Mo.....																					
St. Paul, Minn.....						1															1
Salem, Mass.....					8	2															10
San Diego, Cal.....					9	2															11
Sandusky, Ohio.....																					
San Francisco, Cal.....	7				9	2	6												2		2
Savannah, Ga.....																					
Shieldsboro, Miss.....																					
Sitka, Alaska.....																					
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.....																					
Tampa, Fla.....	1				1																2
Toledo, Ohio.....	1																				1
Waldoboro, Me.....																					
Washington, D. C.....																					
Wilmington, Del.....																					
Wilmington, N. C.....																					
	88	4	27	....	76	32	12	25	21	1	18	1	1	8	11	11	7	2	8	3	351

a Including 1 assistant cashier

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Appointments.				Separations.								Selected, not appointed.				Transfers.				Temporary.		Illegal.			
Original appointments.		Reinstate-ments.		Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.																	
Excepted.	Unclassified.	Soldiers.	Civilians.	Total appointments.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Total separations.	Declined appointment.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	To other offices.	From other offices.	To other branches of the service.	From other branches of the service.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Illegal appointees removed.
				5		5		5		1		1	6								1	2	1		
5				5	1		1	2	4			4	6								1	9	13		
4				4	4		4	4					4												
				4	1		1	2	1			1	3									3	3		
1				1	1			1				1	1									1			
2	113	5	6	140	43	13	4	61	13	3	3	19	80	2		2	1				4				
5				5				1	1			2	2											1	
2			1	4		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3												
				1		1	1	1				1	1												
7	1			8	3	1		4	6			6	10									15	12	1	
1				5	4	2		6				6	5				2					3	2		
				5	5			5				5	2				2					1	2		
1				1				1	1			1	1									1	1		
2				2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	4												
2	2			4	1	1	1	3	1			1	4							1					
				10				1					1										2		
				11	2			2				2	4									13	13		
2	2			3				1	3			1	4												
1	4	2	1	35	18	9	2	29	1			1	30									7	6		
2				2					2			2	2												
3			1	4	1			1	2			2	3									54	35		
1	1			4	2	1	1	4	1			1	5									6	64		
				1					1			1	1												
1				1					1				1									5	5		
																						2	2		
107	243	39	40	780	211	124	75	410	120	54	6	180	590	19	2	3	24	1	1	1	5	215	159	5	

b Two temporary appointments made permanent.

TABLE 37.—Showing removals from the Custom-House Service by years, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1899.

	Number of removals in expected, competitive, and unclassified positions.	Number of persons in the classified competitive service.
July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887 <i>a</i>	46	2,573
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	242	2,506
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889 <i>a</i>	87	<i>b</i> 2,800
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	184	3,257
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	171	3,372
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	180	3,420
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	116	3,514
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	541	3,625
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	250	3,756
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	146	4,550
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	178	4,933
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	560	4,933
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	331	<i>b</i> 5,200
Total.....	3,032	

a Incomplete.*b* Estimated.

Removals from competitive positions:

July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	150, or 31 per cent.
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	283, or 6.1 per cent.
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	211, or 4.6 per cent.

TABLE 37A.—Showing number and percentage of separations from the six largest custom-houses each year, 1896 to 1899.

Custom-house and period.	Nonexcepted.							
	Removed.		Resigned.		Died.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
New York:								
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	48	24	23	11	31	11	102	54
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	79	44	25	14	27	11	131	74
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	50	24	30	14	39	24	119	64
Philadelphia:								
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	16	44	3	8	2	4	21	64
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	2	4	6	14	2	4	10	24
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	43	124	13	4	4	14	61	174
Boston:								
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	2	4	4	1	3	4	9	24
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	3	4	4	1	11	24	18	44
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....			1	4	10	24	11	24
Baltimore:								
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	6	34	2	14	2	14	10	64
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	2	14			1	4	3	2
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	16	10	6	34	3	14	25	154
San Francisco:								
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	9	34	3	1	2	4	14	5
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	27	10	14	5	3	1	44	16
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	18		9		2		29	
New Orleans:								
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	4	24	1	4	2	14	7	44
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....			8	54	3	2	11	74
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	14	94	9	54	5	34	28	184

TABLE 37A.—Showing number and percentage of separations from the six largest custom-houses—Continued.

Custom-house and period.	Excepted and unclassified.								Aggregate.	Per cent.
	Removed.		Resigned.		Died.		Total.			
	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.		
New York:										
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	9	13 $\frac{3}{8}$			4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	20	115	5
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	130	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			146	35	277	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	30	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	149	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia:										
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	11			11	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	44	50	14	16			58	66	68	15
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	13	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	18
Boston:										
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....									9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$					2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....									11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore:										
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			4	11	14	7
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	6	16 $\frac{1}{2}$			2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	22	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	20	55 $\frac{1}{2}$					20	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
San Francisco:										
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....			1	5			1	5	15	5
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....	2	10					2	10	46	15
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	1		3				4			
New Orleans:										
July, 1896, to June, 1897.....	2	6	1	3			3	9	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
July, 1897, to June, 1898.....			2	6	1	3	3	9	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
July, 1898, to June, 1899.....	24	77	3	10			27	87	55	31

Whole number of classified and excepted and unclassified employees.

Custom-house.	Classified employees.	Excepted and unclassified.
New York.....	1,808	417
Philadelphia.....	350	83
Boston.....	395	37
Baltimore.....	161	36
San Francisco.....	277	19
New Orleans.....	146	31

The Presidential order of July 27, 1897, materially affected the number of excepted employees, and many classified positions have been abolished and unclassified positions established in their stead during the period covered. It was, therefore, necessary to approximate the percentages in several offices.

In regard to the changes at these ports, practically the same state of facts appears as is shown by the comment on Table 35, showing separations from seven large post-offices. The proportion of removals from the excepted and unclassified positions is much greater than from the nonexcepted force. It should be borne in mind that at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, and New Orleans there are from three to four nominating officers for each port. Each of these nominating officers administers the civil-service rules with a different degree of thoroughness.

TABLE 38.—Showing number appointed from competitive examinations in the New York custom-house during each fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1883, and the number removed of those so appointed during the same period.

Position.	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.
Clerk	13		22		49	1	81	2	94		110	7
Inspector	7		11	1	27		67	3	45		44	1
Sampler			3		13	1	2		1		1	1
Assistant weigher			3			1	3		27		3	1
Messenger												
Junior clerk												
Night inspector	8		4		22	1	13	1	14		12	
Opener and packer					26	2	7	1	15		8	3
Watchman			1				6		2			
Attendant							1					
Foreman												
Laborer												
Inspector							9		6		2	
Examiner			4		25	1	10		5		12	
Assistant gauger			4		2	5						
Total appointed	28		52		164		209		215		214	
Total removed				1		12		7				13

Position.	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.
Clerk	19	7	42	7	32	18	29	6	39	12	43	8
Inspector	4	9	16	8	25	3	6		8			2
Sampler		4	2		6	3	3		1		1	
Assistant weigher	3	16	1	1	12	6	1	2	12		15	2
Messenger											5	
Junior clerk											2	
Night inspector	3	14	23	14	3		6		12		14	
Opener and packer		12	5		4	7			6		1	
Watchman						1					2	
Attendant												
Foreman												
Laborer												
Inspector		10										
Examiner	10	4	2	5	5	1	1		1		8	1
Assistant gauger					1		1					
Total appointed	39		91		88		53		69		110	
Total removed		76		35		39		9		12		14

Position.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.		Total.	
	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.
Clerk	18		3	2	7	8	27	3	65	71
Inspector	16	4		8	1	1	12	3	26	43
Sampler	3		4		1		14	1	67	12
Assistant weigher	31	1	2	7	22	5	10	13	123	55
Messenger	24	3			11		16		63	3
Junior clerk	1				3		29	1	35	1
Night inspector	13	1		5	3		4	1	164	37
Opener and packer	12		6	1	5	1	20	1	121	23
Watchman	8		1	1	1		1	1	22	4
Attendant	5		1	1	1		9		17	1
Foreman							1		1	
Laborer					3		6		9	
Inspector						2			17	13
Examiner	12	1	2		2	2	4	3	103	18
Assistant gauger			1						9	5
Total appointed	143		27		60		153		1,715	
Total removed		11		25		19		27		230

TABLE 39.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, appointments to excepted positions, subject to noncompetitive examinations under Rule VI, in the Custom-House Service, from July 27, 1897, to December 31, 1899.*

Name.	Position.	Place.	Date.
Edward L. Kimball	Deputy naval officer.	Boston	Oct. 13, 1899
Jesse Dennett	Principal deputy and inspector	Brownsville, Tex.	Oct. 14, 1899
Melvin A. Marvel	Principal deputy	Cape Vincent, N. Y.	Aug. 10, 1899
Edward F. Highland	Deputy surveyor and inspector	Denver	July 5, 1899
John H. Cameron	Principal deputy	Steamer Dixon, Duluth.	Sept. 10, 1899
Isaac N. Jones	Deputy collector	Eastport, Me.	Aug. 24, 1899
John F. Barr	do	Key West	Do.
Edward B. Sawyer	Principal deputy and collector	Machias, Me.	Oct. 14, 1899
Robert L. Houston	Deputy collector and clerk	Mobile, Ala.	July 15, 1899
Benjamin Champe	Deputy surveyor and clerk	Nashville	June 12, 1899
Henry W. Robertson	Deputy surveyor	New Orleans	Oct. 13, 1899
Thomas S. Ellis	Deputy naval officer.	do	Do.
Thomas F. Woods	Principal deputy	Pembina, N. Dak.	Aug. 15, 1899
Frank Tallman	Deputy collector and inspector	Ottawa	Sept. 21, 1899
John Steibling	Deputy surveyor	New York	July 27, 1899
Edw. S. Farwell	Principal deputy	Rockland, Me.	Oct. 19, 1899
Fred A. Hovey	Chief Deputy	Valdoboro, Me.	Do.
Will H. Mathews	Principal deputy	do	Do.
Oakley C. Smeaton	do	Suspension Bridge	June 5, 1899
M. E. Short	do	Port Tampa	Oct. 6, 1899
Wallace P. Locker	do	Shieldsboro, Miss.	Oct. 20, 1899
Edwin W. Maslin	Deputy naval officer	San Francisco	Oct. 13, 1899
John P. Jackson, Jr.	Private secretary to collector	do	July 24, 1899
Chauncey M. St. John	Deputy surveyor	do	Oct. 13, 1899
Thomas W. Adams	Deputy collector and inspector	St. Augustine.	June 21, 1899
William D. Stevenson	Principal deputy	do	do
Leslie Jeffries	Deputy naval officer	Philadelphia	Aug. 25, 1899
George W. Eggert	Chief deputy	Perth Amboy	Oct. 2, 1899
Mark Murphy	Deputy collector	Pembina, N. Dak.	Oct. 16, 1899
Washington Bowic	Deputy surveyor	Baltimore	Oct. 13, 1899
John M. Cable	Deputy naval officer	do	Do.
Walter E. Palmer	Principal deputy	Bangor, Me.	June 9, 1899
Annie F. Joyce	Private secretary to appraiser.	Boston	June 19, 1899
L. H. Duchesney	Deputy surveyor	do	Oct. 13, 1899
I. Porter	do	Albany	Nov. 16, 1899
D. H. McLean	Deputy collector	Astoria	Feb. 21, 1898
Frank L. Parker	Deputy collector and clerk	do	Feb. 20, 1899
A. Newton	Principal deputy	Bath, Me.	Aug. 26, 1898
Henry H. Darnell	Deputy collector	do	Dec. 22, 1898
Eugene R. Belcher	Deputy collector, special deputy	Brunswick	Mar. 16, 1898
G. W. Cole	Deputy collector and inspector	Bath, Me.	Aug. 25, 1897
Frank A. Dunn	Cashier	Brunswick, Ga.	Nov. 22, 1898
W. H. Bradish	Deputy collector and inspector	Buffalo	Feb. 15, 1898
Fred Diedrich	Principal deputy	do	Jan. 4, 1896
E. G. Boysen	Clerk and cashier	do	Aug. 1, 1899
Willis Fuller	Deputy collector	Burlington, Vt.	Nov. 22, 1899
Albert Robistow	Principal deputy	do	July 19, 1899
Walter E. Schmidt	do	Chicago	Dec. 19, 1898
Wm. H. Cise	Cashier	do	Nov. 6, 1899
Thomas F. Farrell	Deputy collector and inspector	Newport, Vt.	Dec. 1, 1899
David H. McClung	Deputy surveyor	Cincinnati	Nov. 1, 1898
F. M. Couden	Clerk and cashier	do	June 1, 1898
John P. Reig	Principal deputy	Cleveland	May 21, 1899
Samuel S. Kerr	Cashier	Detroit	Mar. 28, 1898
John C. Lee	Principal deputy and clerk	do	Aug. 12, 1899
Thomas H. Little	Cashier	Duluth	Sept. 1, 1899
Richard O. Harvin	do	Eagle Pass	July 31, 1898
Thomas H. Cole	Deputy collector.	Eric, Pa.	Mar. 25, 1898
Samuel A. Swiggert	do	Great Falls	Aug. 1, 1898
Alphonse J. Rosenthal	Deputy collector and clerk	Galveston	Mar. 21, 1899
Samuel Penland	do	do	Apr. 7, 1898
Miss Mariel H. Marsh	Cashier	Houlton, Me.	Dec. 6, 1898
James O. Churchill	Special deputy collector.	St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 5, 1899
Norman L. Flosheim	Cashier	do	Dec. 20, 1899
Charles M. Cruzat	Deputy collector and inspector	Shieldsboro, Miss.	Aug. 1, 1899
Roy S. Hanna	Principal deputy	Tampa, Fla.	May 29, 1899
Geo. R. McFarlane	Deputy collector and clerk	do	Feb. 1, 1898
Wm. H. Hatch	Deputy collector and inspector	Thomaston, Me.	Nov. 1, 1899
Wm. T. Webb	do	Norfolk, Va.	Apr. 4, 1896
Thomas Lowery	do	do	Apr. 19, 1898
Chas. D. Woodworth	Deputy surveyor and clerk	Omaha, Nebr.	Sept. 19, 1897
Wm. McDonald	Deputy surveyor	Philadelphia	June 2, 1899
Rodney Russell	Deputy collector and inspector	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Dec. 14, 1899
Warren F. Thayer	do	do	Do.
Max R. Brothers	Deputy collector and clerk	Washington, D. C.	Jan. 15, 1899
Arthur C. Greenwill	Principal deputy	Los Angeles	Dec. 16, 1898
A. N. Francisco	do	do	Sept. 10, 1897
John C. Comstock	Deputy collector and inspector	New London	Jan. 17, 1898
Charles F. Ross	Deputy naval officer	New Orleans	Sept. 7, 1899
Rob. G. Wimberly	Private secretary	do	Aug. 5, 1899
George J. Corey	Deputy naval officer.	New York	July 10, 1899

TABLE 40.—Showing changes in the Internal Revenue

Month.	Appointments.												Total appointments.	
	Original appointments.								Reinstatements.					
	Nonexcepted.							Total.	Excepted.	Unclassified.	Soldiers.	Civilians.		
	Clerk.		Storekeepers.	Gaugers.	Storekeeper gaugers.	Deputies.	Stamp deputies.							Messengers.
	Male.	Female.												
Albany, N. Y.									1				1	
Alexandria, Va.					2	1			3				3	
Asheville, N. C.					23				23	5	5		23	
Atlanta, Ga.					5				5	3		1	9	
Austin, Tex.														
Baltimore, Md.					6				6				6	
Birmingham, Ala.		5							5			1	6	
Boston, Mass.										1		2	3	
Brooklyn, N. Y.		1						2	3	2			5	
Burlington, Iowa									3	3	1		4	
Camden, N. J.														
Chicago, Ill.												2	2	
Chillicothe, Ohio										1	1		2	
Cincinnati, Ohio.												1	1	
Cleveland, Ohio										1			1	
Columbia, S. C.		1							1				1	
Covington, Ky.					15				15	1			16	
Dallas, Tex.					3				3				3	
Danville, Ky.			1		1	1			3				3	
Denver, Colo.					1				1	1		1	3	
Detroit, Mich.										4			4	
Dubuque, Iowa														
East St. Louis, Ill.		1			1				2		1		3	
Grand Rapids, Mich.														
Hartford, Conn.														
Helena, Mont.														
Jacksonville, Fla.					2				2	1			1	
Kansas City, Mo.										4		2	6	
Knoxville, Tenn.					2				2				2	
Lancaster, Pa.		3							3				3	
Lawrenceburg, Ind.					2				2	1		4	7	
Leavenworth, Kans.														
Lexington, Ky.														
Little Rock, Ark.														
Louisville, Ky.		1			22				23			1	24	
Madison, Wis.														
Milwaukee, Wis.			2		1			1	4			1	5	
Nashville, Tenn.					1				1	1			2	
Newark, N. J.														
New Orleans, La.										1			1	
New York, second district.										2			2	
New York, third district.														
Omaha, Nebr.										2			2	
Owensboro, Ky.					3				3				3	
Parkersburg, W. Va.						1			1	3	1		5	
Peoria, Ill.										5			9	
Philadelphia, Pa.					4				4	2		1	7	
Pittsburg, Pa.														
Portland, Oreg.			1	4	17				22	1		2	25	
Portsmouth, N. H.										1		1	2	
Raleigh, N. C.					1				1	4			5	
Richmond, Va.														
Rochester, N. Y.												1	1	
Sacramento, Cal.										1			1	
St. Louis, Mo.		1							1				1	
St. Paul, Minn.										4			4	
San Francisco, Cal.				3					3	2		1	6	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.														
Scranton, Pa.										1			1	
Springfield, Ill.			1	6	7				14	1		1	16	
Syracuse, N. Y.			3						3	2			5	
Terre Haute, Ind.					9				9	1			10	
Toledo, Ohio.														
Total	12	1	8	13	128	3	3		168	64	9	20	1	268

Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Separations.								Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.		Illegal.		Remarks.
Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.				Declined appointment.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	Appointments.	Separations.	Appointments.	Separations of illegal employees.	
Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.									
2	2	1	2	1			1	2				2	12	2		Transfer to Post-Office Department.
11	4		15					15				102	113			
11	3	3	17	3	1		4	21				8				
	1		1					1						1		
2	2	2	6					6				4	6			
5	6		11					11				5	3			
2			2		1		1	3				13	12	2	2	
	1		1					1				10				
	1		1		1		1	2				2	2			
	1	2	3					3						1		
														5	2	
	4		4	6	1		7	11				5	6			
1	1		2					2				13	6			
3			3					3					1			
18	1		19					19					1			
												3				
4			4					4						1		
	1		1		1		1	2				1		1		
2	2		4		1		1	5					2			
												1	1	1		
1			1					1								
2			2					2								
4	2		6					6						2		
2			2					2				2	1			
	6		6					6					2	1		
2	3		5					5				3	2			
1	16		17					17				1	8	7		
12	6		18					18				3	2	2		
												2				
												7	5			
8	1		9					9						1		
46	3	1	50		2		2	52				3		5	1	
	1		1					1						1		
	1		1					1						2		
3	1		4					4						2	1	
												3	6	5		
	1		1		1		1	2								
	2		2					2							1	
1			1					1								
5	3		8					8				5	2	6		
21	5	1	27					27				1	3	1		
2			2					2						2		
11			11	1			1	12								
4	10	1	15					15				3	3	4		
1	1		2					2	3		3	1	5			
6	1		7					7				4	3			
	1		1		1		1	2								
1	1		2	6	5	2	13	15						26		
1			1					1				6		19	1	
1	1		2					2				3				
1	3		4	2			2	6								
			6		1		1	7				5		7		
	3		3		15		15	18		1	1	6	1	1	1	
	1		1					1								
2	14	1	17					17	2		2					
2		1	3		2		2	5				6	3			
1	1		2					2				3				
	1		1					1						2		
208	125	13	346	19	33	2	54	400	5	1	6	224	233	115	14	

TABLE 41.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, appointments to excepted positions subject to noncompetitive examinations under Rule VI, in the Internal-Revenue Service, from May 29, 1899, to January 15, 1900.*

Name.	Position.	Place.	Date.
Carter M. Louthan.....	Deputy collector.....	Alexandria, Va.....	1899.
Milton H. Rush.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 1
Lewis W. Morgan.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. Lucien Hamilton.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. F. Adkins.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Edward J. McCullough.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
E. L. Collins.....	Storekeeper and gauger.....	do.....	Sept. 5
E. L. Connor.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
E. E. Blossom.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
A. S. Adams.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9
A. S. Allen.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
E. M. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Thomas B. Claiborne.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
R. J. Wise.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 27
John S. Crocker.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9
F. W. Davidson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Jos. H. Dodge.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 5
A. G. Fulton.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Hugh H. Faltz.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 22
J. Taylor Gorst.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9
J. B. Granostaff.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 5
C. S. Grayson.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 22
N. B. Haskins.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. B. Honneker.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. C. Hooper.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9
C. H. Lacey.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. H. Lechew.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
R. C. Mackin.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
E. A. McMahon.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 5
Henry C. Norman.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9
J. J. F. Richmond.....	Gauger.....	do.....	Sept. 5
W. Hank Shaw.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9
John T. Taylor.....	Storekeeper and gauger.....	do.....	Nov. 22
W. J. Vernon.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 9
E. M. Wallace.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 22
Douglass Whiting.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 5
Lewis Willis.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
John R. Wood.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 29
L. S. Allen.....	do.....	Asheville, N. C.....	Aug. 31
M. D. L. Alfred.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
John Armstrong.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Henry Barringer.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Edw. T. Belote.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. P. Blackwell.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 1
A. Blevins.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
Gen. W. Bradley.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Joel Brewer.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Samuel G. Brimm.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
L. A. Bristol.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
E. F. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Robt. J. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 15
Wm. A. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
R. J. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 16
B. B. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
J. F. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Thos. A. Brunt.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Jas. C. Byrd.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Ira T. Carter.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Edw. R. Carter.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
I. T. Carter.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. M. Check.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Dr. C. Clark.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Jas. Combs.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Chas. A. Cook.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
E. C. Cowell.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
T. M. Crabb.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Jos. W. Craig.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. K. Craig.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
John A. Craven.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
H. H. Crouch.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
T. M. Crysel.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
A. C. Davis.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. P. Deal.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
L. B. Dula.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
T. D. Ella.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 16
W. L. Farris.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
W. R. Fletcher.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Thos. C. Foster.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
R. C. Gettys.....	do.....	do.....	Do.

TABLE 41.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, appointments to excepted positions subject to noncompetitive examinations under Rule VI, in the Internal-Revenue Service, from May 29, 1899, to January 15, 1900—Continued.*

Name.	Position.	Place.	Date.
W. S. Grant	Storekeeper and gauger	Asheville, N. C.	1899.
R. L. Green	do	do	Aug. 31
Hugh A. Hanks	do	do	Do.
Thos. H. Hampton	do	do	Do.
John E. Hayes	do	do	Do.
B. D. Haynes	do	do	Do.
Z. M. Heath	do	do	Do.
Henry Hillard	do	do	Do.
J. S. Henderson	do	do	Do.
John P. Herman	do	do	Do.
J. S. Holbrook	do	do	Do.
F. F. Howell	do	do	Do.
Jere. Hoyle	do	do	Do.
John E. Hubbard	do	do	Do.
Eli Hudson	do	do	Do.
A. E. Hudgins	do	do	Do.
Walker M. James	do	do	Do.
Gentry Jennings	do	do	Do.
Shuman Jolly	do	do	Do.
Asa T. Lee	do	do	Do.
Chas. Little	do	do	Do.
W. C. Logan	do	do	Do.
Chas. P. Maroney	do	do	Do.
Jas. M. Martin	do	do	Do.
Earl M. Moose	do	do	Do.
Samuel McCaul	do	do	Do.
Joshua F. McConroy	do	do	Do.
Wm. G. Meadows	do	do	Do.
John S. M. Miller	do	do	Do.
John C. Milton	do	do	Do.
Samuel C. Morgan	do	do	Do.
T. L. Nesbit	do	do	Do.
M. A. Newland	do	do	Do.
J. W. Newman	do	do	Do.
Wm. H. Norris	do	do	Do.
J. O. Patterson	do	do	Do.
John Phipps	do	do	Do.
Oscar Pilkington	do	do	Do.
John T. Priddy	do	do	Do.
J. A. Pruitt	do	do	Do.
J. M. Gaither	do	do	Dec. 2
W. A. Garren	do	do	Dec. 4
J. K. Gibbs	do	do	Dec. 2
S. T. Goforth	do	do	Do.
R. S. Grant	do	do	Do.
R. I. Grant	do	do	Do.
K. M. Grant	do	do	Do.
W. S. Grant	do	do	Do.
G. H. Graham	do	do	Dec. 4
J. H. Greenwood	do	do	Dec. 2
S. E. Hamlin	do	do	Do.
A. K. Hall	do	do	Dec. 4
Jos. Hanks	do	do	Dec. 2
J. C. Harman	do	do	Do.
J. E. Hayes	do	do	Do.
M. L. Henderson	do	do	Aug. 31
R. F. Henry	do	do	Do.
J. L. Hewitt	do	do	Dec. 2
J. L. Hicks	do	do	Do.
Otto Hildebrand	do	do	Do.
C. M. Hoffman	do	do	Do.
J. L. Hoffman	do	do	Do.
W. J. Hogue	do	do	Do.
John H. Holler	do	do	Do.
R. C. Hopper	do	do	Dec. 4
J. A. Hoots	do	do	Do.
J. B. Houser	do	do	Dec. 2
J. W. Howell	do	do	Do.
D. F. Huffman	do	do	Do.
P. A. Hughes	do	do	Do.
J. L. Hyatt	do	do	Do.
J. M. Isbell	do	do	Do.
L. S. Jolly	do	do	Aug. 31
J. J. Jones	do	do	Dec. 2
J. S. Jordan	do	do	Do.
J. C. Kennedy	do	do	Do.
C. J. Kestler	do	do	Do.
R. A. Keever	do	do	Do.
J. H. Kitchen	do	do	Dec. 4

TABLE 41.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, appointments to excepted positions subject to noncompetitive examinations under Rule VI, in the Internal-Revenue Service, from May 29, 1899, to January 15, 1900—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Place.	Date.
			1899.
C. L. Kimbrough.....	Storekeeper and gauger.....	Asheville, N. C.....	Dec. 4
R. L. King.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
A. H. King.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
N. Kykendall.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
A. P. Ladd.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4
John Lancaster.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
T. H. Lindsey.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
W. W. Lindley.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
C. C. Lissenbee.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4
D. A. Little.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
J. M. Long.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. L. Luther.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4
W. H. Lynch.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
J. G. Lyon.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. L. Marlow.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4
Ambrose Mathia.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
W. P. May.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
C. D. McDonald.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
P. T. McFee.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4
Walker McGaha.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
E. M. McInturf.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. W. Neely.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. C. Miller.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Max D. Miller.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. E. Miller.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
L. S. Moody.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4
F. A. Naylor.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
C. L. Neilson.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4
A. S. Nicholson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
C. L. Nicholson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. H. Molsinger.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
C. W. Parker.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
Stephen Parker.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
J. H. Patterson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
T. M. Peoples.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
A. C. Phillips.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
J. F. Phipps.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
T. A. Poin Dexter.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4
R. T. Poor.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
H. C. Randall.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4
F. B. Ray.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. G. Reavis.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
A. H. Reese.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
D. C. Reynolds.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. T. Rhodamer.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
D. C. Rhyne.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
A. B. Richardson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. J. Rich.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4
J. W. Rhodes.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Z. H. Roberts.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
E. J. Roberts.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. S. Rutledge.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. A. Sale.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. M. Scott.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4
C. A. Sebastian.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
G. W. Sheck.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
H. W. Sherrill.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
M. R. Shoaf.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
D. W. P. Shook.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
D. M. Shook.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. F. Shore.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. L. Sink.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
A. L. Smathers.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4
R. N. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Zeno Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
J. J. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. A. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
R. A. Somers.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
L. C. Sprinkle.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
W. A. Spense.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
Jno. H. Sprinkle.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. M. Stuck.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. R. Staley.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. A. Templeton.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 4
W. A. Thorpe.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
W. C. Triplett.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. M. Tucker.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. S. Tweed.....	do.....	do.....	Do.

TABLE 41.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, appointments to excepted positions subject to noncompetitive examinations under Rule VI, in the Internal-Revenue Service, from May 29, 1899, to January 15, 1900—Continued.*

Name.	Position.	Place.	Date.
Elliott Vestal.....	Storekeeper and gauger.....	Asheville, N. C.....	1899.
E. Wallace.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
Jno. B. Walker.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
M. H. Ware.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
M. L. Weber.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
R. M. West.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. N. Whitaker.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
C. H. Willard.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
H. C. Williams.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. W. Woodruff.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. H. Woods.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. H. Wolfe.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
E. H. Wooten.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. A. Yook.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
N. Alexander.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
A. M. Alexander.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
S. H. Allgood.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Thos. Arledge.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. M. Ark.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
F. M. Baker.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. T. Barlow.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. P. Barringer.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. R. Bean.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
A. M. Blackwell.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
B. J. Booker.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
General W. Bradley.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
J. R. Burton.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
C. W. Burton.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
B. F. Bynum.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. C. Byrd.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
W. A. Campbell.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
Jas. Candill.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
G. W. Chambers.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
B. F. Clayton.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
Ellis L. Cook.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2
T. F. Combs.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
F. A. Curtis.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
A. A. Davidson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
F. A. Davis.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
B. C. Davis.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
A. C. Davis.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. H. Deaver.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. T. Delaner.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
D. E. Dobbins.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
G. G. Elledge.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
D. H. Felmet.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
N. H. Felts.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
A. N. Fitzgerald.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. L. Fortune.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
E. T. C. Franks.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Theo. P. Quinn.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 21
J. F. Miller.....	do.....	do.....	July —
J. C. Green.....	do.....	do.....	July —
W. T. Garrison.....	do.....	do.....	July —
S. E. Rackley.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
H. C. Randall.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
G. H. Renegar.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
F. M. Rhinehart.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. I. Roseman.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Ed. F. Roberts.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. E. Scott.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Geo. W. Sebastian.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
D. F. Shepherd.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
John Shores.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
B. C. Shores.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Alex. Sigmon.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Clingman B. Sluder.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. C. Sloan.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. H. Smitherman.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Richard Smither.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Jacob Smathers.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
L. E. Snupes.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
A. S. Solesbee.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Vann L. Steel.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
R. A. Stroud.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. D. Sturgill.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
V. E. Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. F. Tomlinson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Wm. N. Tucker.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Harris Wallace.....	do.....	do.....	Do.

TABLE 41.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, appointments to excepted positions subject to noncompetitive examinations under Rule VI, in the Internal-Revenue Service, from May 29, 1899, to January 15, 1900—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Place.	Date.
J. C. Wallace	Storekeeper and gauger	Asheville, N. C.	1899. Aug. 31
Clifton Walls	do	do	Do.
R. B. Warren	do	do	Do.
J. F. Waters	do	do	Do.
John L. Wells	do	do	Do.
J. H. Whitaker	do	do	Do.
Miles J. Williams	do	do	Do.
Lee W. Williams	do	do	Do.
Benj. F. Witt	do	do	Do.
J. P. Wooten	do	do	Do.
E. H. Wooten	do	do	Do.
Robt V. Wright	do	do	Do.
Elliott Vestal	do	do	Do.
Wm. R. Gray	do	Atlanta, Ga.	Do.
W. T. Linton	do	do	Aug. 3
J. M. Murray	do	do	July —
Jos. A. Walker	do	do	Oct. 9
Thaddeus J. Wilson	do	do	Do.
F. J. Wimberly	do	do	Aug. 3
Zedekiah Cross	do	do	Oct. 29
Thos. Fisher	do	Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 1
Jacob S. Meyers	do	do	Do.
John K. Miller	do	do	Nov. 2
Moses K. Albert	do	do	Dec. 13
E. W. McCost	do	do	Dec. 5
J. Wm. Donovan	do	Birmingham, Ala.	Dec. 11
J. C. Brasher	do	do	July —
C. N. Finley	do	do	July —
W. H. Harney	do	do	July —
Drue D. Horton	do	do	July —
Andrew N. Johnson	do	do	Sept. 18
A. Latham	do	do	July —
Van L. Livingston	do	do	Nov. 1
Thos. B. Morton	do	do	Sept. 6
John C. Montgomery	do	do	Nov. 1
C. B. Nichols	do	do	Aug. 31
H. W. Pond, Jr.	do	do	July —
Chas. W. Scofield	do	do	July —
John E. Sims	do	do	Sept. 6
W. M. Wagner	do	do	Do.
Roswell P. Trowbridge	do	Brashear, La.	Sept. 16
Ira Wilcox	do	Chillicothe, Ohio	Nov. 22
Edward H. Barton	do	Columbia, S. C.	Sept. 18
Wesley S. Dixon	do	do	Do.
W. D. Freeman	do	do	Do.
L. F. Goldsmith	do	do	Do.
R. L. Henderson	do	do	Nov. 15
John B. King	do	do	Do.
Berry F. Means	do	do	Sept. 18
Henry Sims	do	do	Do.
Bratt S. Suber	do	do	Do.
R. E. Williams	do	do	Nov. 15
Washington Rippleton	do	Covington, Ky.	Sept. 18
Archle R. Mays	do	do	Dec. 5
Jas. Feirook	do	do	July 28
G. A. Selter	do	do	July 25
D. A. Allen	do	Dallas, Tex.	Oct. 4
P. Q. Russell	do	do	Nov. 22
Thos. C. Adams	do	Danville, Ky.	Oct. 25
B. W. Batterston	do	do	Nov. 7
Jerry Bengé	do	do	Do.
W. W. Byrley	do	do	Do.
D. M. Caddell	do	do	Do.
Richard E. Cundiff	do	do	Sept. 18
Wm. Dingus	do	do	Nov. 7
Fred Harris	do	do	Do.
Elijah Hicks	do	do	Do.
John C. Howard	do	do	Do.
John M. Howard	do	do	Do.
J. E. Howard	do	do	Do.
D. D. Hunt	do	do	Do.
W. H. Learcey	do	do	Do.
Francis B. Linville	do	do	Do.
Green Miller	do	do	Do.
B. N. Spradling	do	do	Do.
R. L. Stewart	do	do	Do.
J. M. Tinsley	do	do	Do.
John A. Wyatt	do	do	Do.

TABLE 41.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, appointments to excepted positions subject to noncompetitive examinations under Rule VI, in the Internal-Revenue Service, from May 29, 1899, to January 15, 1900—Continued.*

Name.	Position.	Place.	Date.
G. A. Collins	Storekeeper and gauger	Danville, Ky	1900. Jan. 4
S. M. Morrow	do	do	Do.
Jake T. Patrick	do	do	Do.
R. L. Willmore	do	do	Do.
P. J. Ostergard	do	Kansas City, Mo.	Jan. 9 1899.
Chas. L. Harris	do	do	Nov. 15
Clark Wix	do	do	Do.
Peter Allen	do	Knoxville, Tenn.	July 15
Robt. L. Cress	do	do	Sept. 16
Robt. H. Martin	do	do	Oct. 20
Jas. A. Mayes	do	do	Do.
Aaron W. Penland	do	do	Do.
Samuel Pridmore	do	do	Nov. 22
Jos. M. Seal	do	do	Nov. 7
Jas. L. Turner	do	do	July —
George J. Hutton	do	Lancaster, Pa.	Nov. 9
Levi H. Neal	do	do	Oct. 16
Geo. E. Romberger	do	do	Nov. 22
J. L. Strader	do	do	Nov. 24 1900.
Jacob C. Coover	do	do	Jan. 4
Morris T. Hinkle	do	do	Do.
Harry J. Jones	do	do	1899. Dec. 5
Chas. H. McGrew	do	do	1900. Jan. 4
T. L. Raymond	do	Lawrenceburg, Kans.	1899. Dec. 19
Wm. W. Asher	do	Leavenworth, Kans.	Oct. 6
I. A. Whitten	do	do	Nov. 15
J. C. Holbrook	do	Lexington, Ky	Dec. 19
N. F. Jonette	do	do	Do.
E. W. Lane	do	do	Do.
John Sheehan	do	do	Do.
W. D. Allnutt	do	Little Rock, Ark.	Sept. 1
W. H. Bullard	do	do	July —
W. A. Morton	do	do	Oct. 6
Andrew J. Russell	do	do	July —
J. W. Smith	do	do	Sept. 1
Jas. W. Stover	do	do	July —
John S. Thompson	do	do	July — 1900.
J. J. Biggs	do	Louisville, Ky	Jan. 8
O. H. Buster	do	do	Do.
Geo. K. Andrews	do	Madison, Wis.	1899. July —
Jas. H. Harrington	do	do	Sept. 18
Chas. D. Moore	do	Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 28
Chas. Eskridge	do	Nashville, Tenn.	Oct. 16
A. M. Henderson	do	do	Aug. 30
S. H. Jameson	do	do	Oct. 4
J. M. Watson	do	do	Oct. 21
D. J. Williford	do	do	Sept. 18 1900.
W. C. Christenberry	do	do	Jan. 4
W. H. Harris	do	do	1899. Dec. 19
Lou. C. Hickman	do	do	Nov. 7
John Baker	do	New Orleans, La.	Nov. 9
Elmer H. Allen	do	Owensboro, Ky	Oct. 6
T. R. Lowry	do	do	Nov. 28
C. L. Edwards	do	do	Nov. 3
S. L. Jarvis	do	do	Do.
John H. Thomas	do	do	Do.
Chas. W. Slack	do	do	Oct. 10
J. N. Baker	do	Farkersburg, W. Va	July —
Jasper Day	Gauger	do	Sept. 6
J. E. Echols	Storekeeper and gauger	do	Sept. 1
J. S. Echols	do	do	Oct. 5
E. F. Reed	do	do	Oct. 6
J. Oscar Bender	do	Philadelphia, Pa.	July —
B. D. Morgan	do	Pittsburg, Pa.	Oct. 11 1900.
E. P. Baker	do	do	Jan. 8 1899.
D. W. McPherson	do	do	Dec. 19
John R. Onslor	do	do	Oct. 11
Wm. D. Stevenson	Deputy collector and inspector.	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Sept. 8

TABLE 41.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, appointments to excepted positions subject to noncompetitive examinations under Rule VI, in the Internal-Revenue Service, from May 29, 1899, to January 15, 1900—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Place.	Date.
			1899.
J. M. Allen.....	Storekeeper and gauger.....	Raleigh, N. C.....	Aug. 31
Jos. H. Armfield.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. W. N. Alston.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30
J. C. Atkins.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
F. A. Badders.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Stonewall Barnett.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 16
James E. Bailey.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30
Chas. A. Banks.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. Alvin Barbour.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Romulus W. Blackmore.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Robt. Blackwood.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
D. G. Bond.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 6
Henry Bradley Pearce.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
John Brady.....	Gauger.....	do.....	Oct. 9
C. G. Brown.....	Storekeeper and gauger.....	do.....	Oct. 6
Geo. W. Bryan.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30
James M. Bryan.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Malcom B. Buchanan.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Geo. W. Buchanan.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Robt. D. Bumpass.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
W. H. Burk.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9
R. H. Bunting.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 18
R. L. Campbell.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 16
T. C. Campbell.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 18
E. W. Cannady.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9
Percy Cannady.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
N. L. Carron.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Saml. R. Carron.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Alex. Carter.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15
Jno. H. Carver.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30
Webb Cates.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 6
W. Seymour Chamblee.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
H. K. Chandler.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Thos. Harlow Check.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30
Marshall B. Chestnut.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Paul E. Coble.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Stokes E. Cole.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Hardy H. Crouch.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
R. H. Crumpler.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9
Everett J. Davis.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 10
Robt. J. Day.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30
M. Brewster Deaton.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
W. R. Dixon.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30
Alfred V. Dokery.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
Robt. B. Dunn.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30
R. T. Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
M. L. Ellington.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15
A. M. Ellison.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30
Hayes B. Everett.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 9
Geo. L. Farmer.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30
James W. Ferrall.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. M. Ferrell.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Jno. E. Francis.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
D. N. Frazier.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Arrie M. Free.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31
Geo. W. Griffin.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30
Geo. Gunn.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Wm. G. Hall.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Chas. B. Hall.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Robt. A. Hardy.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Chas. C. Hardy.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
D. O. Harrington.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Chas. T. Harris.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Stephen T. Herring.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
B. W. Hill.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Ed. H. Hill.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
J. C. Hilton.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Geo. M. Hodgins.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
H. E. Hodges.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Richard B. Holland.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 30
J. B. Holland.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 18
Jas. M. Hooper.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30
Jesse T. Holland.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
D. T. House.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
L. S. Hoyt.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Wm. H. Hughes.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Jas. W. Ingle.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Thos. J. Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 10
Emanuel W. Jerman.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30

TABLE 41.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, appointments to excepted positions subject to noncompetitive examinations under Rule VI, in the Internal-Revenue Service, from May 29, 1899, to January 15, 1900—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Place.	Date.
			1899.
Atlas Jerman	Storekeeper and gauger	Raleigh, N. C.	Aug. 31
Wm. A. Jones	do	do	Do.
Philip C. Jones	do	do	Sept. 16
Nelson B. Jones	do	do	Aug. 30
Alex. Katzenstein	do	do	Do.
Wm. T. King	do	do	Do.
Job. A. Lineberry	do	do	Oct. 6
Walter C. Lloyd	do	do	Aug. 30
Caleb P. Lockey	do	do	Do.
Matthew Loonan	do	do	Do.
Thos. S. Mallory	Gauger	do	July —
Eli W. Manship	Storekeeper and gauger	do	Aug. 31
Otis M. Marshburn	do	do	Do.
Wm. G. Martin	do	do	Do.
Wm. K. Martin	do	do	Do.
J. S. McAdams	do	do	Do.
E. L. McCormac	do	do	Sept. 18
Raymond C. McCotter	do	do	Aug. 30
John A. McGregor	do	do	Aug. 31
C. E. McNamara	do	do	Do.
J. R. Melton	do	do	Sept. 1
R. E. Mitchelback	do	do	Aug. 30
John R. Mobley	do	do	Aug. 30
E. F. Moore	do	do	Oct. 10
A. L. Moore	do	do	Aug. 31
John J. Morris	do	do	Aug. 30
S. E. Morton	do	do	Do.
John J. Mozingo	do	do	Do.
John W. Myrick	do	do	Do.
Wm. R. Neal	do	do	Oct. 16
Chas. E. Nelson	do	do	Aug. 30
W. C. O'Berry	do	do	Do.
E. F. Oglesby	do	do	Do.
Jno. R. O'Neil	do	do	Sept. 28
W. O. O'Neil	do	do	Oct. 6
W. Pell Ormond	do	do	Aug. 30
Lunda V. Owen	do	do	Do.
Francis M. Pate	do	do	Do.
Jos. L. Pearson	do	do	Do.
O. J. W. Perry	do	do	Do.
Wm. H. Phillips	do	do	Do.
Wm. H. Pleasants	do	do	Do.
Jesse R. Pope	do	do	Do.
Wm. H. Puryear	do	do	Do.
Jas. A. Ray	do	do	Oct. 6
H. B. Register	do	do	Aug. 30
Jas. V. Rice	do	do	Sept. 18
Jno. T. Richmond	do	do	Aug. 30
R. B. Ridge	do	do	Oct. 16
Jos. Ritter	do	do	Aug. 30
Jas. E. Roberts	do	do	Do.
Joshua Rouse	do	do	Do.
R. B. Russell	do	do	Do.
Chas. Salter	do	do	Do.
Isham W. Scarboro	do	do	Aug. 31
Calvin L. Smith	do	do	Aug. 30
Thos. W. Snell	do	do	Oct. 10
J. Finley Snipes	do	do	Aug. 30
J. Ed. Spear	do	do	Oct. 6
Jos. W. Speight	do	do	Aug. 30
J. C. Stancil	do	do	Oct. 10
G. E. Stanton	do	do	Nov. 15
T. J. Stephenson	do	do	Aug. 31
Jno. A. Sutton	do	do	Sept. 18
Jno. H. Tadlock	do	do	Aug. 30
Geo. L. Taylor	do	do	Do.
Alonzo L. Taylor	do	do	Aug. 31
R. D. Tillman	do	do	Aug. 30
Jno. Thompson	do	do	Oct. 10
R. L. Schoolfield	do	do	Aug. 30
C. W. Smith	do	do	Do.
Patrick H. Stewart	do	do	Do.
N. G. Sutton	do	do	Oct. 6
Wm. M. Uzzell	do	do	Aug. 30
Thos. W. Vincent	do	do	Do.
D. C. Walker	do	do	Oct. 30
R. A. Walker	do	do	Oct. 10
Doc. T. Watson	do	do	Aug. 30
Danl. D. Weeks	do	do	Do.

TABLE 41.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, appointments to excepted positions subject to noncompetitive examinations under Rule VI, in the Internal-Revenue Service, from May 29, 1899, to January 15, 1900—Continued.*

Name.	Position.	Place.	Date.
			1899.
Jonathan D. White	Storekeeper and gauger	Raleigh, N. C.	Sept. 18
Spencer D. Win.	do	do	Sept. 11
W. T. Bain	do	do	Dec. 19
V. B. Carter	do	do	Oct. 6
L. M. Cates	do	do	Dec. 11
M. E. Cox	do	do	Nov. 24
W. J. Currie	do	do	Do.
J. W. Daly	do	do	Do.
A. L. Dawson	do	do	Do.
F. G. Holden	do	do	Dec. 11
J. J. Penny	do	do	Sept. 16
R. G. Kehee	do	do	Dec. 19
Geo. Laws	do	do	Do.
J. W. Lutterloh	do	do	Dec. 11
W. A. Mace	do	do	Nov. 24
M. A. McFarland	do	do	Aug. 30
W. J. McKey	do	do	Nov. 29
C. C. McLelland	do	do	Sept. 1
J. T. Mobley	do	do	Aug. 30
J. R. Mobley	do	do	Sept. 13
J. M. Neville	do	do	Dec. 19
O. M. Osborne	do	do	Dec. 27
W. T. Parnell	do	do	Nov. 29
Alex. Sympson	do	do	Dec. 11
H. C. Trogelman	do	do	Do.
P. Q. Waymick	do	do	Nov. 29
C. D. Wilkie	do	do	Dec. 19
J. A. Wright	do	do	Aug. 31
James B. Winders	do	do	Aug. 30
Jas. I. Williams	do	do	Aug. 31
A. B. Williams	do	do	Sept. 18
M. B. Williams	do	do	Do.
Leon C. Williams	do	do	Do.
Jeremiah W. Wilcox	do	do	Aug. 30
J. N. Wood	do	do	Oct. 6
Chas. J. Woodell	do	do	Aug. 30
Jesse T. Woody	do	do	Do.
W. D. Wooten	do	do	Oct. 6
Jno. A. Eright	do	do	Aug. 31
Jno. W. Young	do	do	Oct. 30
Jos. B. Stewart	do	do	Oct. 16
C. L. Davis	do	do	Sept. 13
Jno. W. Smith	do	do	Aug. 30
John N. Frier	do	do	Oct. 11
John Koelling	do	do	Nov. 22
Chas. B. Dorsey	do	do	July —
			1900.
D. C. Simpson	do	St. Louis, Mo.	Jan. 11

TABLE 42.—*Showing the number of classified competitive positions in the Post-Office, Custom-House, and Internal-Revenue services, and the number and percentage of removals therefrom, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.*

Branch of service.	Number of positions.	Number of removals.	Percentage of removals.
Post-Office.....	31,000	506	1.6
Custom-House.....	5,103	211	4.1
Internal-Revenue.....	2,939	208	7.1
	39,042	925	2.4

^a This number does not include substitutes.

TABLE 43.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, certificates for reinstatement in the

[Under remarks, "Vet." signifies veteran, "Reg." that the person was separated within one year, by law, and "Prov. 3 b" that the charges upon which

Name.	Department.	Separation.	
		Position.	Date.
R. A. Enderle	War	Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, copyist.	May 1, 1898
Winfield E. Berry	Agriculture	Tagger, Bureau Animal Industry	Mar. 2, 1899
David A. Murphy	Treasury	Superintendent construction	Nov. 29, 1898
Lucius D. Alden	do	Private secretary to Assistant Secretary.	Mar. 23, 1899
Mrs. Maggie W. Young	do	Clerk, Auditor War Department	May 31, 1899
William Edwards	do	Janitor, customs service	May 7, 1895
William A. Widney	do	Clerk, Auditor Interior Department	June 4, 1899
Henry Sherwood	Interior	Clerk, Office Architect	
Mrs. M. Todd Dean	War	Assistant messenger, Office Judge-Advocate-General.	May 31, 1898
W. E. Morris	do	Assistant engineer, Engineer Department.	July 2, 1896
John Baumann	do	Plumber, Quartermaster's Department	Aug. 8, 1898
Mrs. E. G. Scott	Treasury	Clerk, Office United States Treasurer.	June 30, 1890
Miss M. E. Walter	do	Printer's assistant, Engraving and Printing.	Oct. 6, 1898
William M. Donald	do	Inspector, heating post-office building	Nov. 19, 1898
William E. Dougherty	do	Clerk, Comptroller's Office	May 31, 1899
Miss L. M. Brattan	do	Clerk, Auditor War Department	Apr. 17, 1899
Mrs. M. A. Wallace	Navy	Copyist	Jan. 30, 1899
L. J. Cooke	War	Subinspector, Engineer Department	Nov. 17, 1898
Chas. G. Patine	War	Elevator conductor	Apr. 23, 1899
Lee M. Lipscomb	Treasury	Clerk, Auditor Post-Office Department.	June 30, 1898
Annie L. Graves	do	Money-order assorter, Auditor Post-Office Department.	do
J. Thos. Turner	Interior	Clerk, Land Bureau	June 30, 1876
Andrew Downing	do	Clerk, Pension Office	Jan. 15, 1899
Elias M. Butts	do	do	June 30, 1898
Thomas C. Blakeney	Treasury	Clerk from temporary roll	May 16, 1899
Jos. W. Kirkley	War	Civilian expert, publication of records.	Dec. 1, 1898
John Petersen	Treasury	Second mate, light-house	Apr. 15, 1898
William Knapp	do	Cutter, Philadelphia mint	July 31, 1894
Frank Layline	do	Workman, San Francisco mint	Sept. 30, 1893
C. A. Miller	do	Watchman, San Francisco mint	Oct. 15, 1893
John Shaw	do	Annealer, Philadelphia mint	Apr. 22, 1894
William Jeffreys	do	Helper, Philadelphia mint	Apr. 30, 1894
William P. White	Interior	Clerk	June 30, 1893
Chas. M. Mills	Treasury	Night watchman, Philadelphia mint.	May 16, 1894
Hiram S. Tuttle	do	Janitor, San Francisco mint	Feb. 1, 1887
Owen Sheridan	do	Helper, San Francisco mint	Sept. 30, 1885
Leonard Rhinehart	do	Workman, New Orleans mint	Dec. 5, 1893
W. F. Randall	do	Assistant engineer, San Francisco mint.	Dec. 31, 1891
John R. Pedrick	do	Workman, Philadelphia mint	Apr. 30, 1894
W. H. Main	do	Annealer, San Francisco mint	Sept. 30, 1893
Reuben McCartney	do	Helper, Philadelphia mint	June 3, 1894
Joseph H. McClees	do	Assistant engineer, Philadelphia mint.	May 30, 1894
Fergus Hanson	do	Captain watchmen, San Francisco mint.	Sept. 30, —
Thos. Gillespie	do	Helper, Philadelphia mint	Aug. 11, 1894
Joseph Brown	do	Melter, Philadelphia mint	June 30, 1892
Geo. A. Bakeoven	do	Night watchman, Philadelphia mint.	May 15, 1894
Walter B. Able	do	Skilled workman, New Orleans mint.	Aug. 20, 1893
J. A. W. Burche	do	Clerk, Auditor War Department	June 30, 1898
Wm. H. Brett	Interior	Clerk, Patent	Nov. 21, 1898
Frank R. Mead	do	Copyist, Pension	Aug. 14, 1898
Alfred G. McKenzie	do	Special agent, General Land Office	June 9, 1896
Alfred B. C. Clements	do	Special examiner, Pension Office	June 30, 1894
J. A. Standiford	Treasury	Helper, San Francisco mint	Dec. 30, 1893
Mrs. Ella Olberg	Interior	Clerk, Pension Office	Oct. 31, 1894
Herman Grossheim	Treasury	Second assistant keeper, Light-House Service.	July 17, 1896
Joseph Casey	do	Surfman, Life-Saving Service	Nov. 30, 1898
Robt. L. Omenstler	do	Carpenter, Philadelphia mint	Aug. 17, 1894
Arthur F. Berlitz	War	Clerk, Quartermaster-General	Dec. 6, 1898
William Strover	Interior	Draftsman, land service	July 1, 1898
Edwin A. Roulstone	Navy	Clerk, Boston Navy-Yard	June 30, 1893
Samuel White	Treasury	Clerk, Auditor Navy Department	Feb. 3, 1899
Samuel J. McMichael	do	Clerk, Auditor Interior Department	Sept. 28, 1898
George W. Hill	do	Operator, Bureau Engraving and Printing.	Aug. 2, 1894
P. H. Devine	Post-Office	Clerk, assistant attorney	Oct. 22, 1896
James D. Verney	Interior	Sergeant of watch	Apr. 4, 1898

classified service, issued under Rule IX, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899.

"Prov. 3 a" that the person was separated from the service on account of reduction of force required removal was based had been reinvestigated and found untrue.]

Certified for reinstatement.		Salary when—		Remarks.
Position.	Date.	Separated.	Reinstated.	
Same position	June 1	\$900.00	\$900.00	Vet.
do	June 2	720.00	720.00	Reg.
do	do	2,000.00	2,000.00	Reg.
Clerk, Auditor War Department	do	1,800.00	1,800.00	Reg.
Clerk, Auditor Interior Department	June 3	1,400.00	1,400.00	Reg.
Same position	June 6	720.00	720.00	Vet.
Clerk, Auditor Treasury Department	do	1,400.00	1,200.00	Reg.
Same position	June 7	1,800.00	1,800.00	Vet.
do	June 8	720.00	720.00	Reg.
Same position (Seattle)	do		p.m. 140.00	Reg.
Same position	do	720.00	900.00	Reg.
Repairer of rolls	June 9	900.00	660.00	Wild. vet.
Same position	do	p. d. 1.25	p. d. 1.25	Reg.
Watchman, Office Secretary	June 10	1,600.00	720.00	Reg.
Clerk, Auditor Navy Department	do	1,200.00	1,200.00	Reg.
Same position	June 12	1,200.00	1,200.00	Reg.
Special laborer, League Island	June 15	p. d. 3.25	p. d. 2.56	Reg.
Clerk, Quartermaster's Department	do	900.00	1,200.00	Reg.
Same position	June 15	720.00	720.00	Reg.
do	do	1,400.00	1,400.00	Reg.
do	June 16	840.00	840.00	Reg.
Clerk, Land Bureau	do	1,600.00	1,000.00	Vet.
Clerk, class 1, pensions	June 17			Reg.
Copyist, pensions	do	1,400.00	900.00	Reg.
Clerk, Auditor War Department	do	1,800.00	1,600.00	Reg.
Chief of division, Record and Pension	do	3,500.00	2,000.00	Reg.
Same position	June 19	p.m. 50.00	p.m. 50.00	Vet.
do	do			Vet.
do	do			Vet.
do	do			Vet.
do	do			Vet.
do	do	1,800.00	1,200.00	Vet.
do	do			Vet.
do	June 20			Vet.
Skilled helper, San Francisco mint	do			Vet.
do	do			Vet.
Watchman, New Orleans mint	do			Vet.
Helper, San Francisco mint	do			Vet.
Laborer, Philadelphia mint	do			Vet.
Skilled workman, San Francisco mint	do			Vet.
Watchman, Philadelphia mint	do			Vet.
Skilled workman, Philadelphia mint	do			Vet.
Skilled laborer, San Francisco mint	do			Vet.
Anncaler, Philadelphia mint	do			Vet.
Melter, Philadelphia mint	do			Vet.
Skilled workman, Philadelphia mint	do			Vet.
Skilled workman, New Orleans mint	do			Vet.
Clerk	June 22	1,200.00	1,200.00	Reg.
Same position	do	1,000.00	1,000.00	Reg.
do	do	900.00	900.00	Reg.
Copyist, General Land Office	June 23		900.00	Vet.
Clerk, pensions	June 23	1,300.00	1,200.00	Vet.
Same position	do			Vet.
Copyist, Pensions	June 24	1,000.00	900.00	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	do			Reg.
do	do			Reg.
Skilled workman, Philadelphia mint	do			Vet.
Same position	June 26	1,200.00	1,200.00	Reg.
do	do			Reg.
Writer	June 27	1,400.00	1,000.00	Vet.
Same position	do	1,600.00	1,200.00	Reg.
do	June 28	1,200.00	1,200.00	Reg.
Skilled helper	do			Vet.
Same position	do			Reg.
Watchman	June 29	750.00	720.00	Vet.

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TABLE 43.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, certificates for reinstatement in the

Name.	Department.	Separation.	
		Position.	Date.
James L. Straughan	War	Clerk, Record and Pension Office.	May 9, 1899
William C. Hill	Interior	Clerk, Pension Office.	June 30, 1898
J. Vinson Wiggins	do	Copyist	do
Burnett Taylor	Treasury	Watchman, assistant custodian and janitor.	Apr. 15, 1892
Pinekey W. Smith	do	Clerk, Auditor War Department.	July 5, 1899
Jno. H. Pratt	Interior	Assistant messenger, General Land Office.	June 30, 1898
F. W. Archibald	Treasury	Clerk, Auditor Post-Office Department.	Aug. 15, 1882
Thomas J. Calloway	War	Clerk, Record and Pension Office.	June 30, 1894
Jacob E. Hine	Treasury	Elevator conductor	June 28, 1895
Thomas Armstrong	do	Shipping clerk	June 23, 1894
Daniel McKay	do	Hospital attendant, Marine-Hospital Service.	June 14, 1899
C. Norman Howard	War	Clerk, Engineer Department.	Jan. 1, 1899
William Barnes	Treasury	Foreman, Philadelphia mint	Aug. 11, 1894
Philip Cosgrove, jr.	do	First mate, Light-House Service	Apr. 10, 1898
J. H. Lakin	do	Helper San Francisco mint.	Dec. 1, 1893
E. Reese Moore	do	Roller, Philadelphia mint	Apr. 30, 1894
Thos. McCombs	do	Helper, Philadelphia mint.	Apr. 21, 1894
Thomas M. Steep	War	Printer, Quartermaster's Department.	Jan. 13, 1865
Theodore J. Bell	Treasury	Helper, Philadelphia mint.	May —, 1887
Jno. J. Duffy	Navy	Messenger boy, Secretary's Office	Aug. 15, 1898
Robt. J. Strong	Interior	Copyist, Pension Office.	Mar. 8, 1899
Geo. W. Freeman	Treasury	Superintendent Light-House Service.	July 26, 1898
John H. Meem	do	Clerk, Auditor War Department	Aug. 12, 1898
Geo. W. Robertson	do	do	May 31, 1899
John Pennell	War	General mechanic	Aug. 9, 1886
Charles H. Paige	Interior	Clerk, Pension Office.	Apr. 30, 1893
Reuben Marquette	do	Classified laborer, Pension Office.	May 28, 1899
Aura J. Andrews	Treasury	Conductor, Philadelphia mint	Nov. 27, 1894
W. H. Adams	do	Watchman, San Francisco mint.	Dec. 3, 1886
H. L. Wilson	do	Clerk, Auditor War Department	May 31, 1899
Wm. C. Woods	War	Messenger, West Point	Aug. 31, 1894
Ben. F. Johnson	Treasury	Watchman, public buildings.	Nov. 15, 1899
John H. Holmes	do	Foreman	do
Benj. F. Tuthill	Navy	Copyist-draftsman, Cramps.	Jan. 14, 1899
Richard E. Roberts	Interior	Clerk, Pension Office.	Oct. 31, 1887
Albert A. Lott	do	Copyist, Pension Office.	July 31, 1894
Will J. Utter	Treasury	Watchman, Secretary's Office	Aug. 31, 1898
Eugene Ball	Interior	Attendant, Government hospital.	Feb. 7, 1899
W. S. Larner	War	Clerk, Office Quartermaster.	June 30, 1874
Jerome B. Burke	Interior	Chief of division, Patent Office.	Apr. 13, 1889
Stephen F. Hamilton	War	Clerk, Record and Pension Office.	Aug. 31, 1886
Ella Fowler	Interior	Hospital for the Insane, domestic.	Apr. 1, 1899
Chas. A. Aiken	do	Special examiner, Pension Office	Apr. 15, 1893
F. L. Bickford	Treasury	Clerk, Auditor War Department	May 31, 1899
B. M. McClelland	War	Clerk, headquarters California	Aug. 25, 1898
Andrew Anderson	Treasury	Light-House Service, fourth assistant keeper.	Apr. 22, 1899
Morris Klein	do	Money-order assorter	Aug. 11, 1899
Mrs. Francis Richardson	do	Clerk, Auditor Post-Office Department.	Aug. 15, 1899
Charles Z. Landreau	Interior	Copyist, General Land Office.	Aug. 17, 1898
Geo. L. Baldwin	do	Fourth assistant examiner, Patent Office.	Sept. 5, 1898
Maurice C. Cook	Treasury	Plate printer, Engraving and Printing.	Oct. 5, 1898
Emmett D. Gallion	Interior	Copyist, Pension Office.	June 30, 1898
Edwin Higgins	Post-Office	Clerk, Second Assistant Postmaster-General's Office.	Dec. 31, 1867
John K. Olsen	Treasury	Second mate, Light-House Service.	Aug. 30, 1894
Ferdinand D. Lee	Interior	Messenger, Pension Office.	May 25, 1893
H. F. Spicer	Treasury	Helper, Philadelphia mint.	July 21, 1899
W. W. Ludlow	do	Clerk, Secretary's Office.	Jan. 3, 1899
Anna B. Bush	Interior	Clerk, General Land Office.	June 12, 1899
C. J. Dillon	Post-Office	Classified laborer	July 31, 1899
Jno. H. De Shield	Interior	Clerk, Concord, N. H., pension agency.	May 1, 1899
Mary B. Roberts	do	Copyist, Pension Office.	June 14, 1899
Thomas Gibson	Treasury	Second assistant keeper, Light-House Service.	June 30, 1899
Robt. Reyburn	Interior	Clerk, Pension Office.	June 30, 1895
Wm. Simmons	do	Copyist, Pension Office.	do
W. W. Bailey	do	Clerk, Pension Office.	June 30, 1895
W. H. Oliver	Treasury	Inspector, public building construction.	July 31, 1899
Warren G. Fearing	do	Clerk, Register's Office.	July 5, 1886
Willard B. Wilson	Interior	Fourth assistant examiner, Patent Office.	Sept. 28, 1898
J. R. Glassford	Treasury	Janitor, San Francisco mint.	Dec. 1, 1893
John G. Burchfield	do	Watchman.	July 31, 1898
Harry B. Howe	Interior	Clerk, Topeka pension agency	June 30, 1899

classified service, issued under Rule IX, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Cont'd.

Certified for reinstatement.		Salary when—		Remarks.
Position.	Date.	Separated.	Reinstated.	
Same position	June 29	\$1,200.00	\$1,000.00	Reg.
Copyist	do	1,200.00	900.00	Reg.
.....do	June 30	900.00	900.00	Reg.
Watchman	July 1	720.00	720.00	Vet.
Same position	do	1,200.00	1,200.00	Reg.
.....do	July 3	720.00	720.00	Reg.
.....do	do	1,600.00	900.00	Vet.
.....do	do	1,200.00	1,000.00	Reg.
.....do	July 5	600.00	600.00	Vet.
Skilled workman	do	p. d. 3.25	p. d. 2.90	Vet.
Same position	July 6	p. m. 25.00	p. m. 25.00	Reg.
Clerk	July 14	1,800.00	1,200.00	Reg.
Annealer, Philadelphia mint	July 15	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 3.25	Vet.
Same position	do	p. m. 75.00	p. m. 75.00	Vet.
.....do	July 17	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 3.50	Vet.
.....do	do	p. d. 3.25	p. d. 3.50	Vet.
.....do	do	p. d. 2.90	p. d. 2.90	Vet.
Same position	July 18	p. m. 65.00	.....	Vet.
Skilled workman, Philadelphia mint	do	p. d. 2.90	p. d. 2.90	Vet.
Special laborer, Washington Navy-Yard	do	420.00	p. d. 2.00	Reg.
Same position	July 21	900.00	900.00	Reg.
.....do	July 22	p. m. 175.00	p. m. 175.00	Reg.
Repairer of rolls	do	1,200.00	660.00	Reg.
Clerk, Bureau of Statistics	July 27	1,200.00	900.00	Reg.
Same position	July 31	900.00	900.00	Vet.
Assistant messenger	Aug. 1	1,400.00	720.00	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	Aug. 2	660.00	660.00	Reg.
.....do	Aug. 3	p. d. 3.50	p. d. 2.75	Vet.
Conductor, San Francisco mint	do	p. d. 2.50	p. d. 3.00	Vet.
Clerk, Secretary's Office	Aug. 4	1,200.00	1,600.00	Reg.
Same position	do	720.00	720.00	Vet.
.....do	do	840.00	720.00	Reg.
.....do	do	1,800.00	2,000.00	Reg.
Bath Iron Works, assistant draftsman	Aug. 5	p. d. 3.25	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
Same position	Aug. 7	1,400.00	900.00	Prov. 3 b.
Messenger boy, Pension Office	do	900.00	400.00	Prov. 3 b.
Watchman, Bureau of Engraving and Printing	Aug. 9	720.00	720.00	Reg.
Same position	do	p. d. 3.60	p. d. 3.60	Reg.
.....do	Aug. 10	1,200.00	1,200.00	Prov. 3 a.
Copyist, Pension Office	do	2,000.00	900.00	Vet.
Same position	Aug. 11	1,200.00	1,000.00	Reg.
.....do	Aug. 12	132.00	132.00	Reg.
Copyist, Pension Office	Aug. 15	1,300.00	900.00	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	Aug. 16	1,400.00	1,200.00	Reg.
.....do	Aug. 18	1,000.00	1,000.00	Reg.
Fifth assistant keeper	Aug. 22	450.00	420.00	Reg.
Repairer of rolls	Aug. 23	720.00	660.00	Reg.
.....do	Aug. 25	900.00	660.00	Reg.
Clerk, General Land Office	do	900.00	1,000.00	Reg.
Same position	do	1,200.00	1,200.00	Reg.
.....do	Aug. 26	.....	.....	Reg.
.....do	do	900.00	900.00	Prov. 3 a.
Clerk	Aug. 29	1,400.00	1,200.00	Vet.
Same position	Aug. 30	p. m. 50.00	p. m. 50.00	Reg.
Messenger boy, Pension Office	Aug. 31	840.00	400.00	Prov. 3 b.
Cutter, Philadelphia mint	Sept. 2	p. d. 2.90	p. d. 2.90	Vet.
Same position	Sept. 5	1,400.00	1,600.00	Reg.
.....do	Sept. 12	1,200.00	1,200.00	Reg.
.....do	do	720.00	720.00	Reg.
Copyist, Pension Office	Sept. 11	600.00	900.00	Reg.
.....do	Sept. 15	900.00	900.00	Reg.
Assistant keeper, Light-House Service	do	.....	.....	Reg.
Copyist, Pension Office	Sept. 16	1,200.00	900.00	Prov. 3 a.
.....do	do	900.00	900.00	Prov. 3 a.
.....do	do	1,200.00	900.00	Prov. 3 b.
Foreman, same office	Sept. 18	1,600.00	1,600.00	Reg.
Same position	Sept. 19	1,200.00	1,200.00	Prov. 3 a.
.....do	Sept. 21	1,200.00	1,200.00	Reg.
.....do	Sept. 22	p. d. 3.00	p. d. 3.00	Vet.
.....do	do	720.00	720.00	Prov. 3 b.
.....do	Sept. 25	900.00	900.00	Reg.

TABLE 43.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, certificates for reinstatement in the

Name.	Department.	Separation.	
		Position.	Date.
Jesse P. Pratt	Treasury	Watchman, Secretary's Office	June 8, 1899
Louis O'Shaughnessy	do	Special employee	May 31, 1899
Thos. H. McBride	Interior	Special examiner, Pension Office	June 3, 1898
Miss Margaret Doyle	Treasury	Operative, Bureau Engraving and Printing	Dec. 31, 1898
Wm. G. Eaton	do	Surfman, Life-Saving Service	July 31, 1899
Frank B. Yingling	War	Assistant inspector ordnance at large	June 30, 1899
Walter R. Strong	Treasury	Surfman, Life-Saving Service	July 31, 1899
Maude C. Smith	do	Printer's assistant, Engraving and Printing	May 19, 1899
Selah V. Reese	Interior	Copyist, General Land Office	Nov. 14, 1898
Michael Gallagher	State, War, and Navy building.	Unclassified laborer	Dec. 31, 1891
Mrs. Mary R. Moore	Treasury	Clerk E	Sept. 9, 1899
Cyrus V. Haskell	do	Clerk	May 9, 1899
Fred. S. Hardesty	War	Clerk, Quartermaster's Department	Dec. 6, 1898
Mrs. Anna B. Wiley	Interior	Copyist, Patent Office	June 30, 1899
Otilla J. Walker	Treasury	Printer's assistant, Engraving and Printing	May 25, 1899
Wm. Morey, jr.	War	Clerk A, Adjutant-General's Office	Apr. 15, 1899
Thos. D. Anderson	Interior	Copyist, Office Indian Affairs	Aug. 20, 1899
Wm. M. Reynolds	do	Watchman, Secretary's office	July 15, 1894
John Roy	Treasury	Surfman, Life-Saving Service	June 14, 1899
Isaac H. Benedict	do	Clerk, Auditor Interior Department	Aug. 31, 1899
Josiah L. Carr	Interior	Messenger boy, Patent Office	Apr. 25, 1898
George B. Abrams	War	Clerk, Record and Pension	July 25, 1894
C. J. Rousaville	Treasury	Machinist, Bureau Engraving and Printing	Dec. 22, 1898
John R. Walsh	Interior	Clerk, Geological Survey	Dec. 31, 1898
Richard J. Donnelly	War	Clerk, Record and Pension	June 30, 1894
Chas. J. Theriot	Treasury	Clerk, office United States Treasurer, New York.	Feb. 1, 1899
Abner W. Dangerfield	Navy	Special laborer, steel-inspection board.	Jan. 3, 1895
Mahlon Pursel	War	Clerk, Record and Pension	Nov. 30, 1898
Benj. F. Toy	Treasury	Keeper, Light-House Service	May 31, 1899
Fred. J. H. Rickou	War	Civil engineer, Quartermaster's Department.	Jan. 23, 1898
Thos. T. Smith	Treasury	Surfman, Life-Saving Service	July 31, 1899
David W. Fulcher	do	do	do
Jeremiah Berry	do	Watchman, Engraving and Printing	July 15, 1891
Henry C. Nesbitt	do	Watchman, office Third Auditor	Apr. 30, 1899
William E. Murray	Interior	Watchman, Secretary's office	Jan. 31, 1894
E. L. Sherman	War	Machinist, Engineer Department	Aug. 31, 1899
Miss M. C. Hubbard	Treasury	Printer's assistant, Engraving and Printing	Sept. 1, 1899
Samuel W. Forrest	War	Clerk, Record and Pension	July 25, 1894
James W. Donnelly	Interior	Clerk, General Land Office	Apr. 30, 1895
Carlina H. Lyman	do	Transcriber, General Land Office	Nov. 5, 1893
Edw. T. Mullaly	Treasury	Janitor, assistant custodian, and janitor.	May —, 1897
Thomas Mullen	do	Fireman	May 9, 1898
Fred. W. Didier	War	Clerk, Record and Pension	Oct. 27, 1899
Charles A. March	Interior	Clerk, Pension Office	June 30, 1898
Joseph E. Lanouette	Agriculture	Observer, Weather	Nov. 10, 1898
Peter J. Kelcher	Treasury	Clerk, Auditor Post-Office Department	May 26, 1892
Chas. T. Cramer	do	Superintendent of construction	July 3, 1899
Frank Hamilton	Interior	Clerk, Pension Office	Dec. 19, 1898
Lula A. Reese	Treasury	Printer's assistant, Bureau of Engraving and Printing	July 12, 1899
Frederic Johnson	do	Clerk, Bureau of Statistics	July 26, 1899
Alfonzo W. Parker	do	Surfman, Life-Saving Service	July 31, 1899
Julia McRoneison	do	Operative, Bureau of Engraving and Printing	Aug. 15, 1899
Irving Dungan	Interior	Copyist, Pension Office	Oct. 12, 1899
Chas. F. Eisenstein	do	Clerk, Pension Office	May 10, 1899
Guy L. Camden	do	Clerk, Land Service	Aug. 31, 1899
Janet Fitch	do	Copyist, Patent Office	Nov. 30, 1898
John M. Hite	Treasury	Assistant engineer, Light-House Service.	Apr. 1, 1898
Charles F. Rand	Post-Office	Clerk to Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	Dec. 5, 1878
John C. Hale	Treasury	Watchman, Secretary's office	July 8, 1890
Isaac T. Meekins	do	Surfman, Life-Saving Service	July 31, 1899
Henry M. Newcombe	Interior	Clerk, Pension Office	June 30, 1895
Alvan N. Ham	do	Clerk, General Land Office	May 15, 1891
Olafr B. Pihl	War	Assistant engineer, Engineer Department.	Jan. 31, 1899
Charles A. Perkins	do	Clerk, Record and Pension Office	July 25, 1894
D. B. Weatherbe	do	Engineer, Quartermaster's Department.	Oct. 2, 1899

classified service, issued under Rule IX, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Cont'd.

Certified for reinstatement.		Salary when—		Remarks.
Position.	Date.	Separated.	Reinstated.	
Same position	Sept. 25	\$720. 00	\$720. 00	Reg.
Inspector	Sept. 27	p. d. 6. 00	p. d. 6. 00	Reg.
Clerk, Pension Office	Sept. 28	1,300. 00	1,400. 00	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	do	470. 00	470. 00	Reg.
do	do	p. m. 60. 00	p. m. 60. 00	Reg.
do	Sept. 29			Reg.
do	Sept. 29			Reg.
do	do			Reg.
Assistant messenger, General Land Office	do	900. 00	720. 00	Reg.
Watchman	do			Vet.
Repairer of rolls	Sept. 30			Reg.
Clerk E.	do	1,600. 00		Reg.
Same position	do	1,400. 00	1,400. 00	Reg.
do	do			Reg.
do	do			Reg.
do	Oct. 2	1,200. 00	1,200. 00	Reg.
Copyist, General Land Office	do	900. 00	900. 00	Reg.
Same position	do	720. 00	720. 00	Vet.
do	Oct. 5			Reg.
do	Oct. 6	900. 00	840. 00	Reg.
do	Oct. 7	360. 00	360. 00	Vet.
do	do	1,000. 00	1,000. 00	Vet.
Fireman, Secretary's office	Oct. 10		660. 00	Reg.
Same position	do	1,400. 00	1,400. 00	Reg.
do	Oct. 11	1,200. 00	1,000. 00	Vet.
Bookkeeper, same office	Oct. 13	1,600. 00	1,800. 00	Reg.
Same position	Oct. 16	1,000. 00	1,000. 00	Reg.
do	Oct. 18	p. d. 2. 00	p. d. 1. 50	Reg.
Assistant keeper, Light-House Service	Oct. 20	560. 00	460. 00	Reg.
Same position	Oct. 21	1,800. 00	1,500. 00	Vet.
do	Oct. 23	p. m. 60. 00	p. m. 60. 00	Reg.
do	do	p. m. 60. 00	p. m. 60. 00	Reg.
do	Oct. 24	720. 00	720. 00	Vet.
Watchman, Engraving and Printing	do	1,200. 00	720. 00	Vet.
Same position	Oct. 25	720. 00	720. 00	Vet.
do	Oct. 26	p. d. 3. 50	p. d. 3. 50	Reg.
do	Oct. 28	p. d. 1. 25	p. d. 1. 25	Reg.
do	Oct. 30	1,000. 00	1,000. 00	Vet.
do	do	1,800. 00	1,000. 00	Vet.
Copyist, General Land Office	Oct. 31	600. 00	900. 00	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	Nov. 1	720. 00	720. 00	Vet.
do	Nov. 2	720. 00	720. 00	Vet.
do	Nov. 3	1,200. 00	1,000. 00	Reg.
Copyist, Pension Office	do	1,000. 00	900. 00	Reg.
Same position	do	1,000. 00	1,000. 00	Reg.
Money-order assorter	Nov. 4	1,000. 00	720. 00	Vet.
Same position	do	2,000. 00	2,000. 00	Reg.
Copyist, Pension Office	Nov. 6	1,200. 00	900. 00	Reg.
Same position	do	p. d. 1. 25	p. d. 1. 25	Reg.
Clerk, Secretary's office	do	1,000. 00	900. 00	Reg.
Same position	do	p. m. 60. 00	p. m. 60. 00	Reg.
do	Nov. 10	470. 00	470. 00	Reg.
do	Nov. 11	900. 00	900. 00	Reg.
do	Nov. 13	1,600. 00	1,600. 00	Prov. 3 b.
Copyist, General Land Office	Nov. 16	1,000. 00	900. 00	Reg.
Same position	Nov. 17	900. 00	720. 00	Reg.
do	Nov. 18	p. m. 90. 00	p. m. 90. 00	Vet.
do	Nov. 21	1,200. 00	1,200. 00	Vet.
do	Nov. 22	720. 00	720. 00	Vet.
do	Nov. 24	p. m. 60. 00	p. m. 60. 00	Reg.
Copyist, Pension Office	Nov. 29	1,000. 00	900. 00	Prov. 3 a.
Copyist, General Land Office	Dec. 1	1,400. 00	900. 00	Vet.
Same position	Dec. 4	1,800. 00	1,800. 00	Reg.
do	Dec. 5	1,000. 00	1,000. 00	Prov. 3 a.
do	Dec. 6	1,000. 00	1,000. 00	Reg.

TABLE 43.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, certificates for reinstatement in the

Name.	Department.	Separation.	
		Position.	Date.
Peter H. Allen.....	War.....	Clerk, Record and Pension Office.....	July 25, 1894
Frank Steinhart.....	do.....	Clerk, headquarters, Chicago.....	Dec. 31, 1894
Martin Joste.....	Justice.....	Guard, United States Penitentiary.....	Jan. 9, 1899
Harvey E. Snider.....	Treasury.....	Watchman, immigration, New York.....	Dec. 8, 1898
John W. Anderson.....	do.....	Special inspector, customs.....	May 31, 1899
Jesse J. Boone.....	do.....	Surfman, Life-Saving Service.....	Aug. 19, 1899
Walter F. Austin.....	War.....	Clerk, Record and Pension Office.....	Dec. 19, 1899
Harry D. Miller.....	Interior.....	Assistant messenger, General Land Office.....	Dec. 31, 1899
Miss Josephine Waring.....	do.....	Clerk, Pension Office.....	Dec. 29, 1898
Wilson Frazier.....	Treasury.....	Surfman, Life-Saving Service.....	July 31, 1899
Miss Jane M. Seavey.....	do.....	Clerk, Internal Revenue office.....	Sept. 30, 1894
Joseph A. Morris.....	do.....	Watchman, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	Feb. 24, 1894
Charles L. Woodbury.....	War.....	Civil engineer, Quartermaster's Department.....	May 1, 1895
Charles Green.....	Navy.....	Draftsman.....	Aug. 4, 1899
Mrs. Almena Dresel.....	Post-Office.....	Clerk.....	Jan. 22, 1893
John P. O'Neill.....	Interior.....	Copyist, Pension Office.....	Jan. 7, 1899
Hillman A. Hall.....	do.....	Clerk, Pension Office.....	Aug. 15, 1897
Fred Hope.....	Treasury.....	Distributor of stock, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	Aug. 23, 1891
Felix S. Martin.....	Interior, Indian Service.....	Physician, Colorado River Agency.....	Mar. 1, 1899
Garrett C. Brewer.....	do.....	General mechanic, Ponca Agency.....	Nov. 2, 1897
Miss Erma Breneman.....	do.....	Kindergartner, Seneca School.....	Oct. 31, 1898
Anna H. Ridenour.....	do.....	Cook, Mescalero.....	Sept. 2, 1898
F. A. Burdick.....	do.....	Carpenter, Sisseton Agency.....	June 30, 1898
Hiram Smith.....	do.....	Carpenter, Pima Agency.....	Aug. 4, 1899
Mrs. M. J. Pool.....	do.....	Kindergartner, Yakima.....	Sept. 30, 1898
Miss Freddie Hough.....	do.....	Principal teacher, Grand Junction, Colo.....	Aug. 9, 1898
Miss Ida M. Roberts.....	do.....	Principal teacher, Fort Shaw.....	July 30, 1899
Miss Mabel Benedict.....	do.....	Teacher, Osage School.....	Dec. 31, 1898
Miss H. L. Dessez.....	do.....	Principal, Phoenix School.....	Sept. 22, 1898
Miss Mary Marshall.....	do.....	Slold teacher, Haskell.....	May 22, 1899
Miss Blanche McArthur.....	do.....	Matron, Hoopa Valley.....	Apr. 8, 1899
James Y. Roe.....	do.....	Additional farmer, Tualip Agency.....	Sept. 30, 1894
Miss Ida F. Clayton.....	do.....	Seamstress, Pierre.....	Apr. 30, 1899
Miss Allie B. Bushby.....	do.....	Teacher, Santa Fe.....	Aug. 31, 1898
W. S. Windship.....	do.....	Teacher, Tule River Agency.....	do.....
Miss E. B. Van Vorle.....	do.....	Teacher, Pierre School.....	Oct. 23, 1898
Mrs. Mary H. Cupp.....	do.....	Indian teacher, Osage.....	Nov. 15, 1898
Joseph E. Maxwell.....	do.....	Farmer, Crow Creek.....	Mar. 31, 1898
Mrs. K. V. Kinney.....	do.....	Assistant matron, Hoopa Valley.....	June 30, 1899
Win E. Alexander.....	do.....	Baker, Ponca Indian School.....	Feb. 4, 1899
Geo. W. Myers.....	do.....	Superintendent Western Shoshone.....	Oct. 17, 1898
Wm. Kadlitz.....	do.....	Blacksmith, Ouray Agency.....	Oct. 2, 1898
John R. Hughes.....	do.....	Blacksmith, Ponca-Pawnee.....	May 7, 1899
Miss Laura S. Hood.....	do.....	Assistant matron, Puyallup.....	Oct. 11, 1898
Mrs. M. R. Finnegan.....	do.....	Teacher, Navajo Agency.....	June 30, 1899
Jno. W. Morgan.....	do.....	Farmer, Lower Brule.....	Nov. 7, 1898
W. G. Deason.....	do.....	Additional farmer, Cheyenne.....	Mar. 15, 1899
Dr. G. J. Fanning.....	do.....	Physician, Fort Belknap.....	Nov. 17, 1898
Mrs. Anna M. North.....	do.....	Laundress, Fort Lapwai.....	Apr. 30, 1899
Peter Steinmetz.....	do.....	Wheelwright, Pottawatomie.....	Oct. 3, 1898
Mrs. Emme L. Trubody.....	do.....	Kindergartner, Hoopa Valley.....	Nov. 27, 1898
Lawrence F. Michael.....	do.....	Physician, Cheyenne River.....	Dec. 15, 1898
Edwin Patterson.....	do.....	Engineer, Osage.....	Aug. 7, 1899
Hugh G. Fidler.....	do.....	Engineer, Fort Peck.....	Sept. 11, 1899
Herman Kaupmeier.....	do.....	Teacher, Quinalt Day School.....	June 8, 1898
Miss Mollie E. Sullivan.....	do.....	Laundress, Blackfeet Agency.....	Apr. 15, 1899
Mrs. Honor M. Denley.....	do.....	Cook, Vermillion Lake School.....	June 30, 1899
Marion T. Spooner.....	do.....	Farmer, Cheyenne River.....	Feb. 28, 1899
Wm. A. Sullivan.....	do.....	Clerk.....	Nov. 30, 1898
Robt. D. Stalinton.....	do.....	Assistant clerk, Nez Perces Agency.....	Apr. 30, 1898
Jas. B. Fralick.....	do.....	Carpenter, Sisseton School.....	Jan. 25, 1899
Miss R. E. Wilson.....	do.....	Assistant matron, Carlisle.....	June 12, 1899
Frid L. Benson.....	do.....	Farmer, Navajo, N. Mex.....	June 30, 1899
James A. Grauger.....	do.....	Blacksmith, Jicarilla and Pueblo, N. Mex.....	Oct. 13, 1899
Mrs. M. Longenbaugh.....	do.....	Teacher, Carson, Nev.....	Oct. 2, 1899
Miss M. A. Cogan.....	do.....	Matron, Uintah, Utah.....	Sept. 3, 1899
Wm. P. Taber.....	do.....	Teacher, Santa Clara, N. Mex.....	Aug. 31, 1899
John C. Phillips.....	do.....	Industrial teacher, Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	June 30, 1899
Mrs. Bettie Miller.....	do.....	Matron, Otoo, Okla.....	Dec. 31, 1898
J. W. Broyles.....	Railway Mail Service.....	Clerk.....	May 27, 1890
Alex. G. McDonald.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 31, 1899
Wm. H. Lorenz.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 28, 1893
A. J. E. Decker.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1898

classified service, issued under Rule IX, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Cont'd.

Certified for reinstatement.		Salary when—		Remarks.
Position.	Date.	Separated.	Reinstated.	
Same position	Dec. 8	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	Prov. 3 a.
do	Dec. 11	1,100.00	1,000.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 12	p. m. 60.00	p. m. 60.00	Reg.
do	do			Reg.
do	do			Reg.
do	Dec. 18	p. m. 60.00	p. m. 60.00	Vet.
do	Dec. 19	1,200.00	1,000.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 20	720.00	720.00	Reg.
Copyist, Pension Office	Dec. 21	1,000.00	900.00	Reg.
Same position	Dec. 22	p. m. 60.00	p. m. 60.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 23	1,800.00	1,200.00	Prov. 3 a.
do	do	840.00	840.00	Reg.
do	do	p. m. 125.00	p. m. 125.00	Vet.
do	do	p. d. 5.50	p. d. 5.50	Reg.
do	Dec. 26	1,200.00	1,200.00	Wid. vet.
do	Dec. 29	900.00	900.00	Reg.
do	do	1,200.00	900.00	Vet.
Clerk, Auditor War Department	Dec. 30	1,200.00	1,400.00	Vet.
Same position	June 8	1,000.00	1,000.00	Reg.
do	June 9	720.00	720.00	Vet.
do	do	540.00	600.00	Reg.
Baker, Hoopa Valley	June 17			Reg.
Carpenter, Rosebud Agency	do			Reg.
General mechanic, Colorado Reservation	June 29	800.00	720.00	Vet.
Kindergartner, Phoenix	July 6	600.00	720.00	Reg.
Teacher, Phoenix	do	720.00	660.00	Reg.
Matron, Fort Shaw	July 7	840.00	720.00	Reg.
Teacher, Nevada Agency	July 15	660.00	600.00	Reg.
Teacher, Phoenix School	do	660.00	600.00	Reg.
Same position	Aug. 16	600.00	600.00	Reg.
Assistant Matron, Mescalero	Aug. 17	600.00	500.00	Reg.
Same position	Aug. 19	600.00	p. m. 50.00	Vet.
Same position, Wittenberg	Aug. 21	450.00	360.00	Reg.
Teacher, Crow Creek	do	720.00	660.00	Reg.
Teacher, Neah Bay	Aug. 26	p. m. 72.00	p. m. 72.00	Reg.
Teacher, Day School	do	600.00	540.00	Reg.
Matron, Grace Boarding School	do	600.00	480.00	Reg.
Farmer, Rainy Mountains	Aug. 30	600.00	600.00	Vet.
Assistant matron, Navajo School	Sept. 5	500.00	480.00	Reg.
Baker, Quapaw School	Sept. 8	400.00	400.00	Reg.
Teacher, Pescadero	Sept. 11			Reg.
Same position, Standing Rock Agency	Sept. 18			Reg.
Same position, Sisseton	Sept. 23	720.00	660.00	Reg.
Seamstress, Omaha School	do	500.00	450.00	Reg.
Same position	Sept. 25	600.00	600.00	Reg.
Additional farmer, La Pointe	do	720.00	p. m. 65.00	Reg.
Additional farmer, Pueblo	do	p. m. 60.00	p. m. 60.00	Reg.
Physician, Warm Springs	Sept. 29			Reg.
Laundress, Fort Spokane	do			Reg.
Same position, Ouray Subagency	Oct. 6	600.00	720.00	Reg.
Seamstress, Greenville	Oct. 11	600.00	480.00	Reg.
Physician, Jicarilla	Oct. 19	1,000.00	1,000.00	Reg.
Engineer, Fort Totten	do	900.00	720.00	Reg.
Engineer, Vermillion Lake	Oct. 26	720.00	400.00	Reg.
Teacher, Oreiba	Nov. 2	p. m. 60.00	p. m. 72.00	Vet.
Laundress, Fort Spokane	Nov. 4	480.00	420.00	Reg.
Cook, White Earth	do	480.00	480.00	Reg.
Additional farmer, Standing Rock Agency	do	600.00	p. m. 65.00	Reg.
Clerk	Nov. 9			Reg.
Same position	Nov. 10	900.00	900.00	Vet.
Carpenter, Pine Ridge Agency	do	650.00	720.00	Reg.
Seamstress, Fort Mojave	Nov. 17	420.00	600.00	Reg.
Additional farmer, Kiowa, Okla.	Dec. 8	840.00	p. m. 60.00	Reg.
Blacksmith, Western Shoshone, Nev.	Dec. 18	720.00	720.00	Reg.
Teacher, Puyallup, Wash.	do	600.00	600.00	Reg.
Laundress, Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Dec. 19	500.00	500.00	Reg.
Teacher, Rosebud, S. Dak.	Dec. 22	p. m. 72.00	p. m. 60.00	Reg.
Same position	Dec. 29	660.00	660.00	Reg.
Seamstress, Fort Bidwell, Cal.	do	600.00	500.00	Reg.
Clerk	June 20	800.00	800.00	Vet. S.
do	June 24	800.00	800.00	Reg.
do	July 10	800.00	800.00	Vet. S.
do	July 17	800.00	800.00	Reg.

TABLE 43.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, certificates for reinstatement in the

Name.	Department.	Separation.	
		Position.	Date.
John McMullin.....	Railway Mail Service.	Clerk.....	July 16, 1886
H. B. Jenks.....	do	do	Mar. 5, 1886
W. Hobart Carpenter.....	do	Substitute clerk.....	July 12, 1889
W. F. Ellison.....	do	Clerk.....	Aug. 6, 1888
J. V. O'Hara.....	do	do	July 3, 1889
Clayton B. Nurdyke.....	do	do	Nov. 3, 1889
Fred. J. Carey.....	do	Substitute clerk.....	Aug. 11, 1889
John M. Purruicker.....	do	Clerk.....	June 24, 1886
Daniel Healy.....	do	do	Sept. 6, 1886
L. S. Frankenburg.....	do	do	Nov. 17, 1886
Jno. B. Harris.....	do	do	Aug. 20, 1886
Wm. Y. Swigett.....	do	do	Mar. 27, 1882
Jno. P. Murray.....	do	do	Oct. 8, 1886
A. W. Davis.....	do	do	May 6, 1890
Homer Day.....	do	do	Dec. 17, 1886
Hassell Brantley.....	do	Substitute clerk.....	Dec. 23, 1886
Walter R. Stout.....	do	do	July 12, 1889
Geo. A. Cralle.....	do	Clerk.....	Feb. 13, 1889
Wm. G. Masters.....	do	do	May 8, 1889
Jas. A. Humphrey.....	do	do	Sept. 1, 1888
Geo. C. Sims.....	do	do	Feb. 14, 1887
Albert Glander.....	do	do	Nov. 7, 1893
C. C. Furgason.....	do	do	June 23, 1888
Charles E. Jennings.....	do	do	Feb. 24, 1893
George W. Chaffee.....	do	do	Jan. 9, 1899
William B. Farmer.....	do	do	Apr. 21, 1887
Edgar M. Esselman.....	Government Printing service.	Bookbinder.....	June 18, 1898
Clarence O. Ludlow.....	do	Electrician.....	July 7, 1894
Damon A. Binkert.....	do	Bookbinder.....	Jan. 18, 1899
William M. Bass.....	do	Proof reader.....	July 1, 1894
Stella B. McConahay.....	do	Folder.....	Mar. 18, 1899
Emma Herzog.....	do	do	May 5, 1899
Bertie Perdue.....	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
John Brady.....	do	Helper.....	Mar. 14, 1899
Hugh J. Farley.....	do	Pressman.....	Mar. 11, 1899
Frank M. Willis.....	do	do	do
J. C. Watson.....	do	do	do
James E. Veatch.....	do	do	do
J. D. McKinnon.....	do	do	do
George W. Pierce.....	do	do	do
Walter J. Baldwin.....	do	do	do
John F. Van Horn.....	do	Bookbinder.....	June 30, 1894
Miss Rose McKaig.....	do	Folder.....	Mar. 18, 1899
Miss Mamie Flynn.....	do	do	do
Miss R. A. Richardson.....	do	do	do
Miss Nellie C. Quill.....	do	do	do
David Harris.....	do	Pressman.....	do
John S. Waugh.....	do	Helper.....	Apr. 22, 1899
Mrs. M. Wade.....	do	Folder.....	Mar. 18, 1899
Mrs. Va. Rotenbury.....	do	Sewer.....	Nov. 7, 1899
Miss Mary Mills.....	do	Press feeder.....	May 19, 1894
Miss Mary Cunningham.....	do	do	do
Henry Zucker.....	do	Compositor.....	July 23, 1886
Mrs. E. J. Schafer.....	do	Folder.....	Mar. 18, 1899
Miss Frances P. Blackiston.....	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
W. F. Johnson.....	do	Compositor.....	Apr. 22, 1899
Jas. R. Quay.....	do	Hydrographic pressman.....	May 19, 1894
John W. Dutton.....	do	Helper.....	Dec. 10, 1886
John M. Test.....	do	Compositor.....	Apr. 22, 1899
Thomas Conway.....	do	Helper.....	Mar. 14, 1899
H. C. Sanders.....	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
Jno. R. Morrison.....	do	Compositor.....	July 19, 1894
Geo. W. Raub.....	do	Hydrographic pressman.....	May 19, 1894
James H. Brodnax.....	do	Compositor.....	Apr. 22, 1899
Fannie Tilly.....	do	Folder.....	Mar. 18, 1899
Dora Steele.....	do	do	do
Daniel L. Sansom.....	do	Compositor.....	Apr. 22, 1899
Frank Fraser.....	do	Pressman.....	Apr. 27, 1899
Chas. A. L. Pearson.....	do	Helper.....	Aug. 25, 1886
Edw. H. Brian.....	do	do	Nov. 12, 1883
Mrs. Lulu M. Joseph.....	do	Operator.....	Mar. 11, 1889
Mary E. O'Connor.....	do	Folder.....	Mar. 18, 1899
John T. Roberts.....	do	Compositor.....	Sept. 2, 1894
F. M. Richardson.....	do	do	June 30, 1894
Geo. Fordham.....	do	Helper.....	do
J. H. W. Thrush.....	do	Compositor.....	June 13, 1894
W. H. Camp.....	do	do	July 2, 1894

classified service, issued under Rule IX, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Cont'd.

Certified for reinstatement.		Salary when—		Remarks.
Position.	Date.	Separated.	Reinstated.	
Clerk	July 20	\$800.00	\$800.00	Reg.
do	July 21	800.00	800.00	Prov. 3 b.
Substitute clerk	July 28	800.00	800.00	Reg.
Clerk	Aug. 4	800.00	800.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Aug. 8	800.00	800.00	Reg.
do	Aug. 11	800.00	800.00	Reg.
Substitute clerk	Aug. 22	800.00	800.00	Reg.
Clerk	Aug. 25	800.00	800.00	Vet.
do	Aug. 26	800.00	800.00	Reg.
do	Aug. 30	800.00	800.00	Reg.
do	Sept. 8	800.00	800.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Sept. 11	800.00	800.00	Vet.
do	Sept. 14	800.00	800.00	Reg.
do	Sept. 18	800.00	800.00	Vet.
do	Oct. 4	800.00	800.00	Vet.
Substitute clerk	Oct. 11	800.00	800.00	Reg.
Clerk	Oct. 28	800.00	800.00	Reg.
do	Nov. 3	800.00	800.00	Reg.
do	Nov. 6	800.00	800.00	Reg.
do	Nov. 10	800.00	800.00	Vet.
do	Nov. 15	800.00	800.00	Vet.
do	Nov. 24			Prov. 3 b.
do	Dec. 2			Prov. 3 b.
do	Dec. 5			Vet.
do	do			Reg.
do	do			Prov. 3 b.
Bookbinder	June 10	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 3.20	Reg.
Same position	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 3.20	Reg.
do	June 23			Vet.
do	June 27	p. d. 4.24	p. d. 4.24	(?)
do	June 29	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
Sewer	July 7	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.92	Reg.
Same position	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Reg.
do	July 11	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	July 7	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	July 11	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	July 12	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
Feeder	do	p. d. 1.50	p. d. 1.50	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 1.50	p. d. 1.50	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 1.50	p. d. 1.50	Reg.
Same position	July 14	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Reg.
do	July 19	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	July 21	p. d. 1.92	p. d. 1.92	Wid. Vet.
do	July 22	p. d. 1.92	p. d. 1.92	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.92	p. d. 1.92	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	July 25	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 2.40	p. d. 2.40	Vet.
do	do	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Reg.
do	July 26	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	July 27	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Reg.
do	do			Reg.
do	July 28	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 2.40	p. d. 2.40	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 1.00	Reg.
do	July 29	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	July 31	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Aug. 2	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Reg.
do	Aug. 4	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Vet.
do	do	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Vet.
do	Aug. 8	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Wid. Vet.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Aug. 9	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Vet.
do	do	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Aug. 10	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.

TABLE 11.—*Number, by name, of persons and positions, not permanent, who have been employed by the Commission.*

Name	Department	Employment	
		Position	Date
Paul E. Weston	Government Printing Office	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
Mattie H. Flynn	do	do	do
E. J. Kutz	do	do	do
Mary S. Morgan	do	do	do
Edgar W. Haddock	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
G. A. P. Smith	do	do	Apr. 29, 1899
Elizabeth E. Smith	do	do	June 24, 1899
George E. Graves	do	do	June 17, 1899
J. M. Fitz-Simon	do	do	Apr. 29, 1899
Samuel C. Presley	do	do	Apr. 29, 1899
F. P. Lewis	do	do	Apr. 29, 1899
O. C. Boyer	do	do	May 19, 1899
Nancy Boyer	do	Folder	Apr. 29, 1899
Mrs. Frank S. Liss	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
H. D. Young	do	Compositor	June 1, 1899
J. W. Deasy	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
J. B. Jacques	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
Jacob G. Vert	do	do	June 5, 1899
Charles B. McCann	do	do	Apr. 29, 1899
Marion N. Evans	do	do	May 19, 1899
Philip Nachman	do	do	do
H. S. Patton	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
W. H. Brigham	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
George Johnson, Jr.	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
George W. Orem	do	Bookbinder	May 17, 1899
William E. Lewis	do	Compositor	Aug. 29, 1899
George W. Howland	do	do	June 11, 1899
Mrs. Maggie Wilson	do	Folder	May 19, 1899
John E. Hogan	do	Compositor	do
William B. Tanner	do	do	Aug. 29, 1899
Arthur Armstrong	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
E. J. Dwight	do	do	do
Frank W. Watson	do	do	do
E. M. Nevils	do	do	do
Mrs. Mary E. Fraser	do	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899
B. H. Swain	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
Jerome Connell	do	Bookbinder	May 19, 1899
Thomas Dillon	do	Helper	Mar. 14, 1899
C. P. Murphy	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
C. P. Peake	do	do	May 19, 1899
W. S. McCurdy	do	do	do
Benj. Bolland	do	Helper	do
Chas. H. Gardner	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
John Sheridan	do	do	do
Richard J. Wilson	do	do	May 19, 1899
Geo. S. Fitzgerald	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
Miss Mary C. Hood	do	Counter	May 19, 1899
George W. Shaffer	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
James M. Craig	do	Foreman	May 9, 1899
W. C. Lambert	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
Samuel G. Wise	do	do	do
Byron H. Baxter	do	do	June 30, 1899
Chas. H. Kremer	do	Bookbinder	Aug. 29, 1899
H. C. Yetter	do	Proof reader	July 1, 1899
John B. Weltzel	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
J. B. Trudginn	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
W. W. Maloney	do	do	May 19, 1899
Miss Maggie K. Smith	do	Folder	June 26, 1899
O. N. Lunning	do	Compositor	July 14, 1899
Jeremiah O'Connell	do	do	May 19, 1899
Geo. H. Ogle	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
N. L. Pierce	do	do	Aug. 29, 1899
W. F. P. White	do	do	Sept. 20, 1899
Chas. B. Hough	do	Reviser	Sept. 15, 1899
Wm. K. Martin	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
John J. Miller	do	do	do
F. T. Razey	do	do	do
John W. Michael	do	do	June 26, 1899
M. G. Howe	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
John B. Dickman	do	do	do
Mrs. M. R. A. Boyd	do	Sewer	Aug. 29, 1899
Mrs. G. P. Armstrong	do	Folder	June 13, 1899
H. A. McPike	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
Geo. W. Kenil	do	Bookbinder	May 19, 1899
J. W. Butcher, Jr.	do	Messenger	Feb. 11, 1899
Richard Thomas	do	Helper	Mar. 15, 1899
Mrs. Mary S. Dulin	do	Sewer	Aug. 29, 1899
W. A. Lavalette	do	Proof reader	June 4, 1899
C. Deering	do	Bookbinder	Sept. 22, 1899

classified service, issued under Rule IX, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Cont'd.

Certified for reinstatement.		Salary when—		Remarks.
Position.	Date.	Separated.	Reinstated.	
Same position	Aug. 14	p. d. \$3.20	p. d. \$4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Aug. 15	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Vet.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Vet.
do	Aug. 16	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Aug. 17	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Aug. 18	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Vet.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Aug. 21	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Aug. 22	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Aug. 23	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Aug. 24	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
do	Aug. 25	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Aug. 26	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	Aug. 28	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Aug. 29	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Aug. 30	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 2.90	p. d. 2.90	Prov. 3 b.
do	Sept. 1	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Sept. 2	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Sept. 5	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
Compositor	Sept. 6	p. d. 5.75	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Sept. 7	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Compositor	Sept. 8	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
Same position	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Sept. 9	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Sept. 11	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Sept. 12	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Compositor	Sept. 13	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	Sept. 14	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Sept. 15	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Sept. 16	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Sept. 18	p. d. 1.92	p. d. 1.92	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
do	Sept. 19	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Sept. 20	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Helper	Sept. 21	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Reg.
Sewer	do	p. d. 1.92	p. d. 1.92	Prov. 3 b.
Compositor	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	Sept. 22	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.

TABLE 43.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, certificates for reinstatement in the

Name.	Department.	Separation.	
		Position.	Date.
Geo. H. Ellis	Government Printing service.	Compositor	May 19, 1894
Miss Pauline Braun	do	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899
A. J. Bartels	do	Compositor	do
Chas. P. Goodacre	do	Counter	Aug. 9, 1891
W. K. Lockwood	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
A. T. Foxwell	do	Proof reader	Oct. 2, 1894
Francis J. Ward	do	Compositor	July 14, 1894
G. W. Sarr	do	do	May 19, 1894
W. H. Hartman	do	Reviser	June 11, 1894
J. J. Sullivan	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
Theo. Hauft	do	do	July 5, 1899
S. E. Wall	do	do	June 4, 1894
J. E. Irwin	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
T. J. Waterman	do	do	do
M. N. Kautenberg	do	do	do
E. S. Defrees	do	Helper	July 6, 1899
Mrs. Katie Richards	do	Sewer	Apr. 29, 1895
Frank Miller	do	Compositor	May 19, 1894
Mrs. M. E. Corey	do	Sewer	Sept. 15, 1894
Geo. E. Ellison	do	Copyholder	July 1, 1894
Miss Ione T. Baxter	do	Folder	June 1, 1894
Lemuel E. Miller	do	Compositor	May 19, 1894
Harry J. Smith	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
Miss Kate Kelly	do	Gold worker	May 19, 1894
Isaiah Cox	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
Daniel Miller	do	do	Aug. 29, 1894
S. L. Battles	do	do	July 5, 1899
R. L. S. Halpenny	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
Samuel Gamble	do	Helper	May 19, 1894
Geo. R. Boone	do	Compositor	June 13, 1894
A. W. Bentz	do	do	June 29, 1895
E. C. Rote	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
Geo. C. Furburshaw	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
Chas. E. Sickles	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
A. Dwight Richards	do	Watchman	May 9, 1893
Wm. F. Crump	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
A. A. Smith	do	Bookbinder	June 13, 1894
Edw. L. Redfield	do	Compositor	Oct. 19, 1888
John W. Thomas	do	Proof reader	May 19, 1894
W. I. Bateman	do	Compositor	Aug. 29, 1894
Miss Mary C. Sydnor	do	Press feeder	do
Thomas J. Alleger	do	Compositor	May 19, 1894
E. G. Nalle	do	do	do
W. M. Wood	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
Thos. F. Patterson	do	do	do
T. F. McKeon	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
J. M. Thompson	do	do	do
V. W. Hartman	do	do	do
C. B. Yater	do	do	do
C. C. Schertzer	do	do	do
M. Spencer	do	do	do
J. K. Sengraves	do	do	Oct. 14, 1898
Harry Bradley	do	do	June 30, 1896
H. C. Fish	do	Bookbinder	Aug. 29, 1891
Wm. D. Skeen	do	Compositor	June 26, 1894
H. O'Donnell	do	do	June 19, 1894
C. K. Stribling	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
Claude E. Haines	do	do	do
F. A. Aman	do	Helper	do
L. L. Dixon	do	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899
Frank J. Maloy	do	do	July 5, 1899
J. C. Gaulden	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
J. J. McCarthy	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
James E. Shortall	do	do	do
W. S. McKean, jr.	do	do	do
Miss Belle Carter	do	Folder	Aug. 29, 1894
Martin Mangold	do	Electrotype molder	May 19, 1894
Alfred A. Davis	do	Compositor	June 22, 1896
A. H. Chase	do	Copyholder	May 19, 1894
Fred M. Lewis	do	Compositor	Aug. 29, 1894
C. C. Auracher	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
Eugene Anson	do	do	Jan. 11, 1896
Fannie Dickinson	do	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899
A. Force Engel	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
Jas. H. MacDonald	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
Barbara Holmes	do	Folder	do
Frank P. Norton	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
James T. Ray	do	do	do
Claude B. McDonald	do	do	do

classified service, issued under Rule IX, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Cont'd.

Certified for reinstatement.		Salary when—		Remarks.
Position.	Date.	Separated.	Reinstated.	
Compositor	Sept. 23	p. d. \$4.00	p. d. \$4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
Helper	do	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Sept. 25	p. d. 4.68	p. d. 4.68	Prov. 3 b.
Compositor	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	Sept. 26	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Compositor	Sept. 27	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	Sept. 28	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Sept. 29	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Oct. 2	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Oct. 4	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Reg.
do	Oct. 5	p. d. 1.72	p. d. 1.72	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.92	p. d. 1.92	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Oct. 6	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
Sewer	Oct. 7	p. d. 1.92	p. d. 1.92	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Oct. 9	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Oct. 10	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Oct. 11	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 2.25	p. d. 2.25	Vet.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Copyholder	Oct. 12	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Same position	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.92	p. d. 1.92	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Oct. 13	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Oct. 16	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Oct. 17	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Vet.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Oct. 19	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 1.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Oct. 20	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Oct. 24	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Oct. 26	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 3.76	p. d. 3.76	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Oct. 27	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Oct. 28	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Oct. 30	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.

TABLE 43.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, certificates for reinstatement in the*

Name.	Department.	Separation.	
		Position.	Date.
John S. Shaw	Government Printing serv- ice.	Compositor	July 5, 1895
W. T. Talbott	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
James L. Welty	do	do	May 19, 1894
Kane Mahoney	do	do	Apr. 27, 1895
Edwin L. Stough	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
P. J. Talbot	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
Albert W. Reynolds	do	do	do
R. H. Campbell	do	do	May 19, 1894
Mrs. Annie Burns	do	Operator	Oct. 13, 1899
Miss Susie Milan	do	Folder	June 29, 1895
Albert K. Mundheim	do	Compositor	June 1, 1894
W. V. Smith	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
W. P. Dowden	do	do	Mar. 18, 1895
Bessie Stewart	do	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899
R. F. Ward	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
Kate F. Brown	do	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899
John O'Neil	do	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
M. P. Connolly	do	do	do
D. S. McConnell	do	do	Aug. 29, 1894
Mary McGinnell	do	Folder	do
James M. Wood	do	Compositor	July 19, 1891
James H. Ross	do	do	Aug. 29, 1894
B. L. Stidham	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
Wm. M. Hamilton	do	do	Aug. 29, 1894
John I. Handiboe	do	do	May 31, 1894
Irwin A. Nicholson	do	do	July 14, 1894
R. McNicholas	do	Stereotyper	Aug. 3, 1897
James Scott	do	Pressman	Mar. 11, 1899
George W. Robinson	do	Compositor	Aug. 29, 1894
Thomas C. Easterling	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
Mrs. Ida Dodge	do	Folder	Aug. 29, 1894
Mrs. A. M. Urban	do	do	Nov. 22, 1898
Charles E. Smalley	do	Compositor	Aug. 29, 1894
R. S. Peed	do	do	June 2, 1894
Charles W. Bell	do	do	July 16, 1894
T. C. Bornkessel	do	do	July 5, 1899
Jere Bennet	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
Wm. J. Egbert	do	do	July 5, 1899
John T. Leeds	do	Imposer	Aug. 27, 1894
John F. Hogan	do	Hydraulic pressman	May 19, 1894
Matt L. Allison	do	Compositor	Aug. 29, 1894
John L. Rollins	do	Messenger	Apr. 22, 1899
L. J. Bennett	do	Compositor	do
James E. Brooke	do	do	do
Andrew W. Archer	do	do	do
C. A. Stretch	do	do	do
Thomas L. McEnony	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
Roy C. Meek	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
H. M. Armistead	do	do	Aug. 29, 1894
Mrs. Mary E. Cooper	do	Folder	do
William K. Miller	do	Compositor	do
Wallace T. Palmer	do	do	May 24, 1893
F. P. Wilkins	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
W. H. Gardner	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
Bernardin Smith	do	do	Aug. 11, 1894
H. H. Stromberger	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
E. F. G. Hazle	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
William Schmidt	do	do	do
Miss Mamie T. Hayden	do	do	Mar. 6, 1895
Mrs. Malinda Gillen	do	Folder	Aug. 29, 1894
James E. Young	do	Fireman	May 19, 1894
John Delahunty	do	Imposer	Apr. 22, 1899
J. S. Robinson	do	Compositor	do
Howell Densmore	do	do	July 1, 1899
Ernest Ritte	do	do	July 5, 1899
J. P. Hamilton	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
B. A. Reid	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899
Omar Wilson	do	do	May 19, 1894
F. A. Brashears	do	do	July 14, 1894
Elmer Dement	do	do	Aug. 29, 1894
S. F. McDonough	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
Frank F. S. Miller	do	do	Aug. 29, 1894
M. W. Hutcheson, jr.	do	do	Apr. 22, 1899
A. W. McEwen	do	do	do
Miss M. E. Hayes	do	Folder	May 19, 1894
Mrs. E. Young	do	do	do
Mrs. S. M. Gantley	do	Sewer	Sept. 25, 1895
Miss Jennie Goss	do	Gold worker	Mar. 11, 1895
C. G. Morrison	do	Compositor	Aug. 29, 1894

classified service, issued under Rule IX, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Cont'd.

Certified for reinstatement.		Salary when—		Remarks.
Position.	Date.	Separated.	Reinstated.	
Same position.	Oct. 30	p. d. \$4.00	p. d. \$4.00	Vet.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Oct. 31	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Nov. 1	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Nov. 6	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Nov. 7	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Reg.
do	Nov. 8	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Nov. 9	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Nov. 10	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Nov. 11	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
do	Nov. 14	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Nov. 15	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Nov. 16	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Nov. 17	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Floor hand	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 3.20	Prov. 3 b.
Counter	Nov. 18	p. d. 3.00	p. d. 3.00	Reg.
Compositor	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Nov. 21	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
Folder	Nov. 23	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Reg.
Compositor	Nov. 24	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Nov. 27	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Nov. 29	p. d. 3.60	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Hydraulic pressman	do	p. d. 2.40	p. d. 2.40	Prov. 3 b.
Compositor	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Helper	Dec. 1	p. d. 1.50	p. d. 2.00	Reg.
Compositor	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 2	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Folder	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
Compositor	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Dec. 4	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Vet.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 6	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 8	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Folder	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
Fireman	do	p. d. 2.50	p. d. 2.50	Prov. 3 b.
Compositor	do	p. d. 3.60	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 9	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 11	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 12	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Dec. 13	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Dec. 14	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Dec. 15	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
Folder	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
Press feeder	Dec. 16	p. d. 1.81	p. d. 1.92	Prov. 3 b.
Gold worker	Dec. 18	p. d. 1.92	p. d. 1.92	Prov. 3 b.
Compositor	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.

TABLE 43.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, certificates for reinstatement in the

Name.	Department.	Separation.	
		Position.	Date.
George T. Chapman	Government Printing service.	Helper	Mar. 15, 1899
Charles E. Groome	do.	Compositor	Oct. 27, 1899
Miss Rosa B. Ridgely	do.	Folder	Aug. 29, 1894
Philip S. Steele	do.	Compositor	do.
Arthur M. LeMerle	do.	do.	Mar. 18, 1899
Mrs. R. W. Lee	do.	Feeder	May 19, 1894
R. F. Hann	do.	Compositor	do.
John Goodrick	do.	do.	Aug. 29, 1894
J. L. Bradford	do.	Helper	Mar. 14, 1899
Miss E. M. Gallagher	do.	Sewer	May 19, 1894
Miss Abbie Sullivan	do.	Folder	Aug. 19, 1894
F. H. Melick	do.	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
T. B. Hoagland	do.	do.	do.
E. P. Murray	do.	do.	do.
George H. Schorn	do.	do.	do.
Marion T. West	do.	Helper	Aug. 29, 1894
James E. Harper	do.	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899
J. C. Himmelman	do.	do.	do.
Louis Carroll	do.	do.	Mar. 18, 1899
Wm. A. H. Turner	do.	do.	Aug. 29, 1894
S. H. Willey	do.	do.	Mar. 18, 1899
M. M. Smith	do.	do.	do.
Oliver P. Anderson	Post-Office Service.	Carrier, New Albany, Ind.	Nov. 16, 1893
William H. Eggleston	do.	Finance clerk	Apr. 30, 1899
Joshua W. Brown	do.	Separator, New York	Aug. 18, 1898
C. J. Hunter	do.	Carrier, Pittsburg, Pa.	July 15, 1898
John K. Smalley	do.	Clerk, San Francisco	Sept. 1, 1894
Wm. G. Reynolds	do.	Substitute carrier, Watertown, N. Y.	Mar. 1, 1898
Samuel J. Albert	do.	Substitute clerk, New York	Sept. 2, 1898
Louis Simmons	do.	Porter, New York	Jan. 4, 1899
James F. Shannon	do.	Clerk, New York	July 31, 1899
Chas. H. Liscom	do.	do.	Dec. 26, 1898
John H. Osborn	do.	Clerk, Chicago, Ill.	May 31, 1891
Solomon E. Bernstein	do.	Substitute clerk, Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 24, 1899
Alex. Huff	do.	Clerk, New York	Jan. 1, 1895
Wm. B. Field	do.	Letter carrier, Chicago	Apr. 23, 1876
Thos. J. Casey	do.	Substitute carrier, West Superior, Wis.	Jan. 6, 1899
Jno. Doolittle	do.	Clerk, Chicago	Feb. 14, 1899
John M. McCafflin	do.	Stamper, Vicksburg	Jan. 31, 1899
Edw. P. Bierman	do.	Clerk, St. Louis	July 31, 1897
William J. Fell	do.	Clerk, Jacksonville, Ill.	Nov. 1, 1894
William J. Duhig	do.	Separator, New York	Aug. 28, 1898
O. C. Murr	do.	Carrier, Milwaukee	Jan. 5, 1899
Samuel D. Taylor	do.	Distributor, Portland, Oreg.	Sept. 15, 1898
Jean W. Carlton	do.	Stamper, Sault Ste. Marie	Aug. 31, 1898
William G. Cooper	do.	Stamper, Savannah, Ga.	Jan. 1, 1899
Arthur H. White	do.	Clerk, Milwaukee, Wis.	Jan. 15, 1896
George D. Alexis	do.	Carrier, New Orleans	June 2, 1888
Marion P. Worthly	do.	Clerk, Canandaigua, N. Y.	June 20, 1894
Winfield Scott	do.	Clerk, Chicago	Apr. 20, 1893
James Gray, Jr.	do.	Clerk, New York	Jan. 1, 1895
James Galbraith	do.	Clerk, Chicago	May 31, 1894
Justice H. Reinhardt	do.	Clerk, St. Louis	Nov. 26, 1894
William C. Fyfe	do.	Clerk, Chicago	Apr. 30, 1887
Wm. H. Lawrence	do.	do.	May 21, 1886
Edson B. Collins	do.	Substitute carrier, Chicago	Sept. 16, 1898
Chas. E. Pew	do.	Substitute carrier, Helena, Mont.	Apr. 1, 1899
J. B. Newell	do.	Clerk, Richmond, Va.	Dec. 21, 1894
Edwin Moffatt	do.	Stamper, Savannah, Ga.	Nov. 16, 1898
Charles A. Goodrich	do.	Substitute carrier, Chicago	Oct. 13, 1898
Geo. Kemper	do.	Substitute carrier, Mattoon, Ill.	Apr. 15, 1894
Chas. D. Conklin	do.	Clerk, New York	Dec. 26, 1894
Arthur M. Baker	do.	Clerk, Chicago	Apr. 30, 1899
Frank Horstman	do.	Carrier, Fort Wayne, Ind.	June 3, 1894
Chas. A. Bayer	do.	Carrier, Cincinnati, Ohio.	May 31, 1888
Courtland Borneil	do.	do.	Feb. 29, 1888
Albert H. Purrington	do.	Clerk, Portland, Me.	Apr. 10, 1880
Michael McDowd	do.	Clerk, Chicago	Apr. 10, 1886
Charles F. Hunting	do.	Clerk, Cincinnati	Jan. 25, 1899
W. H. Broadley	do.	Carrier, Joplin, Mo.	Nov. 15, 1898
Charles S. Hine	do.	Substitute carrier, New York	Dec. 15, 1898
Wm. H. C. Weideman	do.	Clerk, Chicago	Oct. 24, 1898
Jas. D. Morrison	do.	Substitute carrier, St. Louis	Sept. 19, 1896
Wm. D. Tabler	do.	Carrier, Washington	Mar. 15, 1899
Thomas J. Porter	do.	Substitute carrier, Cleveland	July 24, 1899
John J. Mellett	do.	Clerk, New York	July 6, 1899
Patrick J. Larkin	do.	Assorter, New York	Nov. 30, 1898
Michael G. Hoban	do.	Clerk, Minneapolis, Minn.	Nov. 25, 1893

classified service, issued under Rule IX, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Cont'd.

Certified for reinstatement.		Salary when—		Remarks.
Position.	Date.	Separated.	Reinstated.	
Helper	Dec. 18	p. d. \$2.00	p. d. \$2.00	Reg.
Composer	do	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
Folder	Dec. 19	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
Composer	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Dec. 20	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
Feeder	Dec. 21	p. d. 1.50	p. d. 1.50	Prov. 3 b.
Composer	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	Dec. 22	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
Helper	Dec. 23	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Reg.
Sewer	do	p. d. 1.92	p. d. 1.92	Prov. 3 b.
Folder	do	p. d. 1.83	p. d. 1.83	Prov. 3 b.
Composer	Dec. 26	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 27	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
Helper	Dec. 28	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.00	Prov. 3 b.
Composer	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 29	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 30	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
do	do	p. d. 3.20	p. d. 4.00	Reg.
Same position	June 12			Vet.
Stamp clerk, Cincinnati	June 17			Reg.
Same position	June 24			Reg.
do	do			Reg.
do	July 3			Vet.
do	do			Vet.
do	July 6			Reg.
do	do			Reg.
do	do			Reg.
do	do	600.00		Reg.
do	do	600.00		Reg.
do	July 8	800.00	800.00	Vet.
do	July 10			Reg.
do	do	1,000.00	1,000.00	Prov. 3 b.
do	July 13			Vet.
do	July 15			Reg.
do	do	500.00		Reg.
do	July 17	400.00	500.00	Reg.
do	July 18	600.00		Vet.
Substitute clerk, Jacksonville	July 20			Vet.
Clerk, New York	July 21	600.00		Reg.
Same position	July 24			Reg.
Substitute clerk, Portland, Me.	Aug. 2	800.00		Reg.
Substitute clerk, Sault Ste. Marie ..	do	400.00		Reg.
Substitute clerk, Savannah	Aug. 4	600.00		Reg.
Same position	do			Vet.
Substitute clerk, New Orleans	do			Vet.
Substitute clerk, Canandaigua	Aug. 8			Vet.
Same position	do			Prov. 3 b.
do	Aug. 9			Prov. 3 b.
do	do			Prov. 3 b.
do	do			Prov. 3 b.
do	do			Prov. 3 b.
do	do			Prov. 3 b.
do	Aug. 21			Reg.
do	Aug. 23			Reg.
do	do			Prov. 3 b.
Senior substitute clerk, Savannah ..	Aug. 21	500.00		Reg.
Same position	Aug. 29			Reg.
do	Sept. 5			Prov. 3 b.
do	Sept. 6			Prov. 3 b.
do	Sept. 11		500.00	Reg.
do	Sept. 23			Prov. 3 b.
do	do			Prov. 3 b.
do	Sept. 28			Prov. 3 b.
Senior substitute clerk, Portland	Oct. 2			Vet.
Same position	Oct. 6			Vet.
Senior substitute clerk, Cincinnati ..	Oct. 9			Reg.
Substitute carrier, Joplin	do			Reg.
Substitute carrier, New York	Oct. 10			Reg.
Same position	Oct. 20		600.00	Reg.
do	Oct. 21			Vet.
do	Oct. 23			Reg.
do	Oct. 30			Reg.
do	Nov. 1	800.00	800.00	Reg.
do	Nov. 7	700.00	700.00	Reg.
do	Nov. 8			Prov. 3 b.

TABLE 43.—Showing, by names of persons and positions, certificates for reinstatement in the

Name.	Department.	Separation.	
		Position.	Date.
David M. F. Flynn.....	Post-Office Service.	Clerk, Princeton, N. J.....	Sept. 30, 1899
Adolph Van Reuth.....	do.	Carrier, Washington.....	Nov. 30, 1897
Wm. Coath.....	do.	Clerk, Baltimore, Md.....	Nov. 7, 1898
Clarence W. Feaster.....	do.	Clerk, Springfield, Ill.....	Apr. 20, 1894
Peter C. Lahum.....	do.	Clerk, Chicago.....	June 30, 1893
Edwin M. Annundson.....	do.	Substitute clerk, Chicago.....	July 30, 1899
Miss Lottie Schell.....	do.	Clerk, Tonawanda.....	Oct. 30, 1899
John E. Martin.....	do.	Clerk, San Francisco.....	June 1, 1897
Bertrand L. Smith.....	do.	Clerk, Indianapolis.....	Sept. 30, 1899
Raymond Mitchell.....	do.	Messenger, Chicago.....	Dec. 27, 1898
M. J. Alexander.....	do.	Printer, New York.....	Oct. 31, 1899
Charles W. Leary.....	do.	Carrier, Philadelphia.....	May 24, 1894
Frank H. Darr.....	do.	Carrier, Canton.....	Dec. 5, 1894
W. P. Rose.....	do.	Carrier, Nashville.....	Feb. 9, 1898
John F. Field.....	do.	Clerk, St. Louis.....	Aug. 31, 1899
Charles Hildebrand, jr.....	do.	Clerk, Baltimore.....	July 31, 1899
Stephen C. Holland.....	do.	Clerk, Chicago.....	Mar. 31, 1898
Wilber G. Tolson.....	do.	Clerk, Newport News.....	July 31, 1899
Frank Enger.....	do.	Clerk, St. Louis.....	Nov. 26, 1894
Abr. J. Hertzler.....	Internal Revenue Service.	Gauger.....	Oct. 15, 1893
John W. Diek.....	do.	do.....	Aug. 15, 1890
Wm. H. Lyons.....	do.	do.....	Oct. 24, 1895
John W. Cates.....	do.	Deputy collector.....	May 29, 1899
Harding T. Tucker.....	do.	Gauger.....	July 31, 1893
W. N. Lynch.....	do.	Storekeeper.....	Aug. 10, 1893
J. H. Simpson.....	do.	do.....	July 6, 1895
Robt. J. Walker.....	do.	do.....	Jan. 31, 1894
Wm. R. Hammond.....	do.	Gauger.....	Jan. 1, 1894
John W. Robbins.....	do.	do.....	June 18, 1899
Edw. O. Mastin.....	do.	Deputy collector.....	Oct. 1, 1898
Winfield S. Holden.....	do.	Gauger.....	Apr. 17, 1895
Edgar L. Hendricks.....	do.	Clerk.....	Aug. 31, 1899
Albert Quigley.....	do.	do.....	Aug. 7, 1893
Solomon F. Flint.....	do.	Gauger.....	Dec. 1, 1885
Robt. C. Wertheim.....	do.	Storekeeper.....	Apr. 30, 1890
Jno. W. Lain.....	do.	Gauger.....	Aug. 31, 1893
E. H. Dibble.....	do.	Storekeeper.....	Jan. 1, 1887
Jno. Baker.....	do.	Deputy collector.....	July 31, 1899
Dan. M. Bierer.....	do.	Gauger.....	Sept. 30, 1893
Hy. Becker.....	do.	Storekeeper.....	Feb. 9, 1885
Jacob E. Wentzel.....	do.	Gauger.....	Oct. 10, 1894
Wm. H. Seidenstricker.....	do.	do.....	Jan. 1, 1893
James W. Wasson.....	do.	Storekeeper.....	Feb. 1, 1886
Wm. W. Van Tassel.....	do.	do.....	Apr. 30, 1894
Albert Crutchfield.....	do.	Storekeeper and gauger.....	Sept. 30, 1899
M. M. Hubbard.....	do.	do.....	do.....
John E. Rincke.....	do.	Storekeeper.....	July 1, 1886
Curtis K. Emrie.....	do.	do.....	Oct. 1, 1885
S. H. Hunt.....	Custom-House Service.	Inspector, class E, San Francisco.....	Mar. 22, 1894
Geo. A. Dick.....	do.	Deputy collector, class A, Detroit.....	Sept. 30, 1894
Wm. H. H. Hussey.....	do.	Inspector, class E, San Francisco.....	Feb. 1, 1883
Andrew Sorrensen.....	do.	do.....	Sept. 30, 1894
Ernest Knickmeier.....	do.	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886
Chas. W. Wall.....	do.	Deputy collector, Rochester.....	May 15, 1894
Jos. R. Curtis.....	do.	Deputy collector, Portsmouth.....	Nov. 13, 1893
Joshua S. Williams.....	do.	Night inspector, Philadelphia.....	June 1, 1894
G. Howard Griffith.....	do.	Day inspector, Philadelphia.....	Oct. 8, 1894
John H. Creamer.....	do.	Night inspector, Philadelphia.....	Aug. 24, 1894
P. R. Dillon.....	do.	Day inspector, Philadelphia.....	May 24, 1894
Peter J. O'Neil.....	do.	Inspector, class 2, New York.....	Dec. 28, 1898
Geo. Garby.....	do.	do.....	Sept. 21, 1886
Isaac Newton.....	do.	do.....	Sept. 8, 1886
Michael F. Dillon.....	do.	Assistant weigher, class E, New York.....	Jan. 18, 1898
Wm. L. Hatch.....	do.	Night inspector, class E, New York.....	Jan. 19, 1871
Chas. A. Du Moulin.....	do.	Assistant weigher, New York.....	Feb. 26, 1876
Robt. Moore.....	do.	Opener and packer, New York.....	Oct. 12, 1893
Francis Snyder.....	do.	Night inspector, class E, New York.....	Oct. 5, 1868
Jas. B. Wands.....	do.	Assistant weigher, New Orleans.....	June 24, 1899
Jas. E. Ayer.....	do.	Night inspector, New Orleans.....	Apr. 16, 1899
Ernest Longpre.....	do.	Day inspector, New Orleans.....	Apr. 23, 1894
Wallace A. Beckwith.....	do.	Deputy collector, New London.....	May 14, 1894
Geo. Dinnett.....	do.	Opener and packer, Milwaukee.....	Dec. —, 1889
Chas. T. Hudson.....	do.	Clerk, Detroit.....	Sept. 16, 1886
John W. Andrews.....	do.	Deputy collector, Detroit.....	Sept. 11, 1898
Jno. W. Leahy.....	do.	Inspector No. 13, class E, Buffalo.....	May 31, 1899
Wm. H. Jackson.....	do.	Skilled laborer, Philadelphia.....	Aug. 28, 1865
Lloyd Spencer.....	do.	Clerk, class E, San Francisco.....	May 5, 1898
Chas. T. Reinauer.....	do.	Night inspector, class D, Buffalo.....	Nov. 12, 1898

classified service, issued under Rule IX, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Cont'd.

Certified for reinstatement.		Salary when—		Remarks.
Position.	Date.	Separated.	Reinstated.	
Same position	Nov. 8	\$600.00	\$600.00	Reg.
do	Nov. 9			Vet.
Senior substitute clerk, Baltimore.	do			Reg.
Same position	Nov. 13			Prov. 3 b.
do	Nov. 16	800.00	800.00	Vet.
do	Nov. 22			Reg.
do	Nov. 23	400.00		Reg.
Substitute clerk	Dec. 5		800.00	Vet.
Clerk	do	700.00	700.00	Reg.
Same position	do	700.00	600.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 8	900.00	900.00	Reg.
Substitute carrier	do			Prov. 3 b.
Same position	Dec. 9			Prov. 3 b.
do	Dec. 12			Prov. 3 b.
do	do	1,100.00	1,100.00	Reg.
do	Dec. 23	700.00	500.00	Reg.
Senior substitute clerk	Dec. 26	800.00		Vet.
Substitute carrier	Dec. 27			Reg.
Same position	Dec. 28			Prov. 3 b.
Gauger	May 31			Vet.
do	June 2			Vet.
do	June 11			Vet.
Storekeeper	June 22			Reg.
Gauger	do			Vet.
Storekeeper	June 29			Vet.
do	July 3			Vet.
Storekeeper and gauger	July 6			Vet.
Gauger	do			Vet.
do	do			Vet.
Storekeeper and gauger	Aug. 19			Vet.
Clerk	Sept. 21	900.00	900.00	Vet.
Storekeeper and gauger	Oct. 7			Reg.
Clerk	Oct. 13	1,200.00	900.00	Vet.
Gauger	Oct. 28			Vet.
Gauger and storekeeper	Nov. 2			Vet.
Gauger	Nov. 3			Vet.
Storekeeper	Nov. 7			Vet.
Storekeeper and gauger	Nov. 16			Reg.
Gauger	Nov. 21			Vet.
Storekeeper	Nov. 22			Vet.
Gauger	Nov. 23			Vet.
do	Nov. 28			Vet.
Storekeeper	Dec. 7			Vet.
do	do			Vet.
Storekeeper and gauger	Dec. 9			Reg.
do	do			Reg.
Storekeeper	Dec. 19			Vet.
do	Dec. 20			Vet.
Same position	July 21			Vet.
do	Oct. 23			Prov. 3 b.
do	July 20			Vet.
do	July 27			Vet.
do	Aug. 3			Vet.
do	Aug. 15			Vet.
do	Oct. 7			Vet.
do	July 10			Vet.
do	Aug. 9			Vet.
do	Aug. 1			Vet.
do	Aug. 11			Vet.
do	Sept. 27			Vet.
do	Sept. 21			Reg.
do	do			Reg.
do	Sept. 14			Prov. 3 b.
do	July 14			Prov. 3 b.
do	July 18			Vet.
do	Oct. 17			Prov. 3 b.
do	Oct. 23			Vet.
do	July 13			Reg.
do	July 21			Reg.
do	Oct. 27			Vet.
do	July 14			Vet.
do	Aug. 5			Vet.
do	June 12			Vet.
do	June 17			Reg.
do	June 9			Reg.
do	Nov. 18			Vet.
do	Nov. 16			Vet.
do	Nov. 10			Reg.

TABLE 43.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, certificates for reinstatement in the*

Name.	Department.	Separation.	
		Position.	Date.
Oliver H. P. Matthias	Custom-House Service.	Day inspector, class I, Baltimore.....	Oct. 19, 1895
Wm. Chamberlain.....	do	Opener and packer, class C, New York	Sept. 21, 1893
Wm. H. Wilcox.....	do	Messenger, class C, New York	Oct. 24, 1893
Chas. A. Van Nostrand	do	Inspector, class 2, New York	Oct. 31, 1885
Thos. J. McCreagh	do	Assistant weigher, class I, San Francisco?	May 6, 1898
Hy. F. Ruthrauff.....	do	Inspector, class E, San Francisco.....	May 5, 1898
A. H. Clifford	do	do.....	do
A. I. Marsten.....	do	Assistant weigher, class I, San Francisco.	May 4, 1898
Chas. E. Kessler.....	do	do.....	May 5, 1898
John H. Robinson	do	Clerk, class E	May 31, 1887
Henry G. Shaw	do	Clerk	Oct. 31, 1891
Wm. Starr	do	Clerk, class 4	Dec. 31, 1886
Chas. F. Brown	do	Marker.....	Apr. 15, 1884
Wm. H. Fitch.....	do	Examiner, class 4	June 15, 1886
Wm. W. Stevens	do	Clerk, class 2	Oct. 5, 1895

classified service, issued under Rule IX, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Cont'd.

Certified for reinstatement.		Salary when—		Remarks.
Position.	Date.	Separated.	Reinstated.	
Same position.....	Nov. 17			Vet.
do.....	Nov. 16			Vet.
do.....	do			Prov. 3 b.
do.....	do			Prov. 3 b.
do.....	Oct. 31			Vet.
do.....	Nov. 9			Vet.
do.....	do			Vet.
do.....	do			Vet.
do.....	do			Vet.
do.....	Dec. 1			Vet.
do.....	Nov. 22			Vet.
do.....	Nov. 18			Vet.
Laborer, class R.....	Nov. 26			Vet.
do.....	Dec. 1			Vet.
do.....	Dec. 15			Vet.

TABLE 43A.—Showing the number of certificates for reinstatement issued under the provisions of Rule IX, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899.

Provision of rule under which reinstated.	Departmental service.								Postal service.	Customs service.	Internal Revenue Service.	Government Printing Service.	Grand total.
	Treasury.	War.	Justice.	Post-Office.	Navy.	Interior.	Agriculture.	State, War and Navy building.					
Separation within one year.....	112	33	1	19	4	73	2	214	41	6	6	168	465
Military or naval preference.....	52	7		11	2	17		1	90	15	33	23	174
Reduction of force specifically required by law.....	5	3				9		17					17
Reinvestigation of charges causing removal.....		1		6		11		18	18	6		131	173
Total.....	169	44	1	36	6	110	2	369	74	45	29	312	829

^aSixty of these were surfmen in the Life-Saving Service who were separated by the expiration of engagement, but certificates had to be issued in order to give them proper status.

TABLE 44.—*Names of persons certified under Rule X for transfer from one position in the classified service to another, from May 29, 1899, to December 1899.*

(The asterisk * indicates that an examination was taken.)

Name.	Original position.	Present position.	Original salary.	Present salary.
W. A. Schmitt.....	Clerk, Quincy post-office.	Senior substitute clerk, Chicago post-office.		
William Welch.....	Topographer draftsman, Interior.	Temporary draftsman, Treasury.	\$1,200.00	p.m. \$100.00
Wm. E. Sardo.....	Special laborer, Navy.	Clerk, Treasury.	p.d. 2.48	74.00
Edw. R. Maser.....	Clerk, Fredonia, N. Y., post-office.	Clerk, Buffalo, N. Y., post-office.	400.00	400.00
Cyrus M. Parkies.....	Post-office watchman, surveyor, Geological Survey, Interior.	Interior watchman, Topographer, Geological Survey, Interior.	720.00	720.00
Jere. Alcorn.....	Clerk, Fredonia, N. Y., post-office.	Clerk, Burlington, Vt., post-office.	p.m. 125.00	1,250.00
Minerva Jeffrey.....	Clerk, Interior.	Clerk, Post-Office.	600.00	600.00
Hy. Sherwood.....	Clerk, United States Land Service, Interior.	Clerk, Post-Office.	1,800.00	1,400.00
Frank D. Emery.....	Copyst, Smithsonian Institution.	Weather Bureau, outside District of Columbia.	600.00	800.00
F. A. Bergfeld.....	Copyst, Smithsonian Institution.	Copyst, Treasury.	480.00	900.00
F. I. Lewis.....	Clerk, Victor, Colo., post-office.	Clerk, Denver, Colo., post-office.	1,000.00	800.00
Sam. H. Saul.....	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Clerk, Post-Office*	1,150.00	1,000.00
Perry Glascock.....	Clerk, Brazil, Ind., post-office.	Post-Office Inspector*	600.00	1,200.00
Chas. B. Anderson.....	Special examiner, Pension Office.	do.	1,300.00	1,200.00
Jas. J. Brennan.....	Clerk, Chicago post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*	600.00	"
Harry Hyman.....	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Clerk, Post-Office Department.*	1,000.00	900.00
F. D. Smith.....	Clerk, St. Paul post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*	600.00	"
B. G. Caldwell.....	Clerk, street railway mail service, Philadelphia.	Clerk, post-office, Philadelphia.*	700.00	700.00
Obie K. Johnson.....	Compositor, Government Printing Office.	Printer, Agriculture, Weather Bureau.	p.d. 3.20	1,000.00
John McClure.....	Recorder, War, Engineer Department.	Stenographer, Treasury.	900.00	1,200.00
Jacob L. Sheets.....	Carrier, Walla Walla post-office.	Carrier, Marshalltown, Iowa, post-office.	700.00	700.00
W. S. Steward.....	Carrier, Marshalltown, Iowa, post-office.	Carrier, Walla Walla post-office.	700.00	700.00
Chas. J. Hilton.....	Clerk, New York post-office.	Inspector, customs.		
Virgie S. Bates.....	Copyst, Pension, Interior.	Clerk, New York pension agency.	900.00	"
F. D. Hetrick.....	Assistant, melter and refiner, Carson.	Assistant, melter and refiner, New Orleans.		
W. H. McCallahan.....	Copyst, Washington Navy-Yard.	Copyst, Ordnance Bureau.	p.d. 3.26	p.d. 5.25
Olaf Helwig.....	Inspector, War, Engineer Department, Chicago.	Draftsman and Inspector, Navy, League Island.	p.m. 150.00	p.d. 5.04
J. A. Phillips.....	Clerk, Bristol, Tenn., post-office.	Compositor, Government Printing Office.*	600.00	p.d. 4.00
Robert H. Selby.....	Clerk, post-office, Kansas City, Kans.	Clerk, post-office, Kansas City, Mo.		
James T. Cortelyou.....	Clerk, post-office, Jamaica, N. Y.	Clerk, post-office, Brooklyn.		
J. G. Kammerlohr.....	Writer, New York Navy-Yard.	Special laborer, Navy, Bureau of Equipment.	p.d. 2.48	900.00
Jos. H. Bolton.....	Clerk, Post-Office Department, Railway Adjustment division.	Clerk, State Department.	900.00	1,200.00
C. W. Rastall.....	Special laborer, Navy.	Writer, New York Navy-Yard.	900.00	p.d. 2.48
J. R. Mohler.....	Assistant inspector, Bureau Animal Industry, Agriculture.	Assistant, Agriculture.		
Miss W. Feland.....	Clerk, Post-Office Department.	Clerk, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,000.00	1,200.00
W. H. Brett.....	Clerk, Interior Department.	Clerk, State Department.	1,000.00	1,000.00
W. M. Wood.....	Clerk, National Museum.	Clerk, Light-House Board, Treasury.	p.m. 60.00	900.00
R. T. Reeves.....	Clerk, New York post-office.	Clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.	900.00	900.00
A. B. C. Clements.....	Clerk, Interior Department.	Clerk, State Department.	1,200.00	1,200.00
C. F. Morris.....	Clerk, Bureau Animal Industry.	Clerk, Agricultural Department.	840.00	1,000.00

TABLE 44.—Names of persons certified under Rule X for transfer from one position in the classified service to another, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Original position.	Present position.	Original salary.	Present salary.
Mrs. K. J. Edwards.....	General delivery clerk, Austin, Tex., post-office.	General delivery clerk, New York post-office.		
Hy. M. Olds.....	Clerk, Treasury.....	Clerk, Agriculture.....	\$1,800.00	\$1,400.00
W. A. Mason.....	Carrier, Denver post-office.	Carrier, Detroit post-office.		
R. W. Kingston.....	Carrier, Detroit post-office.	Carrier, Denver post-office.		
A. F. Belitz.....	Clerk, War.....	Clerk, Treasury.....	1,000.00	1,200.00
Mrs. J. P. Chapman.....	Clerk, Treasury.....	Clerk, Post-Office Department.	1,000.00	1,200.00
Oliver Lee.....	Carrier, New York post-office.	Carrier, Troy, N. Y., post-office.		
J. P. McCormick.....	Carrier, Troy post-office.	Carrier, New York post-office.		
W. C. Noteware.....	Clerk, Carson mint.....	Clerk, United States assay, Seattle, Wash.....		
N. A. Merritt.....	Clerk, Medina, N. Y., post-office.	Clerk, Post-Office Department.*	1,000.00	1,400.00
Hy. Y. Davis.....	Copyist, Treasury.....	Copyist, Navy.....	900.00	900.00
P. H. Devine.....	Clerk, Post-Office Department.	Copyist, Patent Office.....	1,200.00	900.00
J. E. Wilson.....	Assistant postmaster, Washington.	Clerk, post-office, Washington, D. C.	2,500.00	1,200.00
J. V. Wiggins.....	Copyist, Interior.....	Money-order assorter.....	900.00	720.00
Mrs. I. P. Guy.....	Clerk, Government Printing Office.	Clerk, Post-Office.....	p. d. 2.50	900.00
Louis Bryant.....	Assistant messenger, Treasury.	Messenger, Executive Mansion.	720.00	900.00
Rob. F. Anderson.....	Classified laborer, Navy.	Messenger, Executive Mansion.	660.00	900.00
John H. Pratt.....	Assistant messenger, Interior.	Assistant messenger, Treasury.	720.00	720.00
Fred. D. Owen.....	Assistant draftsman, Navy.	Assistant engineer, War.	p. d. 4.00	1,800.00
H. J. Pack.....	Special laborer, Navy, League Island.	Special laborer, Navy.....	p. d. 3.04	p. d. 3.04
L. J. Woodbridge.....	Stamper, Nyack, N. Y., post-office.	Stamper, Washington, D. C., post-office.	600.00	600.00
Frank E. Murray.....	Messenger, Post-Office..	Clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.*		
Anna F. Bryan.....	Clerk, Post-Office.....	Clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.	1,200.00	1,200.00
Sledge Tatum.....	Surveyor, Interior, Geological Survey.	Topographer, Geological Survey.	p. m. 125.00	1,200.00
Miss E. Cole.....	Printer's assistant, Treasury.	Matron, Interior*.....	p. d. 1.25	p. m. 85.00
Geo. H. Uphof.....	Clerk, Cincinnati post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*	700.00	
Jno. S. Moran.....	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Clerk, Post-Office*.....	900.00	
W. R. Harper.....	Subinspector Navy, New York Navy-Yard.	Assistant topographer, Interior, Geological Survey.	p. d. 4.00	840.00
Hy. Braxton.....	Assistant messenger, Interior.	Messenger, Treasury.....	720.00	840.00
Roscoe House.....	Messenger, War, Engineer Department.	Messenger, Treasury, Light-House Service.*	p. m. 50.00	p. m. 60.00
Hy. F. Loveaire.....	Watchman, Treasury.....	Fireman, Treasury.....		
J. J. Hayden.....	Clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.	Clerk, Post-Office.....		1,000.00
Mrs. M. H. Reed.....	Deputy collector, sixth internal-revenue district, Virginia, Alexandria.	Clerk, sixth internal-revenue district, Va.		
H. E. Badger.....	Clerk, Interior, San Francisco pension agency.	Special laborer, Mare Island Navy-Yard.	720.00	p. d. 2.48
J. N. Stevenson.....	Messenger, Post-Office..	Messenger, Washington, D. C., post-office.	720.00	700.00
T. H. J. Meinhard.....	Special laborer, Mare Island Navy-Yard.	Clerk, Interior, San Francisco pension agency.	p. d. 2.48	720.00
Hugh Gibb.....	Classified laborer, Interior, Geological Survey.	Skilled laborer, Smithsonian Institution.	p. m. 70.00	p. m. 83.33
Benj. R. Rhees.....	Car laborer, U. S. Fish Commission.	Clerk, Treasury.....	720.00	900.00
Herman Volker.....	Observer, Weather Bureau, outside District of Columbia.	Clerk, Weather Bureau, in District of Columbia.	1,000.00	1,000.00

TABLE 44.—*Names of persons certified under Rule X for transfer from one position in the classified service to another, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Continued.*

Name.	Original position.	Present position.	Original salary.	Present salary.
Jno. A. Davis	Skilled helper, Treasury Bureau Engineering and Repairs.	Counter, Government Printing Office.	\$225.00	p. d. \$2.50
L. Prather	Proof reader, Government Printing Office.	Clerk, Interior	p. d. 4.60	1,400.00
W. L. Houmedieu	Clerk, Medina, N. Y., post-office.	Clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.	400.00	400.00
Geo. O. Gray	Carrier, Boston post-office.	Carrier, Keene, N. H., post-office.		
Walter A. Russell	Carrier, Keene post-office.	Carrier, Boston post-office.		
Miss E. A. Marvin	Copyist, Interior.	Clerk, Navy.	900.00	1,000.00
F. A. Carpenter	Substitute carrier, Washington, D. C., post-office.	Skilled laborer, Post-Office.		660.00
Ida J. Vance	Assistant microscopist, Agriculture, Bureau Animal Industry.	Clerk, Treasury *	600.00	900.00
Wm. C. Finney	Clerk, War, Engineer Department.	Clerk, War	1,200.00	1,200.00
Winthrop Cole	Draftsman, Navy, Newport News.	Draftsman, Navy	p. d. 5.00	p. d. 5.00
W. M. McGowan	Clerk, Chester, Pa., post-office.	Clerk, Philadelphia post-office.	900.00	900.00
Hy. A. Barber	Clerk, Gloversville, N. Y., post-office.	Clerk, Post-Office *	900.00	900.00
Anna Darby	Clerk, general post-office.	Clerk, Post-Office	p. d. 2.50	1,000.00
A. E. Furniss	Clerk, Interstate Commerce Commission.	Chief clerk, post-office inspector, Boston, Mass.	1,400.00	1,200.00
J. C. Kaufman	Clerk, Portsmouth, Va., post-office.	Special laborer, Navy, Norfolk Navy-Yard.*	700.00	p. d. 2.45
Chas. H. Price	Clerk, Grand Rapids, Mich., post-office.	Clerk, city distributor, Railway Mail Service.*	600.00	
Irving Dewey	do.	do.	600.00	
Geo. Newton	Folder and feeder, Agriculture.	Watchman, Treasury	600.00	720.00
B. H. Marquis	Clerk, Los Angeles post-office.	Clerk, city distributor, Railway Mail Service.*	900.00	
Geo. H. Leet	Stenographer, Agriculture.	Typewriter, War.	900.00	1,000.00
Geo. H. Cullen	Clerk, Interior.	Clerk, office inspector, Indian Territory.	1,200.00	1,200.00
Jas. A. Clark	Clerk, Treasury, Office Auditor for War Department.	Special inspector Commissioner, Immigration.	1,200.00	p. d. 4.00
John O'Rourke	Clerk, Herkimer post-office.	Substitute carrier, Little Falls post-office.		
Mrs. M. R. Sheets	Clerk, Catskill, N. Y., post-office.	Clerk, Philadelphia, Pa., post-office.	600.00	600.00
Mary J. Greenwood	do.	Clerk, Albany, N. Y., post-office.	500.00	500.00
Mrs. M. Armor	Counter, Government Printing Office.	Skilled laborer, Post-Office.	p. d. 2.00	660.00
D. S. Shook	Clerk, Civil Service Commission.	Clerk, Post-Office	900.00	1,200.00
Ruben Marquet	Class, laborer, Interior.	Fireman, Treasury *	660.00	660.00
B. F. Johnson	Watchman, Treasury.	Watchman, Interior	720.00	720.00
G. Worstell	Clerk, Interior, Pension Office.	Physician, Indian Service.*	1,000.00	1,000.00
H. L. Oberlander	Physician, Indian service.	Clerk, Pension Office	1,000.00	1,000.00
Jno. P. Cowan	Clerk, New York post-office.	Clerk, Chicago post-office.	600.00	600.00
Hyman Hurwitz	Clerk, Chicago post-office.	Clerk, New York post-office.	600.00	600.00
May L. Blake	Clerk, Spartansburg, S. C., post-office.	Clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.	600.00	600.00
Lyle Sands	Clerk, Herkimer post-office.	Clerk, New York post-office.	500.00	500.00
R. E. Bakonhus	Clerk, Civil Service Commission.	Junior engineer, Office of Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.	1,200.00	
Frank D. Emery	Clerk, Weather Bureau.	Clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.	840.00	900.00
N. A. Merritt	Clerk, Post-Office.	do.	1,600.00	1,600.00
C. E. Scannell	Clerk, St. Louis post-office.	Clerk, city distributor, Railway Mail Service.	1,000.00	
W. F. Larner	Clerk, War.	Clerk, Treasury	1,200.00	1,000.00
J. H. Simpson	Store-keeper, Internal Revenue.	Clerk, General Land Office.		1,000.00

TABLE 44.—Names of persons certified under Rule X for transfer from one position in the classified service to another, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Continued

Name.	Original position.	Present position.	Original salary.	Present salary.
C. B. Wolfe.....	Clerk, Civil Service Commission.	Stenographer and typewriter, Immigration service, Philadelphia.	\$1,000.00	\$1,200.00
Robt. S. Taylor.....	Clerk, Colorado Springs post-office.	Clerk, Post-Office*.....	500.00	1,000.00
S. F. Hamilton.....	Clerk, War	Copyist, Interior	1,000.00	900.00
J. L. Edwards.....	Engineer, War	Engineer, War, Quartermaster's Department.		780.00
Chas. T. Hudson.....	Clerk, class 3, Detroit custom-house.	Clerk, class 3, New York custom-house.		
John Pennell.....	General mechanic, War	Watchman, Navy*	900.00	p. d. 2.00
Jno. G. Price.....	Carrier, Canton, Ohio, post-office.	Clerk, Post-Office*.....		
Thos. M. Steep.....	Printer, War	Fireman, Treasury*		
Geo. W. Likens.....	Foreman, Carson Mint.	Assistant foreman, Philadelphia Mint.	p. d. 4.00	p. d. 4.00
C. H. Bartholomew ..	Clerk, San Diego post-office.	Clerk, city distributor, Railway Mail Service.*	800.00	
Otto Vierling.....	Clerk, St. Louis post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*	500.00	
Kepler Hoyt.....	Copyist, Interior	Clerk, Treasury.....	900.00	1,000.00
R. J. Farrell.....	Clerk, St. Louis post-office.	Clerk, city distributor, Railway Mail Service.*		
Jas. D. Leahy.....	do.....	do.....	600.00	
Peter L. Dawson.....	do.....	do.....	700.00	
Mich. O'Loughlin.....	do.....	do.....		
Eunice K. Warner.....	Teacher, Indian Service	Class laborer, Interior, General Land Office.	600.00	p. m. 50.00
Thos. F. Fleming.....	Clerk, St. Louis post-office.	Clerk, city distributor, Railway Mail service.*		
Edmund O. Hall.....	Special laborer, Navy...	Clerk, Indian Service* ..	p. d. 2.48	720.00
Miss Ellen W. Fitzsimons.	Folder, Government Printing Office.	Clerk, Interior*	p. d. 1.83	1,000.00
L. H. Hodge.....	Clerk, Chicago post-office.	Clerk, office post-office inspector, Chicago.*	600.00	1,000.00
Miss K. M. Boddie.....	Clerk, office post-office inspector, Washington, D. C.	Clerk	1,000.00	Class E.
Jas. J. Mitchell.....	Special laborer, navy-yard, Norfolk.	Inspector customs, Newport News custom-house.*	p. d. 2.48	p. d. 3.00
L. K. Hammer.....	Clerk, Bristol, Tenn., post-office.	Clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.	700.00	700.00
Hy. J. Slaker.....	Special mechanic at New Orleans Mint.	Special mechanic, Philadelphia Mint.	p. d. 6.00	p. d. 6.00
Wm. Bristow	Clerk post-office inspector at Denver.	Clerk, Indian Service ..	1,000.00	900.00
S. E. Houghton	Carrier, Chicago post-office.	Carrier, Albuquerque, N. Mex.		
W. K. Woodmansee ..	Carrier, Albuquerque post-office.	Carrier, Chicago post-office.		
Edwin Higgins.....	Clerk, Post-Office	Assistant messenger, Treasury.	1,200.00	720.00
Mrs. E. V. Trippell ..	Operative, Bureau Engraving and Printing.	do.....	470.00	
Jno. C. Hoyt.....	Draftsman, Navy	Computer, Treasury*.....	p. d. 4.00	1,600.00
Danl. C. Clark.....	Engineer, War, Engineer Department at large.	Engineer, War, Quartermaster Department at large.	1,200.00	p. m. 90.00
Hy. C. Kreisel.....	Clerk, Albuquerque post-office.	Carrier, Chicago post-office.		
Jno. B. Bingham.....	Carrier, Chicago post-office.	Clerk, Albuquerque post-office.		
Chas. S. Woodin.....	Clerk, Indian Service...	Special laborer, Navy ..	720.00	p. d. 2.48
Geo. S. Waldo.....	Messenger, Weather Bureau, outside District of Columbia.	Messenger, Bureau of Animal Industry, District of Columbia.*	360.00	480.00
Paul L. Freeman.....	Messenger boy, Patent Office.	Messenger, Geological Survey.*	360.00	480.00
Miss H. Fowler.....	Clerk, Post-Office	Clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.	1,600.00	1,600.00
Chas. C. Kimball.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
M. S. Horton.....	Clerk, Dansville, N. Y.	Clerk, New York post-office.	600.00	600.00
Chas. Fisher.....	Clerk, War	Clerk, Treasury	1,200.00	1,200.00
O. N. Burke.....	Special laborer, New York Navy-Yard.	Copyist, Interior*.....	p. d. 2.48	900.00
C. K. Macey.....	Clerk, Justice.....	Chief clerk, United States Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1,200.00	1,800.00

TABLE 44.—Names of persons certified under Rule X for transfer from one position in the classified service to another, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Original position.	Present position.	Original salary.	Present salary.
Arthur B. Crane	Observer, Weather Bureau, outside District of Columbia.	Clerk, Agriculture	\$1,200.00	\$1,000.00
Miss H. M. Yeomans	Clerk, office collector of customs, Boston.	Office assistant United States treasurer, Boston.	700.00	1,000.00
J. C. Cahalan	Deputy collector First internal-revenue district, Michigan.	Gauger, First internal-revenue district, Michigan.		
Gilmer Brenizer	Deputy collector, Internal-Revenue Service.	Class D clerk, Treasury.		
A. M. Baker	Clerk, post-office, Chicago.	Clerk, post-office, Dallas.	500.00	500.00
Miss A. A. Kluge	Helper, Government Printing Office.	Clerk, Post-Office*	p. d. 2.50	900.00
Fr. C. Sharp	Special examiner, Interior.	Post-office inspector*	1,300.00	1,300.00
E. P. Keneipp	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Clerk, Post-Office*	1,000.00	900.00
W. W. Weller	Clerk, Los Angeles post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*		
C. N. Anderson	Clerk, War	Fourth assistant examiner, Interior.*	1,400.00	1,200.00
O. J. Clarke	Clerk, St. Louis post-office.	Clerk, post-office inspector, St. Louis.*	600.00	600.00
Heber Butts	Stenographer and typewriter, Smithsonian Institution.	Clerk, Treasury	600.00	900.00
Miss A. L. Treiber	Clerk, post-office, Memphis.	Clerk, Baltimore post-office.	700.00	700.00
W. J. Rusk	Clerk, El Paso post-office.	Clerk, Pueblo post-office.	1,000.00	1,000.00
Geo. B. Ripley	Clerk, East St. Louis, Ill., post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*	500.00	
J. M. Padgett	Clerk, Chicago post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service, city distributor.	800.00	
J. J. Leonard	do	do	600.00	
Frank C. Law	do	do	700.00	
Chas. W. Rider	Special laborer, navy-yard, Norfolk.	Special laborer, Navy*	p. d. 2.80	p. d. 2.80
Miss R. L. Lindsey	Minor clerk, Bureau Engraving and Printing.	Money-order assorter*	840.00	840.00
Mrs. J. P. Chapman	Clerk, Post-Office	Clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.	1,200.00	
Wm. G. Fearing	Clerk, Treasury	Copyholder, Government Printing Office.	1,200.00	
Glenn E. Husted	Clerk, Post-Office	Clerk, Justice	900.00	900.00
Thos. E. Jansen	Clerk, Chief of Engineers, Navy.	Clerk, Engineer at large.	1,400.00	1,600.00
Mary Rice	Clerk, Interior	Clerk, pension agency	1,000.00	1,000.00
J. F. Fuss	Special laborer, navy pay office, Washington Navy-Yard.	Special laborer, Navy, Supplies and Accounts.		
T. H. McBride	Clerk, Interior	Clerk, Cincinnati post-office.	1,200.00	1,000.00
W. M. Reynolds	Watchman, Interior	Assistant messenger, Treasury.	720.00	750.00
Jos. E. H. Roberts	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Carrier, Steelton, Pa., post-office.		
Austin E. Gordon	Carrier, post-office, Chicago.	Carrier, post-office, Creston, Iowa.		
Enoch E. Hale	Carrier, Creston, Iowa, post-office.	Carrier, Chicago post-office.		
Walter B. Fry	Messenger, Interior	Classified laborer, Interior, Secretary's Office.*	360.00	600.00
Walter B. Fry	Classified laborer, Interior.	Copyist, Indian office.*	660.00	900.00
Mrs. E. B. Sherwood	Operative, Treasury, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	Money-order assorter, Treasury.*	470.00	720.00
Mary W. Dulin	do	do*	470.00	720.00
Wm. A. Buckley	Clerk, post-office, New London.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*		
Nannie Wheate	Clerk, Interior, surveyor-general's office, New Orleans, La.	Adjuster, Treasury, U. S. mint, New Orleans.*	800.00	p. d. 2.00
D. A. Sutton	Clerk, post-office, Danville.	Clerk, post-office, Brooklyn.	600.00	600.00

TABLE 44.—Names of persons certified under Rule X for transfer from one position in the classified service to another, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Original position.	Present position.	Original salary.	Present salary.
W. D. Searle.....	Clerk, U. S. Civil Service Commission.	Clerk, War.....	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Anna Bryan.....	Clerk, Washington post-office.	Clerk, Post-Office.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Geo. B. Abrams.....	Clerk, War.....	Copyist, Interior.....	1,000.00	900.00
Jos. S. Hill.....	Engineer, Indian Service.	Engineer, Interior, Secretary's Office.*	900.00	1,400.00
M. O'Connor.....	Carrier, Mattoon, Ill., post-office.	Carrier, Anaconda post-office, Mont.		
Chas. E. Smith.....	Carrier, Anaconda, Mont., post-office.	Carrier, Mattoon, Ill.....		
C. C. Clark.....	Writer, Navy, League Island.	Clerk, Agricultural.....	1,017.25	1,000.00
Bertha E. Burns.....	Operative, Treasury Engraving and Printing.	Money-order assorter, Treasury, Auditor Post-Office Department.*	390.00	720.00
John O. Carlson.....	Fireman, custom-house and post-office building, New York.	Steam-fitter's helper, Treasury, New York.*	p. d. 2.00	p. d. 2.50
Jno. H. Harrison.....	Clerk, St. Louis post-office.	Clerk, Treasury*.....	800.00	900.00
Robt. Brandt.....	Clerk, Chicago post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*	600.00	
John A. Staggs.....	Clerk, Treasury.....	Clerk, St. Louis post-office.	900.00	
Jos. H. Croxdale.....	Watchman, Smithsonian Institution.	Money-order assorter, Treasury.*	p. m. 45.00	720.00
D. J. Foster.....	Clerk, Kewanee post-office.	Post-office inspector, Post-Office.*	600.00	
C. M. Kilbourne.....	Minor clerk, Treasury.	Clerk, Post-Office Department.*		900.00
W. H. Pancoast.....	Carrier, Cleveland post-office.	Carrier, New York post-office.		
Jos. Hirschfield.....	Carrier, New York post-office.	Carrier, clerk, post-office, Cleveland, Ohio.		
A. F. Adkins.....	Carrier, Cambridge, Ohio, post-office.	Carrier, Cincinnati.....		
Sam. G. Moyer.....	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Telegrapher and stenographer, Justice.*	1,000.00	1,200.00
F. J. Stitz.....	do.....	Senior substitute clerk, Spokane, Wash., post-office.		
P. P. Flournoy, jr.....	Draftsman, Agriculture.	Draftsman, Treasury, office of Supervising Architect.*	1,000.00	1,000.00
A. C. E. Nelson.....	Clerk, Minneapolis post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*	600.00	
R. Q. Grant.....	Observer, Agriculture, Weather Bureau.	Clerk, Agriculture.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Florence Rohrbach.....	Operative, Treasury, Bureau Engraving and Printing.	Money-order assorter, Treasury.*	470.00	
J. B. Richardson.....	Copyist, Navy.....	Clerk, War.....	720.00	1,000.00
Mrs. L. Rivers.....	Clerk, Vallejo post-office.	Clerk, San Francisco post-office.		
Mrs. A. B. Wiley.....	Copyist, Interior.....	Clerk, Treasury.....	900.00	900.00
W. Y. Swiggett.....	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Copyist, Interior*.....	900.00	900.00
F. W. Krichelt.....	Clerk, Agriculture.....	Clerk, War.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Miss M. Ludorff.....	Clerk, post-office inspector, St. Louis.	Clerk, St. Louis post-office.	600.00	600.00
O. F. Hammond.....	Carrier, Corsicana, Tex., post-office.	Carrier, Fort Worth, Tex., post-office.		
L. M. Bittick.....	Carrier, Fort Worth post-office.	Carrier, Corsicana post-office.		
Miss E. M. Wolverton.....	Printer's assistant, Bureau Engraving and Printing.	Money-order assorter, Treasury.*		720.00
W. O. Ohm.....	Messenger boy, Smithsonian Institution.	Skilled laborer, Interior, Geological Survey.*	p. m. 25.00	480.00
J. T. Goolrick, jr.....	Messenger boy, Pension Office.	Assistant messenger, Pension Office.	400.00	
Fr. D. Emery.....	Clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.	Clerk, Agriculture.....	900.00	1,000.00
T. P. Partlow.....	Clerk, Treasury.....	Clerk, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.	1,200.00	p. m. 100.00
E. L. Mooney.....	Clerk, Victor, Colo., post-office.	Clerk, post-office inspector, Chattanooga.*	700.00	1,000.00
Miss Lenore Mooney.....	Post-office inspector, Chattanooga, Tenn.	Clerk, class 3, Post-Office.	1,600.00	
Miss M. V. Rice.....	Teacher, Indian Service	Kindergartner*.....		

TABLE 44.—Names of persons certified under Rule X for transfer from one position in the classified service to another, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Original position.	Present position.	Original salary.	Present salary.
L. M. Lassen	Messenger, War, Engineer's office, Portland, Oreg.	Messenger, Treasury, Light-House Service.*		
W. S. Johnson	Copyist, Interior.....	Clerk, Post-Office	\$700.00	\$1,000.00
Wm. Sanford	Clerk, Moberly, Mo., post-office.	Clerk, St. Louis post-office.	500.00	500.00
J. P. Shannon	Clerk, Agriculture	Clerk, post-office, Washington, D. C.	1,000.00	900.00
Jos. T. Greene	Classified laborer, Navy.	Money-order assorter, Treasury.*	660.00	720.00
H. B. Howe	Clerk, Interior, Topeka pension agency.	Money-order assorter, Treasury.	900.00	720.00
Miss L. M. Lorey	Assistant microscopist, Agriculture.	Clerk, Chicago post-office.*	600.00	600.00
M. E. Fagan	Clerk, Interior, Pension Office.	Clerk, pension agency, Chicago.	1,000.00	1,000.00
A. H. Thiessen	Observer, Agriculture, Weather Bureau, outside District of Columbia.	Clerk, Agriculture*	840.00	900.00
W. R. Houtz	Clerk, Indian Service ..	Stenographer, Indian schools, Interior.*		
Geo. G. Gans	do	Copyist, Indian schools, Interior.*		900.00
G. R. Rembert	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Clerk, Columbia, S. C., post-office.		
Miss R. Nichols	Clerk, Treasury, Engraving and Printing.	Clerk, Class E, Treasury* ..	840.00	
Alf. J. Moore	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Post-office inspector*	1,000.00	
Lillie A. M. Wollard ..	Operative, Treasury, Engraving and Printing.	Money-order assorter* ..	548.00	720.00
A. W. Burger	Clerk, Lawrence, Kans., post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service,*	850.00	
W. H. Rankin	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Carrier, Lawrence, Kans.		
Edw. Korison	Special agent, Labor....	Clerk, Treasury	1,200.00	1,200.00
Chas. T. McCoy	Clerk, Huron, S. Dak., post-office.	Clerk, St. Louis post-office.		
J. G. Toepper	Watchman, Treasury	Watchman, Interior	720.00	720.00
J. E. Richmond	Watchman, Interior.....	Watchman, Treasury	720.00	720.00
S. B. Baines	Clerk, Treasury	Special agent, Labor	1,200.00	1,200.00
S. W. Forrest	Clerk, War	Watchman, Interior	1,000.00	720.00
Miss H. M. Seamans	Stenographer and typewriter, New York custom-house.	Copyist, Interior.....	720.00	900.00
P. H. Loughran	Clerk, U. S. Navy pay office, San Francisco.	Clerk, U. S. land office, Santa Fe, Mex.	1,000.00	1,000.00
Miss K. L. St. John	Clerk, Interior, pension agency, Des Moines, Iowa.	Clerk, Interior, Pension Office.*	600.00	900.00
W. H. Bartlett	Clerk, U. S. land office, Santa Fe.	Clerk, navy pay office, San Francisco.		
Mrs. C. H. Lyman	Copyist, Interior	Clerk, Post-Office	900.00	900.00
Jos. F. Page	Clerk, El Paso post-office.	Clerk, Pueblo post-office ..		
W. J. Rusk	Clerk, Pueblo post-office.	Clerk, El Paso, Tex.....		
J. C. Ripley	Chief clerk, U. S. Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth.	Guard, Justice, Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth.		p. vi. 60.00
J. R. Curtis	Inspector weigher, gauger, etc., customs.	Assistant bookkeeper, Portsmouth, Va., Navy-Yard.		720.00
A. S. Riddle	Fireman, Post-Office....	Fireman, Washington, D. C., post-office.		
N. H. Baker	Clerk, Alexandria, Ind., post-office.	Clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.		
P. J. Smith	Teacher, Indian Service	Assistant clerk, Indian Service.*	600.00	720.00
Miss E. M. Waugh	Printer's assistant, Engraving and Printing.	Money-order assorter, Treasury.*		720.00
J. B. Hunt	Clerk, Rochester post-office.*	Clerk, Railway Mail Service, city distributor.	700.00	
Jos. Sair	Elevator conductor, New Orleans custom-house.	Elevator conductor, customs service, New Orleans.	600.00	600.00
J. S. Hunn	Clerk, St. Louis post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service, city distributor.*		
W. A. Sullivan	Clerk, Indian Service....	Copyist, Interior		900.00
D. S. McGrath	Carrier, Hartford post-office.	Carrier, New York post-office.		

TABLE 44.—Names of persons certified under Rule X for transfer from one position in the classified service to another, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Original position.	Present position.	Original salary.	Present salary.
Gustav Sauer	Carrier, New York post-office.	Carrier, Hartford post-office.		
Chas. M. Davis	Clerk, Interior	Clerk, Indian Service	\$1,400.00	\$1,200.00
E. H. Dennison	Clerk, Indian Service	Clerk, Interior	1,200.00	1,400.00
Hy. Kimmel	Messenger, War, department of California.	Classified laborer, State *.	720.00	660.00
H. O. Weaver	Copyist, Navy	Clerk, War	p. d. 3.25	1,000.00
A. E. Barker	do	Clerk, Government Printing Office.*	p. d. 3.25	p. d. 4.00
C. F. Eisenstein	Clerk, Interior	Clerk, Treasury	1,600.00	1,000.00
Edw. K. DePuy	Clerk, War	Clerk, Interstate Commerce Commission.	1,200.00	1,200.00
R. W. King	Clerk, Shelby, Ohio, post-office.	Clerk, Brooklyn, N. Y., post-office.		
W. H. Lemm	Clerk, Chicago post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*		
E. L. Sherman	Machinist, Engineer, Department, War.	Machinist, Light-House service, Treasury.	p. d. 3.50	p. m. 125.00
Mrs. Flora M. Gulick ..	Clerk, Martinsville, Ind., post-office.	Clerk, Terre Haute, Ind., post-office.	500.00	500.00
J. G. Burchfield	Watchman, Treasury ..	Watchman, Interior	720.00	720.00
J. S. McIntosh	Messenger boy, Pension Office.	Assistant messenger, Pension Office.	400.00	720.00
Dennis Lee	Messenger boy, Interior.	Assistant messenger, Interior.	400.00	720.00
Wm. M. Hawkins	Clerk, Kansas City, Mo., post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	800.00	
Emmons Rolfe	Chief clerk, Nebraska City post-office.	Post-office inspector, Post-Office.*		
J. H. Murray	Clerk, New York post-office.	Clerk, Brooklyn post-office.	700.00	700.00
A. B. Moore	Special laborer, Navy, Newport News.	Special laborer, Navy * ..	p. d. 2.80	p. d. 2.80
F. S. Parks	Special laborer, Boston.	do	p. d. 2.48	p. d. 2.48
A. E. Furniss	Clerk, post-office inspector, Boston.	Post-office inspector, Post-Office.*	1,200.00	
F. A. Kuns	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Clerk, Post-Office *	900.00	900.00
H. M. Crouch	Clerk, pension agency, Chicago.	Clerk, Pension Office	1,000.00	1,000.00
J. M. Marcuson	Clerk, Elmira, N. Y., post-office.	Clerk, New York post-office.	700.00	700.00
Miss A. P. Taylor	Copyist, Interior, land office, Pueblo.	Copyist, Patent Office * ..		
O. D. Thatcher	Money-order assorter, Treasury.	Clerk, Agriculture	720.00	1,200.00
W. A. Gardner	Janitor, Treasury, Boston.	Messenger, Treasury, Boston.*		
Aug. B. Kehrer	Clerk, Pension Office ..	Clerk, Philadelphia post-office.	1,400.00	1,400.00
S. B. Weeks	Clerk, Interior	Principal teacher, Indian service.	1,000.00	900.00
H. B. Martin	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Clerk, St. Louis post-office.	1,150.00	
Miss Lottie Schell	Clerk, North Tonawanda, N. Y., post-office.	Clerk, Buffalo, N. Y., post-office.		
Miss V. S. Taylor	Microscopist, Agriculture.	Clerk, Chicago post-office.*	600.00	600.00
Miss M. S. Nixon	Clerk, pension agency, Louisville.	Clerk, War *	600.00	1,000.00
Miss R. E. Denny	Counter, Treasury	Sewer, Government Printing Office.	470.00	p. d. 1.92
Henro W. Eimer	Clerk, Niagara Falls post-office.	Clerk, Washington post-office.		
Winfield Scott	Clerk, Chicago post-office.	Clerk, Government Printing Office.*	1,000.00	p. d. 4.25
Fred. H. Yount	Special laborer, League Island Navy-Yard.	Special laborer *	p. d. 2.80	p. d. 2.80
F. W. Sink	Carrier, San Francisco post-office.	Carrier, Santa Rosa		
F. W. Clark	Carrier, Santa Rosa	Carrier, San Francisco ..		
G. B. Strickler	Life-Saving Service	Superintendent construction of public buildings, Treasury.		
Edw. J. Connors	Clerk, Chicago	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*	600.00	
Theo. C. Bornkessel ..	Compositor, Government Printing Office.	Printer, Agriculture, outside.	p. d. 4.00	1,000.00
Geo. P. Powell	Letter carrier, Atlantic, Iowa.	Carrier, Iowa City		
Miles Novotny	Clerk, Treasury, Comptroller of Currency.	Clerk, Board of General Appraisers, New York.	1,000.00	1,200.00

TABLE 44.—Names of persons certified under Rule X for transfer from one position in the classified service to another, from May 29, 1899, to December 31, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Original position.	Present position.	Original salary.	Present salary.
Horace L. Wilcox.....	Messenger boy, Patent Office.	Messenger, Geological Survey.*	\$360.00	\$480.00
F. Harrison.....	Printer, Agriculture....	Compositor, Government Printing Office.	1,000.00	p. d. 4.00
Frank J. Stokes.....	Clerk, Chicago post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*		
E. E. Brady, jr.....	Messenger, Geological Survey.	Subcarrier, New Orleans post-office.*	480.00	
R. E. King.....	Clerk, Treasury.....	Compositor, Government Printing Office.	1,000.00	p. d. 4.00
Mrs. L. G. Seymour.....	Adjuster, Mint, Philadelphia.	Clerk, New York post-office.*	p. d. 2.00	600.00
Hy. Glenville Shaw.....	Deputy collector and clerk, Los Angeles, custom-house.	Inspector, San Francisco custom-house.	Class E.	
Jno. H. Pratt.....	Assistant messenger, Treasury.	Assistant messenger, Interior.	720.00	720.00
J. H. Lee.....	Clerk, Columbia, S. C., post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*		
F. E. McLaughlin.....	Clerk, Washington, D. C.	Clerk, Post-Office.....	900.00	900.00
G. E. Yancey.....	Messenger, Navy.....	Copyist, Navy.*	650.00	720.00
Miss M. R. Watson.....	Operative, Treasury.....	Money-order assorter.*	470.00	720.00
H. B. Littlepage.....	Clerk, Navy.....	Clerk, Interior.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
Mrs. V. Alexander.....	Operative, Treasury.....	Money-order assorter.*	470.00	720.00
Wm. W. Stone.....	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Inspector, Post-Office.*	1,300.00	
Miss H. F. Shedd.....	Clerk, Interior.....	Clerk, Navy.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
Chas. A. Perkins.....	Clerk, War.....	Assistant messenger, Interior.	1,000.00	720.00
Peter H. Allen.....	do	Messenger, Treasury	1,000.00	
N. G. Van Doren.....	Assistant topographer, Interior.	Clerk, Treasury.....	1,000.00	900.00
Jas. C. McGuire.....	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Clerk, New Haven post-office.		
Wm. Schultz, jr.....	Special laborer, Navy..	Clerk, War.....	p. d. 2.48	1,800.00
Thos. F. Kerrigan.....	Clerk, Woburn post-office.	Clerk, Boston post-office.	500.00	500.00
W. O. Wetmore.....	Assistant surgeon, immigration service, New York.	Acting assistant surgeon, Treasury.	900.00	1,500.00
Miss E. Holzworth.....	Copyist, Interior, surgeon-general's office, Colorado.	Copyist, Interior, General Land Office.	p. d. 3.50	900.00
Clifton P. Clark.....	Clerk, Treasury.....	Clerk, New York treasury, Marine-Hospital Service.	1,000.00	1,200.00
M. M. Dodge.....	Clerk, pension agency, Augusta, Me.	Copyist, Treasury*.....	600.00	900.00
W. H. C. Brown.....	Special laborer, Norfolk Navy-Yard.	Inspector of Customs....	p. d. 2.48	p. d. 3.00
J. A. Halpin.....	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Clerk, San Francisco post-office.	1,000.00	900.00
Jos. A. Morris.....	Watchman, Treasury..	Messenger, Treasury.....		600.00
Mrs. A. Dresel.....	Clerk, Cincinnati post-office.	Copyist, Navy.....	1,200.00	720.00
F. E. McMillin.....	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.	Inspector, Post-Office*...	1,400.00	
J. G. W. Bartscher.....	Clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.	Clerk, Post-Office*.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Dan. M. Casey.....	Clerk, St. Louis post-office.	Clerk, Railway Mail Service.*	700.00	
Chas. E. Crowell.....	Clerk, Treasury.....	Inspector, Post-Office*...	1,400.00	
H. H. Spooner.....	Messenger boy, Interior, Patent Office.	Messenger, Interior, Geological Survey.*	360.00	480.00
Miss M. B. Hicks.....	Clerk, Wayne, Pa., post-office.	Clerk, Philadelphia post-office.	600.00	600.00
Miss L. S. Hansbrough.	Printer's assistant, Engraving and Printing, Treasury.	Clerk, Post-Office*.....	p. d. 1.25	900.00

TABLE 45.—*Appointments by reinstatement, by transfer, and by examination to the various branches of the classified service, by fiscal years.*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE AT WASHINGTON.

[Fiscal years from 1890 to 1899.]

Year.	Number of classified positions.	By examination.	By reinstatement.	Appointed through examination of those reinstated.	By transfer.
1890.....	8,436	537	229	27	141
1891.....	9,560	1,152	107	18	147
1892.....	10,048	478	98	33	77
1893.....	10,604	365	99	37	75
1894.....	11,776	366	136	45	157
1895.....	12,831	410	133	52	220
1896.....	(a)	291	167	41	84
1897.....	(a)	262	394	32	180
1898.....	(a)	420	389	60	323
1899.....	(a)	640	254	72	207
.....	.....	4,961	2,006	417	1,631

ENTIRE DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

[The Railway Mail and Indian services are included for each year, although they did not become a part of the departmental service until May 6, 1896.]

1895.....	18,348	1,173	207	95	220
1896.....	50,273	1,165	271	79	178
1897.....	46,972	1,150	780	72	257
1898.....	46,972	4,436	791	99	403
1899.....	b 40,000	6,040	479	115	327
.....	.....	13,964	2,528	460	1,385

The great increase in the number of appointments through examination during the past two years is due largely to appointments made from noneducational registers prepared by local boards.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING SERVICE.

[Classification went into effect August 1, 1895.]

1896.....	2,736	177	182	0	0
1897.....	2,816	151	137	2	18
1898.....	2,816	245	54	1	30
1899.....	2,816	245	112	17	6
.....	.....	818	485	20	54

POST-OFFICE SERVICE.

1895.....	25,000	3,348	92	.....	55
1896.....	26,316	3,148	87	.....	19
1897.....	28,000	1,570	93	.....	2
1898.....	31,000	2,758	182	.....	8
1899.....	35,650	2,584	71	.....	18
.....	.....	13,408	525	.....	102

CUSTOM-HOUSE SERVICE.

1895.....	3,756	272	61	.....	2
1896.....	4,933	460	75	.....	0
1897.....	4,933	100	57	.....	0
1898.....	5,103	202	100	.....	5
1899.....	5,200	351	79	.....	5
.....	.....	1,385	372	.....	10

a Approximately the same as 1896.

b Approximation; the amendments of the rules of May 29, 1899, excluded from classification number of positions, and reports have not been obtained showing the number of persons affect-

TABLE 45.—*Appointments by reinstatement, by transfer, and by examination to the various branches of the classified service, by fiscal years—Continued.*

INTERNAL-REVENUE SERVICE.

[Classified August 3, 1896.]

Year.	Number of classified positions.	By examination.	By reinstatement.	Appointed through examination of those reinstated.	By transfer.
1895.....	3, 168	116	28	.....	1
1896.....				.....	0
1897.....				.....	1
1898.....				.....	0
1899.....	.....	589	301	.....	2

ENTIRE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

1895.....	53, 800	4, 793	360	.....	277
1896.....	87, 108	5, 086	643	.....	198
1897.....	85, 501	3, 047	1, 106	.....	277
1898.....	89, 059	7, 870	1, 334	.....	445
1899.....	86, 334	9, 388	768	.....	356
	.....	30, 184	4, 211	.....	1, 533

The numbers of positions are approximated, but are believed to be nearly correct in each instance.

TABLE 46.—*Showing, for all branches of the classified service, the number examined, the number that failed, and the per cent of failures; the number that passed, the number appointed, and the per cent appointed of those that passed, during the several periods covered by the reports of the Commission.*

Branch of service and period covered.	Exam- ined.	Failed.	Per cent of fail- ures.	Passed.	Appoint- ed.	Per cent ap- pointed of those that passed.
DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.						
July 16, 1883, to Jan. 15, 1884.....	784	325	41.5	459	48	10.5
Jan. 16, 1884, to Jan. 15, 1885.....	2,276	938	41.2	1,338	432	32.3
Jan. 16, 1885, to Jan. 15, 1886.....	1,754	716	40.8	1,038	239	23
Jan. 16, 1886, to Jan. 15, 1887.....	2,204	721	31.3	1,583	392	24.7
Jan. 16, 1887, to June 30, 1887.....	2,023	629	31.1	1,394	155	11.1
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	2,069	963	35.7	1,736	352	20.2
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.....	3,697	1,515	41	2,182	387	17.7
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	3,751	1,634	43.5	2,117	557	26.3
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	5,251	1,885	35.9	3,366	1,152	34.2
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	3,919	1,315	33.5	2,604	478	18.3
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	2,446	782	31.6	1,664	365	21.8
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	3,532	1,166	33	2,366	386	16.2
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	3,231	1,388	42.6	1,843	409	22.2
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	3,443	1,410	41.2	2,024	442	21.8
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	12,098	5,264	43.5	6,834	666	9.7
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	17,323	5,188	29.9	12,135	3,526	29
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	25,281	6,073	24	19,208	5,217	27.2
Total	95,812	31,921	33.3	63,891	15,203	24.2
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.						
May 1, 1889, to June 30, 1889.....	2,236	434	19.4	1,802	125	6.9
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	4,463	1,334	29.8	3,129	1,400	44.7
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	3,706	1,118	30.2	2,588	1,062	41
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	4,597	1,648	35.8	2,949	1,199	40.6
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	3,555	1,239	34.8	2,316	993	42.9
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	4,267	1,147	26.7	3,120	718	23
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	4,641	1,534	33	3,107	643	20.7
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	5,113	1,986	38.8	3,127	655	21.0
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	6,431	1,721	26.8	4,710	381	8.1
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	4,799	971	20.2	3,828	698	18.2
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	5,220	901	17.3	4,319	774	17.9
Total	49,028	14,033	28.6	34,995	8,648	24.7
INDIAN SERVICE.						
Oct. 13, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	158	64	40.5	94	10	10.6
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	471	187	39.7	284	141	49.7
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	431	141	32.7	290	166	57.3
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	693	370	53.2	323	121	37.2
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	615	228	37.1	387	88	22.7
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	724	354	48.9	370	103	28
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	503	297	41.2	296	212	71.6
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	412	178	43.2	234	218	93.1
Total	4,009	1,720	43.1	2,289	1,059	46.4
CUSTOM-HOUSE SERVICE.						
July 16, 1883, to Jan. 15, 1884.....	817	351	43	466	69	14.8
Jan. 16, 1884, to Jan. 15, 1885.....	838	297	35.4	541	119	49.7
Jan. 16, 1885, to Jan. 15, 1886.....	1,735	692	36.9	1,043	169	57.3
Jan. 16, 1886, to Jan. 15, 1887.....	4,058	1,511	37.2	2,547	641	25.2
Jan. 16, 1887, to June 30, 1887.....	2,479	979	39.5	1,500	340	22.7
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	2,425	1,046	43.2	1,379	331	24
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.....	3,587	1,790	49.9	1,797	375	20.8
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	1,579	587	37.2	992	320	32.3
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	1,624	662	40.7	962	161	16.7
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	2,491	1,221	49	1,270	287	22.6
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	3,372	1,360	40.3	2,012	280	13.9
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	3,031	1,297	42.7	1,734	272	15.7
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	4,018	1,249	31.1	2,769	460	16.6
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	7,296	2,798	38.3	4,498	100	2.2
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	5,340	1,595	29.9	3,745	202	5.4
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	6,454	1,732	26.8	4,722	351	7.4
Total	51,144	19,167	37.5	31,977	4,477	14

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TABLE 46.—Showing, for all branches of the classified service, the number examined, the number that failed, and the per cent of failures, etc.—Continued.

Branch of service and period covered.	Exam-ined.	Failed.	Per cent of fail-ures.	Passed.	Appoint- ed.	Per cent ap- pointed of those that passed.
INTERNAL-REVENUE SERVICE.						
May 7, 1895, to June 30, 1895.....	2,055	1,095	53.3	960	116	12.1
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	3,135	1,576	50.3	1,559	76	4.9
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	2,309	1,385	60	924	229	24.8
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	657	269	40.9	388	168	43.3
Total.....	8,156	4,325	53	3,831	569	15.4
POST OFFICE SERVICE.						
July 16, 1883, to Jan. 15, 1884.....	1,941	822	42.3	1,119	372	31.9
Jan. 16, 1884, to Jan. 15, 1885.....	3,233	971	30	2,262	1,249	55.2
Jan. 16, 1885, to Jan. 15, 1886.....	4,113	1,160	28.2	2,953	1,473	49.9
Jan. 16, 1886, to Jan. 15, 1887.....	7,467	2,245	30.1	5,222	3,254	62.3
Jan. 16, 1887, to June 30, 1887.....	6,103	2,471	40.5	3,632	1,924	53
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	10,702	4,087	38.2	6,615	2,938	44.4
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.....	11,193	4,289	38.3	6,904	2,850	41.2
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	8,538	2,698	31.6	5,840	2,661	45.9
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	9,162	3,611	39.4	5,551	2,113	38.2
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	15,875	7,401	46.7	8,474	2,505	29.6
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	25,777	11,434	44.3	14,343	3,154	19.7
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	19,438	6,636	34.1	12,802	3,348	26.2
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	14,433	4,059	28.1	10,374	2,148	20.8
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	20,226	9,292	45.9	10,934	1,570	14.4
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	14,891	5,730	38.5	9,161	2,758	30.1
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	10,509	2,657	25.3	7,852	2,584	33.1
Total.....	183,601	70,503	38.4	113,098	38,101	33.7
GOVERNMENT PRINTING SERVICE.						
June 13, 1895, to June 30, 1895.....	1,502	429	28.6	1,073	177	16.5
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	661	92	13.9	569	155	27.3
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	547	36	6.6	511	245	47.9
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	631	42	6.7	589	245	41.6
Total.....	3,341	599	17.9	2,742	818	29.8
SUMMARY.						
July 16, 1883, to Jan. 15, 1884.....	3,542	1,498	42.3	2,044	489	23.9
Jan. 16, 1884, to Jan. 15, 1885.....	6,347	2,206	34.8	4,141	1,800	43.5
Jan. 16, 1885, to Jan. 15, 1886.....	7,602	2,568	33.8	5,034	1,688	33.5
Jan. 16, 1886, to Jan. 15, 1887.....	15,852	5,106	32.2	10,746	4,442	41.3
Jan. 16, 1887, to June 30, 1887.....	11,281	4,413	39.1	6,868	2,616	38
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	19,060	7,082	37.2	11,978	3,781	31.6
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.....	22,994	9,047	39.3	13,947	5,182	37.2
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	19,074	6,288	33	12,786	5,295	42
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	19,460	7,300	37.5	12,160	3,961	32.5
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	24,838	10,830	43.5	14,008	4,291	30.6
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	37,379	15,248	40.8	22,131	4,704	19.8
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	31,036	11,225	36.2	19,811	4,793	24.2
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	31,179	10,465	33.6	20,714	5,086	24.6
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	50,571	21,097	41.7	29,474	3,047	10.3
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	45,712	15,112	33.1	30,600	7,870	25.7
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	49,269	12,914	26	36,355	9,557	26.3
Total.....	395,196	142,399	36	252,797	68,902	27.3

NOTE.—The revision of the civil-service rules on May 6, 1896, placed the Railway Mail Service and Indian Service under the Departmental rule, but for purposes of comparison with previous years it is deemed advisable to keep the statistics for these services separate in this table.

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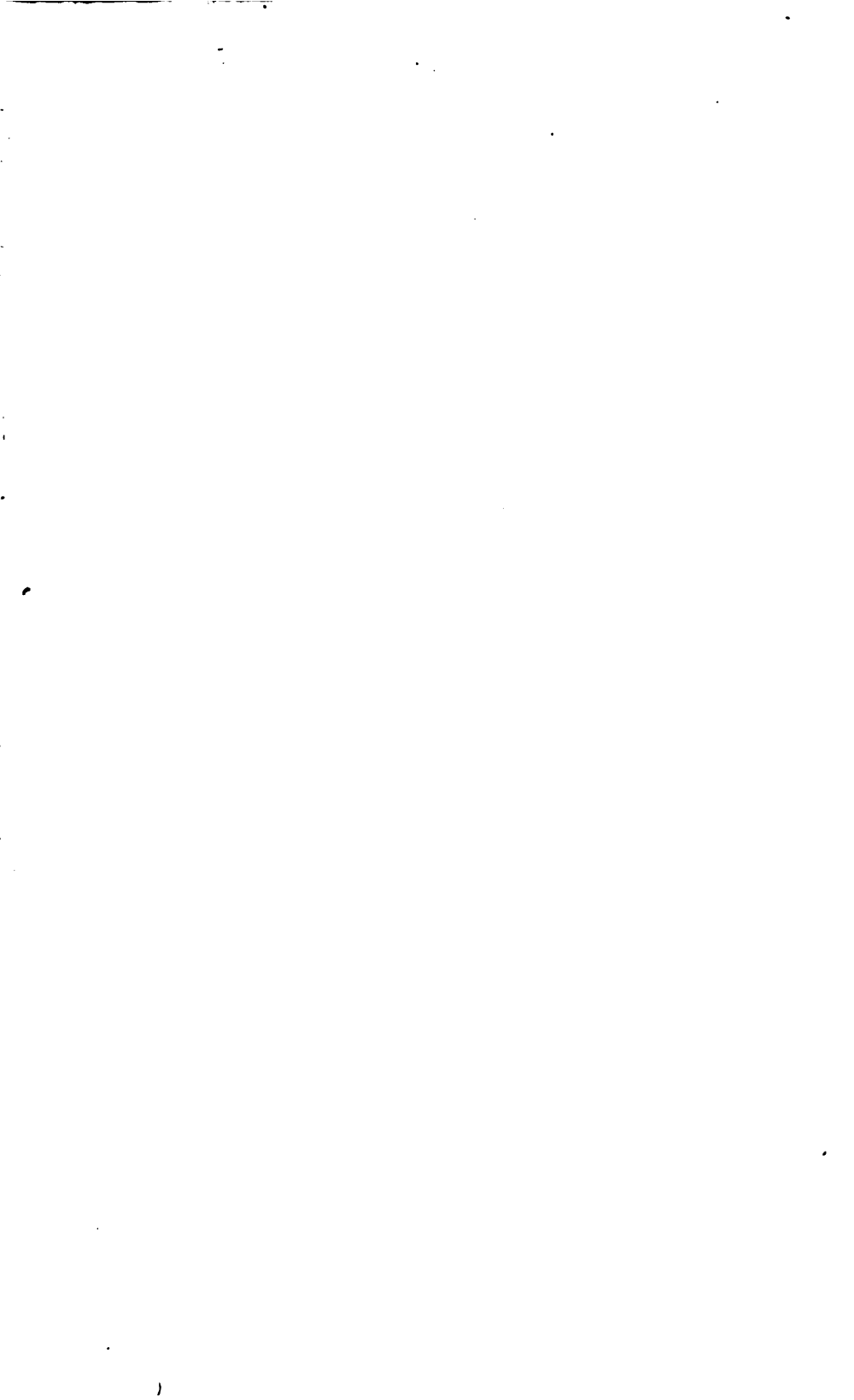
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